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Report of the Thirty third session of the

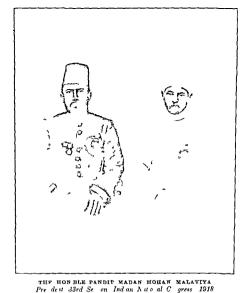


INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



held at Delhi on the 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st December, 1918.

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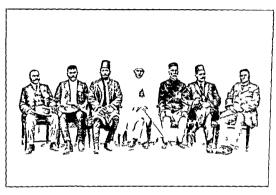
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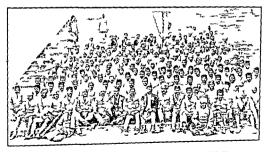


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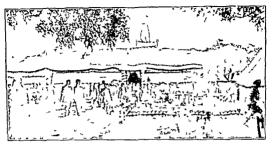
THE PRESIDENT, THE CHAIRMAN AND GINERAL SECRETARIES OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE



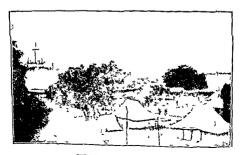
M Shr Na an. M S N Bose. H M H Ajma Khan Pt M M. Maaviya R S P yare La M Abdu Rahman M Sr Ram



A GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS WITH SO IN OF THE GENERAL SECRETAR ES



THE PANDAL -S TOWING THE MAIN ENTRANCE.



THE PAN AL-A BURD & FIF VIEW

FOREWORD -

A word of npology is necessary for the late appearance of the report. It was due to several factors over which the Reception Committee had no control, the chief one being the nonreceipt of corrected copies of speeches from the speakers themselves in time. The severe outbreak of Malarial fever in Delhi in September last glso delayed the work of printing for a long time.

Livery attempt has been made to make the report as complete and accurate as possible. The Urdu and Hindi speeches were reported by Lala Rim Day il Vidyaithi of Meerut as a labour of love and the translations. hive been made as futilifully as possible. No Urdu shorthand reporter being available the speeches may not have been reported quite verbatim but it is hoped that their purport has been as fully and futifully represented as the circumstances would permit.

In publishing the list of delegates I have omitted the date and place of election, the name of the electorate and certain unnecessary informations which merely burdened the list without serving any useful purpose. The list of electorates however will be found as a separate appendix. It is possible that there may be some must desire of namestion with the names and addresses but they are mostly due to allegable and incomplete forms. It is haped that the delegates would be able to correct any such must thes.

The thanks of the Receitton Committee are due to Lala Ram Dayal Vidy of the for kindly helping it out of the difficulty in the mel of time and in helping to make the report more complete and readable

In conclusion I must acknowledge with grateful thanks the issistance Librar received from various workers in the national cause and particularly from Mr. Minchir Lal B. A. LL.B., (akil loint Sceretary, but fir who e assistance it would have been impossible to Iring out the report in so complete a form

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BROTHER DELIGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMES,

It is the first time in the history of the Congress that Delhi to day enjoys the privilege of welcoming this representative national assembly and entertuning the worthy sons of the country whose constant and untiring efforts have always been directed towards the good of their motherland The name of Della is associated with the glorious civiliza tions of the two great communities of India and in our own time the British Government also has at last restored to it for a third time its lost honour and dignity. It is a matter of deep and sincere regret that a centre like this should have been deprived of the honour of offering n welcome to the national assembly so far but our regret is compensated by the contemplation that the Congress meets here to day under conditions which shall ever remain memorable in the history of our country. At a time when the eager and far seeing eyes of the sons of India are scanning the western horizon in search of the crescent of their hopes and aspirations, the Delhi session of the Indian National Con_re s possesses an importance which can make amends to a considerable extent for our disappointments in the past

Ludies and Gentlemen, it is a matter of no mean pride to me that there been called upon to dicharge the pleasant duty of welcoming you on behalf of the cutzens of Delh. But in doing so I have to regret fully admit that in spite of their great desire the cutzens of Delhi have not succeeded in making arrangements for your stay and comfort in a manner befitting the high po ition of distinguished guests like your selves. However, I feel fully confident that considering the local difficulties we had to contend with you will forgive our shortcomings in a brotherly spinit.

Before I proceed further, Ladies and Gentlemen, and submit my humble views on important political problems which are engaging the attention of the best minds of our country, I feel it my board durit to express our thanks to our Deputy Commissioner, Col I eadon, for the ready and ungrudging help which be always gave in whenever we took our troubles to hum Likewise it is my dury to offer our thinks to Leeck Laurence to whose kindness we one the beautiful and central plot of land on which we are assembled to day

Ladies and Gentlemen, the history of India teaches us that one of the greatest sources of the weakness of our country has been its great diversity of rice and language, of religion and tradition. This was the cause of the disrultion of the political order of the country before the advent of the Mussulmans and this, to my mind, is in the main resions thle for the gradual decline and extinction of Maslim power in this country It should have been our duty, when Time wrested the control of our destines from our hands and entrusted it to the care of a distingui hed Edir pean people, to study the courses of our weakness in the light supplied by the West, to realize our re-possibilities to gracult us yet unborn and to shape our lives and actions in a namer which would make them really useful to our country and its future current for full one century we observed a lethal carelessness and neglected curduty with the re ult that we were left so far behind the ripidly progress ing nations of the worls that we lost even the truces of their footsteps which could be relied upon to guile us in our efforts to overtake them When this period ended and education endled us to realize our unenviable position we spent our energies in fritricial struggles and pursued this policy as a national ideal

period commissions are likely to have on the lists of Received and transferred subjects

If the Government is really desirous of restoring to Indians their right of governing themselves the following suggestions should be given effect to —

- 1 The distinction between the Ministers and Councillors should be
- 2 Munsters should be appointed at the recommendation of the Legislative Council
- 3 The idea of Grand Committee should be given up and if it is considered indispensable, its members should be elected by the I egislative Council
- 4 There should be no restrictions or the putting of questions but Government may be empowered to refuse to answer my question for reasons mentioned in the Report
- 5 The Legislative Council should elect its own President

It is only ifter it has made these necessary modifications that the Government can rightly claim to have granted us Self government in the real sense of the word

With regard to the changes proposed in the Government of India, it will not be wrong to say that the illustrious framers of the Report have taken unnecessary trouble in dealing with them at such length. They would have saved much of their valuable time and conveyed their meaning better if they had just said that with the exception of the addition of another Indian to the Executive Council, the position of Indians so far as the Government of India was concerned would remain as it was for the proposed changes and reforms in the Central Government are more like phantom figures than real living beings. The Scheme recommends a second appointment of an Indian But at the same time it proposes to "abolish such statutors restrictions as now exist in respect of the appointment of members of the Governor General's Council so as to give greater elasticity both in respect of the size of the Government and the distribution of work " Apart from the objection that it does not represent our demand, I am afraid that in the redistribution of the work of the Council the idea underlying the division of Reserved and Transferred subjects of the Legislative Councils may find its way into the Executive Council of the Governor General and adversely affect the position of the Indian members so for a the importance of the departments to be entrusted to them is concerned, with the result that the proposed two Indian members combined may not prove equal to even the present one member

Again the Scheme is silent on the extent to which the I vecutive Council will be increased. It is therefore difficult to say to what extent the proportion of one out of eight, as evi ting at present, will be raised. We can call it an increase only when the Council retains its present size.

For the Legislative Assembly the Congress Leigner Scheme demanded 1.0 members. The distingui hed framers of the Report place the number at 100. It is difficult to discover the special advantage that is sought from this reluction. But the que tion of number is after all of

the attunment of self-government in spite of, it. That one thing, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the unity between the two great communi ties of India-Hindus and Mussulmins It is a very great question and I should be excused if I ful to do justice to it owing to my unviety not to keep you away from the learned address of our distinguished President Attempts were made in the Report to dislegate the Handu Muslim agreement ibrut separate Muslim representation and commund electorates, which is the very soul of the unity between the two communities The Special Sessions of the Congress and the Muslim Longue have furnished an effective reply to such attempts and I need not ded with the subject here. There is one thing, however, to which I would like to draw your particular attention. The manner, in which Indu is moving on the pith of unity for some time pist, is not very pleasing to the supporter of Hindu Muslim unity and I consider that it is high time that responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders realize their responsibilities in the mitter. As yet they have not made serious effort to guide aught their respective communities to the great and sicred goth that we have in view. If on the one side some supporters of the unity actively endersour to bring the two communities to one centre, there is on the other side a group of, no doubt, misguided and mischicrous persons trying to divide them and perpetuate their differ ences. In attempting to create this division it is sometimes the aid of religion that is sought and sometimes that of politics. Those engaged in such attempts, whether openly or behind the screen, must clear Is understand that this was does not be the road to national ameliona tion and advancement. If any community wishes to secure a legitimate and reasonable right from the other, the only was to do that is through sincere friendship, mutual regard and deliberation. Any other way is disastrous. It should be the first duty of those who sincerely desire Hindu-Muslim co operation to make serious and sustained efforts, to stop any recurrence of the punful medents which sap the very founds tions of unity between the two communities. If they want to win liberty and freedom for their country they must remain united

I would here like to draw your attention to modiler important matter. As you are aware our agreement with the League did not cover all the questions. There are some points which are not contained in it I rater to the demands of the All India Muslim Deputation which was to must on Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but for revious, which I need not mention, could not do so. Those demands were adopted by the All India Muslim Leigne and it is advisable that we should arrive at an understanding with the Leigne on these points also

Thefore I clo c this subject I would like to address a few words to my correligiousts. It is difficult to make amends for the injury they have already done to their unterests by keeping aloof from the Congress and if they abstron from taking part in the important movements that are fast developing in the country, in a perfectly constitutional manner, it will be well might impossible for them to maintum their position. For the last 35 years the Congress has been offering a common platform to the whole of India I thus appealed for co operation to Missulmans in the same manner as to Hindra, Parsa, bakis and Christians. If Mussulmans fail to respond to that appeal they have no right to say that the Congress is not for them. Non especially when the political organisations of the Mussulmans, the All India Muslim League, has, after see guarding their special interests, joined hands with the Congress, there is no excess left for the u and I feel sure that in the future they

I issure him that my coreligionsts fully and corduilly reciprocate the brotherly feeling expressed by him? In this mutual sympathy and good will lies the secret of true unity

In his letter to the Vicerov, dated Delhi, the 29th April, 1918, Mahitma Gandhi writes -

"Lustly I would like to request His Majesty is Ministers to give definite assurances about Minhomed in States. I am sure you know that every Mahomedian is deeply interested in them. As a Hindu I cannot be indifferent to their cause. Their sorrows must be our sorrows. In the most scrupulous regard for the rights of these States and for the Muslim sentiment as to the phases of worship and in your just and timely treatment of Indian claim to Home Rule lies the salety of the I majer."

No letter exposition of the case could be made

Musulmens in Index occupied a peculiarly difficult and delicate position during this War and it does not need in statement to show with what commendable restrict they conducted themselves. The Government was engaged in a war with their bothers in faith and most punful and provoking news about their Holy Places incressantly panel in They were not deficient in courage to give expression to their fellings during the continuouse of the War but they preferred to wait till after the great conflict was over

Mahatma Gundhi has said that for the safety of the I'mpire it is necessary to regard most scrupulously the right of Muslim States and Muslim sentiment about their places of worship I would like to add that it is necessary to do so for the ordered and peaceful progress of the world Islam is not a fraternity which is confined to India 'alone Its more than a00 million members are scattered all over the of he As Mussulmans, they take the keenest brotherly interest in each other's welfure and desire to see their States in the world free and independent. They want to live honouribly and let others live honourably I need not point out the feeling of resentment and the sense of wrong that it will create throughout the Muslim world in general and among the Musculmans of India in particular if, in the con template i reconstruction of the world, the integrity and independence of Muslim States suffer at the hand of the Allies who to day stand forth as champions of freedom and liberators of the human race. This general sense of wrong, it is needless for me to say, cannot promote that feeling of sympathy and willing co operation which can never be come dispensible Indies and Gentlemen, it has been our painful duty to observe the disastrous results of ignoring this great fact. But for the entry of furley on the side of Germany this war would have ended long before now Is it wise to repeat that mistake? No recon struction of the world which is not based on in equal and impar tral application of the principles of freedom and liberty to all nation alities of the world can be permanent. What is more, it can never be just and honest and will never bring true peace to this world ot our

The safety and independence of the Holy places is another question which touches. Musculmins deeply. These places are smithled by the pious memories of their great prophets and served in junctions of their Hely Bock, and are in fact a very considerable then richor

their social, political and religious life. Their present condition is causing them great anxiety and profound prin. They want to see them in truly indefendent Viuslim hands and I urge upon the Government the recognition of their most cherished and deep scated religious sentiment.

Closely associated with this is the question of Khilafat It is a purely religious question whose decision restaunties with Musicia mains. It is a part and pixel of the Musicia fitth and no kind of outsile interference with its settlement will be tolerated by the Musiciana II all the powers of the world combine to force a Khalifa on Musiciana the humblest of them will not follow him. If any one can have a right to choose a new religion for Musiciana hie cinalsy appoint a Khalifa for them. It is not for me to point out that when the mentest rationalities and the smallest countries are being given the fillest liberty in temporal matters it will be highly detrimental to the first principles of true statesmuship which are, the very basis of every civilised and good government, if Musicianas are made to feel that it is proposed to interfere with their religious questions.

Before I sit down, Ludies and Gentlemen, I wish to draw your attention to a matter no less important than the Pol t cal Prisoners questions I have already spoken about I refer to and Interners our political prisoners and internees. Livery Indian heart bleeds at the pains and sufferings which the brive and patriotic sons of the country are suffering in jails and internment camps for no other full than their live for their country. Now that the Government has changed its policy towards. In his it is high time that they were one and all, without exception, released. The Press Act is another important matter which deserves our urgent attention. The country has protested against at times without number but so far the protests have gone unhear! Free Press is absolutely essential for a healthy national life and we should once more demand from the Government the repeal of this intolerable piece of lenislation. As the War is over now the Defence of India Act too which was essentially a piece of War legislation should be repealed nathout any further deman is on the part of the country

Now that I am about to resume my sent I feel it my duty to offer my pologies to you for the shortenings of the citizens of Delhu in making arrangements betting the position and dignit of illustrious guests like you. You can understand that it is no easy task to arrange for the stay and comfort of a great gathering of distinguished men like this and if we have failed to do so, I feel confident that, looking to our difficulties you will forgive the members of the R ception Committee who have tred to disching their distinction. Ladies and Gentlemen, I once more welcome you to this amoent and historic city.

FORMAL ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs Annie Besant, who received an ovation on rising to propose the election of the President, and -

MR CHAIRMAN AND BROTHER DELEGATES

It is my proud duty and privilege to put before you for your confirmation the name of the Hon ble Pandit Madan Mohin Malaviya as your President for this Congress Your enormous assembling here

to dry shows the welcome that you are prepared to give him and I take it that this huge gathering is the answer of the Congress, is the answer of Delhi, to the insult offered to the Congress by the Govern ment, in refusing to allow us to welcome our President, as we have welcomed him for three and tharty years, by taking him in procession through the principal streets of the city. No such refusal has ever been made before by any Government, and you are here to day to give him a tenfold welcome (Cheers), showing that your love, your honouring of India's choice, is all the warner because he was refused the ordinary welcome in your streets (Cries of Shame, Shame)

Pandit Malaviya stands here to day, I venture to suggest, as the symbol of Indian unity among diversity of opinions. It would not he right, it would not be promising for the future of the country, if we all like purrots repeated certain catchwords instead of forming our own opinions and voicing those opinions to the world Naturally Congressmen, like all other sensible men, have differences of opinion Naturally some, by thought and temperament, would go faster than others are prepared to go But in our Congress we repre ent not one school of thought, not one class of opinion, not one set of any necessary philosophy or of any temperament, or of any view of politics, we represent here the Nation (Hear, Hear), and not a particular set We represent the people of India, and not any particular party that may be formed in political life, and therefore we have chosen on this occasion a man who in the current phrase is a Moderate, and who at our last Congress was one of the great uniting forces that had led all together into a common report of the modifications we demanded Let me say that on this occasion our voice, so far as is possible, should go out as a harmonious voice, even though it strikes varied notes. You may have a harmonious chord, while various notes add to its richness, and on this occasion there is one thing I would ask you to remember, which was given out in the Anglo Indian organs in the press that you find especially in the "Pioneer' They tell us that during the War, India's voice was of vital importance to the Empire, but now on the eve of victory they are intoxicated with triumph, and practically we may do what we like (Cries of Shame, Shame) Such words are unbefitting a nation to whose help India came in the moment of peral, even though she be despised in the moment of victory That is a sign that we are in front of an enemy, that we are in front of a bureaucraes, of a Civil Service of reactionaries in England, all united against us (Cries of Shame, Shame) Very well, let us answer them by union They can only beat us, if we are divided They cannot beat us, if we are united (Hear, Hear) And so I say, we take their warping. We are worse off than we were before, not better off as we ought to have been, and becau e of that we will the more forget our differences, because of that we will speak the more loudly for union, and our cavilry, who naturally ride in front, our artillery who follow a little more slowly, our infantry who cannot go as fast as the others carried on their horses, they will all join together into one mighty army of freedom, and welcome our chosen President as the leader of that united army (Hear, Hear and Applause)

The Hon'ble Mr Fazl ul Haq 'Bengal), in seconding the proposition, said -

BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN —I have been a ked to second this proposal, and I do so with the greatest possible pleasure. The Hod'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Mahayiya has already non an honoured

place in the hearts of the people by his decoted services in the cruse of the motherland. He is not one of those who seem to think that the best way to crown one's hickong services to the country is by deserting the rational fly it the time of one of the greatest cries in the history of the nation. He believes in loyalty, and not in desertion, and therefore he has proved his fidelity to the national curse by being with its during our trying moments when we held our Special Sessions at Bombay. It is therefore but fitting that we should appreciate his histories services by offering him the greatest homour which it is in the power of the country to bestow, and I therefore hope that you will accept this proposal with enthusysian.

The Hon'ble Pandit Motilal Nehru (UP), in supporting the proposition, made a speech in Hindi and sud —

I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition moved by Mrs Besant and Mr Lazl ul Haq, that the Hon ble Pandit Mad in Moh in Muliviya, a great patriot, be elected to the chair. The services of Militiyaji to the country are clear is day and if I relate them in detail I am afreid it will leave no time for any other work. I will therefore shortly say that Pandith is among those who have sacrificed their whole life for their country. My proses for Pundity might not seem proper coming from me as we both live in the sime place and have been friends since our early youth and it is just possible I might exaggerate. But believe me there can be no higher prace of President of the Congress than that of Mrs Beant's She has referred to the newspaper ' Pioneer" which unfortunately belongs to the same place as I do But believe me that there can be no greater certificate for Panditji or any other patriot than an itrack by the "Pioneer" on him The extract referred to by Mrs Besant from the "Pioneer" proves that when it wishes to oppose anybody it will leave nothing until It is therefore clear that there must be some outstanding qualities in such a person which make him fit to occupy the presi dential chair of the Congress Mrs Besant has said that the resolutions passed at the Special Congress at Bombie were passed uninimously. The present time demands a similar manning also between the two great communities, the Hindus and the Mohamedans. All that is done here should be done with unanimity so "that it will impress the whole world. There is no abler person for thus guiding our deliberations than Pandity, and the leaders of the country have borne this in mind while proposing him for the presidential chair of . the Congress I think that during the critical times that we are passing through there is no better person than Pandith for this task I therefore hearthly support this proposition

Mr B Chakiavarti (Bengal) in further supporting the

M. CHARMAN OF THE PECTETION COMMITTEE, LADIES AND GENTLE-LADIES are great phesome in supporting the resolution which has been plived before you. We first revious is the Houville Pandit Madon Mohin Malviva, to use a Latin phrese vom expinerimental days young. He years come, the veers go my friend remains the same. (Herr, Heart) I am serious. What I mean is this In intellectual Agour, in physical activity, in ranging from the beginning of the year to the call of the veer, in trivelling from place to place for the benchiof I is medicially, he is better than many young near of 20 (Hear, Herr). Secondly I sak you to accept his election on the ground that he is a true Pandit which means he is a man of learning, he is a man of genus. All that is due to himself

The third ground 18, a man equipped as he 18, naturally 11d by culture, if he chose could have devoted his life to any of the learn ed professions ind he might have made a large fortune. Instead of covering money for himself, I can assure you that whatever little he possesses,—he has never taken me into his confidence as to what he does possess,—but whatever he possesses he devotes that to the relief of his countrymen, to the use of the motherland

But in addition to that, he is an expert in begging. He is a persistent beggar. I have known him to be a beggar for years, but not for himself, because, poor man, his wants are very few. I often feel as to how he could have the strength that he has on the hittle food that he eats, but he begs for the benefit of his country.

Now the next ground on which I ask you to accept him is that he is a truly selfless man. It is not for himself he has been working for years, I think he has been connected with the Congress from the very beginning, it is not for himself, not for any particular desirt of his that he has been working, but it is entirely for the service of the country, because he loves his motherland so well that he has been devoting all his time, all his energy, to the use of his country

Now there is another feature in his life which commends itself to me, and I am certain it will commend itself to you all, and it is his decident on to education, to ancient culture, preservation of that culture which his come down to us as a bright heritage. In addition to this, although we have been accused, that we are, in making all this row for Home Rule, looking towards a Brahmanical oligarchy—that has been suggested—yet instead of there being any tinge of oligarchy in the Honble Pindit, I am not aware of anybody who is more devoted to democracy than my friend and who can stand up against the bureaucrats, although he may be only single handed

The last ground which I put before you is this In that frail body of his there is a centre of powerful dynamic force, there is a soul force. That force will entitle you, entitle me enable us all to terr asunder the vile, the dark, the black, the lorthsome burefurcatic fetters that enchain us (Hear, Hear) and lead us to deliverance land us to the promised land of freedom, liberty, joy and sunshine (Lond Cheers)

The Hon'ble Mr Srinivasa Sastri (Madras) —Lades and Gentlemen, I support the proposition

The Hon'ble Mr M A Jinnah (Bombay) —I adics and Gentlemen 1 also support the proposition

The Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde (C P) -I allower, estimate proposition

Lala Dunichand (Punjib) heartily supported the proposition

Rai Sahib Pearey Lai (Delhi) further supported the fra position in Irdu, and said -

I have really great pleasure in supporting the proposal that Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya be elected to the presi fauth thur of the Congress Pandith his scrifted his fit to the curse of the country. He has male the people of the country his denote I since by his churm and their is no household, whether of a Ray or of a teniul, where he is not known. When we stricted the idea of holding the Congress here it was he who encourage I us. In fact I may say that it was he who give us the illustrative should have the Congress. We undertook the task in a spirit of love and there can be no greater pleasure than hiving as our president a gentluman who woke up this sleeping city by asking us to make the Congress. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting his electio?

The Hon'ble Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda (Assam), in supporting the proposition, sud ---

Mr. Chairman of the Reception Committee, La lies and Gentlemen, and I associate myself whole heart. It with all that has been said in regard to the Hontle Panhi Maharya by the previous speakers. I wish to add one word only the wire told the other day by Str George Lown let in the Imperial Light little Council that the Pandity was at one time the leafer of the In but members in that Council and bir George wantel to know what was his following to distributed by the pure of the Indian members in the I shall not pure to inquire and to tell you white would be the answer of the Indian members in the Imperial Legislature Council, but let this bigger Council, the assembly of the empire give an answer to that childings by giving in enthusistic and unanimous vote. (Appliance)

Maulvi Fazal Hasan Hasrat Mohani (Delhi) then supported the proposition in Urdu and said

Gentlemen, you know that our President elect, Pandit Madan Mohan Malayiva, is one of the most honoured and respected of the Moderate leaders and that I am an extremist I have come here to support his election to the chair and the belief which has impelled me to do so is that while there may have been any difference of opinion on ordinary matters whenever there was a custs or some great national service to be done he has proved that there is no greater patriot than he When the Press Act was before the Council some people supported it, one or two Mohamme lans even supported it but Pin htp was the first person to oppose it in the Council At the present day the Press Act is condemned by everybody but then Panditu was the first person to lift his voice against it. In the same way when the Defence of India Act was put forward many people wavered but Panditu stool firm. In the end when our opponents wanted to create divisions amongst ourselves and thus weaken the Congress it was he who came out of the Molerate camp and led us. In grave national events le has been only guided by a sense of national duty Bearing all this in mind I support his election

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation, and the President elect was conducted to the chair

Presidential Address

As a large number of the delegates present at the Congress knew only Hunk (or Urdu), the President first addressed them in Hindi, and then speke in English as follows:—

Mr Chairman Brother delegates, I added and Ginterney I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have dime

me in inviting me to preside over this great as-embly. As has often been said the Presidentship of the Congress is the highest honom which the people of this country can bestow upon any one. It is doubly so when it is conferred a second time. This honour is enhanced in the present instance by the fact that you have been pleased to call upon me to guide the deliberations of our great national assembly at a time when momentous events which affect India as well as the rest of the civilized world are taking place and when questions of the most far reaching importance, which have a direct and immediate bearing on our future, are to be considered by the Congress I am most deeply grateful to you for this signal mark of your confidence in me I am also grateful to my esteemed friend Mr Vijiaraghava Achariar, whom I so much miss in the Imperial Legislative Council where his unyielding independence and incisive logic made him a source of great strength to the people's cruse, for having retired in my favour because his selfless anxiety for the country's cause, and his partiality for an old friend, led him to think that my election would serve that cause better at this particular juncture I sincerely wish I could feel that I deserved all this honour and confidence I pray to God that with your generous help I may prove not unworthy of it, and that our deliberations may be such as will redound to our credit and the honour and advincement of our country

The importance of this session of the Congress does not need to be emphasized. We meet to day in this sucient capital of the Indian Empire, heavy with all its historic traditions and associations presistably brings to our minds a crowd of thoughts, happy and the reverse of the glories and the vicissitudes which our ancient land his undergone The impulse to dwell upon them is strong, but I will not do so at this place. I will dwell here rather upon the living pre ent We are meeting at a time when the civilized world is celebrating the happy end of the greatest and bloodiest war known to history That end was announced in a memorable utterance by the distinguished Premier of England when, addressing the people of Britain, he said "You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies, the Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world ' You, too, my countrymen, are entitled to rejoice as you have actually been rejoic mg, that this great victory has been won You are also entitled to feel justly proud that our country has placed a noble part in the great war, and made a magnificent contribution to its glorious end As His Excellency the Vicerov very well sail the other day, 'She wis early in the field helping to stem the rush of Teutonic hordes and she less been in at the end, and her troops largely contributed to the stuggering blow in Palestine which first caused our foe to totter to his fall' India had many grievances against England when the war broke out But she had not lost faith in the Briton's love of justice and liberty and the moment the message of His Majesty the king of Inglind and Imperor of India was received announcing that he had been compelled to draw the sword in defence of liberty and of treats rights and obligations, India loyally put aide her grassances buried her differences, and her princes and people readily identified themselves with the cause which Inglind had taken up because it was the cause of righteousness and liberty. Both our national traditions and our national aspirations prehisposed us to that attitude. In days long past, the memory of which is still churished, our ancestors had wa el the greatest war recorded in our history - the Mahabharat-and sacrated tientire manhool of the nation to establish "the triumph of righteousness And for there, years we had been curring on a constitution als must" to obtain some measure of power to administer our own affairs Consequently all classes and communities of our people enthus istically united in giving an assurance of unsucrying loyalty and unflinching support to His Majesty the King Emperor in the prosecution of the wir to a successful end the ruling princes and the people of India made what His Milesty was pleased lovingly to describe in his gracious message of September 14, 1914, as 'product offers of their lives and treasure in the cuse of the realm' Let us thank God that our deeds hive been as good as our word. We have helped to the full extent of the demand made upon us, and more, in men, money and material Both our honoured ruling princes and our peasants have contributed their quots of service to the war, and both have made money contri butions in numerous instances beyond their means. From the day His Majesty's messige wis received, India urged with one voice that her valunt soldiers should be sent to France to be in the forefront of the conflict Our lite Vicerov, Lord Hardinge, who trusted the Indians and who was trusted of them, appreciated our proposal and with the foresight and courage that distinguished him, he despitched Indian troops to France Both India and the Allies owe him gratitude for this act of state-manship Our troops saved the situation in France in 1914 and covered themselves with glory

The full value of the contributions of the princes and people of India in money and resources remains to be calculated. But we know that it amounts to over two hundred millions, or three hundred crores As regards our contributions in men, the Secretary of State for India stated the other day in Pirliament that 1,161,789 Indians had been recruited since the war begin, and 1,215,338 men had been sent oversers from India. and that of those 101,439 had become casualties These are contribu tions of which we have every reason to be proud. More proud are we of the fact that throughout all these four years of trul and tribula tion, in the face of the extreme suffering which the war inflicted upon our people, and even when the sky seemed to be much overcast, India remuned unshaken equally in her loyalty to the King Emperor and in her resolve to do her utmost to help the Empire till the end This is particularly noteworthy in the cale of our Mussulman brethren Every one knows how deep are their religious sentiments towards Turkey, and how profound their concern in everything that affects her When, therefore, unfortunately, Turkey was persuaded by the Central Powers to join them against our hing Liperor and his Allies, the feelings of our Mahomedan brethren were put to the sorest test. No thought ful Mahomelan could be indifferent to the fate which might overtake Turkey But it must to day be a source of the sincerest satisfaction to every Indian Mihomedan who loves his country and community, that the community did not at any time allow its religious sentiments to overpower its sense of duty to the hing and to the motherland, and that it remained firm in its apport of the cause of the Empire This is a fact of great moment in the history of our country. It is a matter for sincere thinkfulness and congretulations to all our fellow sal sects and our-elves

Before we proceed further, It me ask you, men and women of all futh, whom it is my privilege at this moment to aldres, and who worship our one common food under different mines and in disease ways, to join in offering flux our humble and profound thinks. from victory by circumstances which were not or could not be expected And His Lord-hip said "What was God caying all this while to our nation and Lingure? 'You must change, you must change, before I can give you victory' 'You must change is addressed to the nation as a whole ind to all the individuals of it. The Linted States of America joined with us, and their adhesion makes the continuation of the war certain. Thus our nation is granted mother change to change itself. The same draine demand is retterated 'you must change before I can give you victory'."

It was the evident purpose of Providence that the powerful nations of the world shoul undergo a moral rebirth and not only that this was should establish the principle that right is might, but that international anarchy should be ended and the wiring nations of the world should agree to establish a moral order and a permanent arrangement among them to en use ust and far de slings with one another and the rest of the human family in the litture. For the accomplishment of this purpose it has necessary that the war should not end until America joined it and until the nations agreed to the peece propessis which were to be the basis of this order. It was therefore only when they had so agreed that Providence enabled America of come in at the critical moment to help the Allies and to turn the scale against Germany.

This is not a matter of mere inference and argument. President Wilson has distinctly said that America did not come into the war merely to win it As he put it, she came in to be "instrumental in establishing peace secure agunst the violence of irresponsible monarchs and the ambitions of military coteries and make ready for a new order, for new founds tions of justice and fair dealing" "We are about to give order and or rangation,' said the great American who has evidently been appointed by God to be the master mason in building the new temple of international justice, "we are about to give order and organization to the peace not only for ourselves but for other people of the world as well, as for as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international pastice we seek, not domestic safety ' He had outlined the basis of perce The allied Government had accepted his proposals at once, the Central Powers when they could not help doing it And he is now at the Conference at Paris to help in the settlement of peace. As he recently and "Peace settlements which are now to be agreed a pon are of transcend ant importance to us and to the rest of the worl! The gallint men of our forces on land and "ea have consciously fought for the ideals of their country I have sought to express these ideals and they have been accepted by statesmen as substance of their own thought and purpose As the Associated Governments have accepted them, I owe it to them to see to it so far as in me hes that no false or mistaken interpretati in 19 put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offer ed their lives and blood to obtain"

The Ideals of America

Now what are the itels that America is fought for ? President Montastical them in the clears? terms in his memorible, and liress to Congress on the 9th of Jimury Lit. It is necessary to recall them to mind He sulf— 'The way of conquest and aggregation-eigent and secret understanding is past. We entired the war in consequence of the violations of right which to shed us to the qiel, we'l right our life impossible unless they were corrected and we will be greatly against their recurrence. We then the deep the state of the property of the p

should be made safe and fit to live in All proplets of the world are in effect parmers in this interest. Therefore the pregramme of the world's pear, is our programme. He then enquierted his now famous fourteen points. Birefy these were.

(1) Open covenants of peace openly arrived at without any secret diplomies, (2) the freedom of the seas subject to cert in interiation l condutions, (3) removal of all economic barrier, and equality of tride conditions among all people consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance; (4) national armaments to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, (a) free, open minded and absolutely importial adjustment of all colonial claims based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions the sovereignty and intere tof the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined, (b) the evacuation of all Russian territors and the securing to her of unhumpered and unembarrissed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy, (7) the evacuation of Belgium and the complete restoration of her sovereignty; (8) the evacuation of all occupied I reach territories and the restoration of Alsace Lorrane; (9) the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality, (10) securing to Austra Hungar opportunities for autonomous development, (11) the settlement of the disputes of the Balkin States by mutual agreement and international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity , (12) securing sovereignty to Tinley over the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire, but assuring security of life and autonomous development to other nationalities now under Turkish rule, (13) the creation of an independent Polish State with international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity and (14) the fermation of a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaratees of political independence and territorial integrity for great ard small tries alike

President Wilson concluded his message to Congress with the following summary of the itels of America. An evilent principle itum through the whole progrumme I have outlined It is the principle of pissage to all replies and national nations right to the one good crims of librity and a city inches another. Unless this principle be mide its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stud. The people of the United States could not upon no other principle, and in vinducation of this principle has the ready to devote their lives and honour and everything they possess. The moral climary of this cultivational part of the cultivation havy has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test?

These noble sentiments are worthy of the great people of America and I in sure, they have filled all lovers of right and library with gratitude and the hope of a better world. There have been or a better world. There have been or a terrational disputes settled by whiteation. There have been or the uniters inside for preventing was and preserving peece among nations. But never la fore in the history of the woll has there been such a great attempt reteablishing new bounds turns of justices and fair dealings among the mations of the circh and at framing a world wide organization to curry out the scheme. The great is was needed to bring this about. The fact that three such library loving

certum essential modifications and improvements in the Scheme. It has thus become as clear as noon day light that enlightened Indian public opinion is unanimous in urging that the principle of responsible govern ment should be introduced in the Government of India simultaneously with a similar reform in the Provinces and that there should be division of functions in the Central Government into reserved and trun-ferred as a part of the fir t anstalment of reforms. It is unana mous in uiging fiscal freedom for India. It is unanimous in urging that half the number of the members of the Council of State should be elected. It is unanimis in urging that Indians should constitute one half of the Executive Government of India It is unanimous in asking that the popular houses should elect their presidents and vice presidents. It is uninimous in requiring that the elective majority should be four fifths, and that the reserved list should be as small and the transferred list as large as possible. It is unanimous in asking that Ministers should be placed on a footing of perfect equility with the members of the Executive Council It is unanimous in asking for a complete separation of judicial from executive functions It is unimmous in urging that 50 per cent of the posts in the Indian Civil Service, and, to start with, 22 per cent of the hing's Commissions in the army, should be secured to Indians, and that adequate provision for training them should be made in the country itself. It is unanimous in urging that the ordinary constitutional rights, such is freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trials, should be safeguarded, though there is a difference of opinion about the methods suggested to secure the end I have not attempted an exhaustive enumeration. My object here is to show that there 1, notwithstanding differences over unimportant matters and not with-tanding all that we hear of divisions and parties, practical unam mity in the country about the most essential changes and improvements which are needed in the proposals of reform. I will not anticipite your decisions. It is for you to decide whether in view of the events which have taken place since the Congress met you will reconsider any or all of the matters which were considered by the Special Congress, or whether you will let its decisions stand as they are Considering how grave and momentous are the issues involved, I would recon sider them and welcome any suggestions which would improve them Since the Congress met, exents have taken place which would obviously justify such a course. As a mere illustration, I draw attention to one In the resolution relating to the Provincial Government, while holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, the Congress said it was yet prepared, with a view to faci lithting the passage of the Reforms, to leave the departments of law, police and justice (pri-ons excepted) in the hinds of the Liecutive Government for a period of six years Since this resolution was presed the l'unctions Committee as well as the l'rinchi e Committee has alreads abstred several Provinces, and in two of the major Provinces it his been urged that full provinced autonomy should be granted there at once, namely, the United Provinces and Bombia, in the former by the Provincial Congress Committee, and in the latter by the non official mem bers of the Bombay Legislative Council, among whom are such estreme l gentlen en of known mo lerate views is the Hon'ble Mr Gokuld'is Parekh We may assume that Bengal and Madras also will de nand full provinced autonomy In view of these futs the resolutions of the Coupre s on the subject may well be reconsidered

the war is over, and when the affects of India come up for examination and for action" speaking on the 5th of November last Mr Lloyd George sud: "These young nations (the Dominions) fought bessely and contributed greatly and non their place at the Council Table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which helped us miterially to win these brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reiched. We have had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there'

I am sure, Ladies and Gentlemen, we all feel most deeply grateful to the e our English fellow subjects for their generous appreciation of our contributions to the wir The question now is to what extent is India going to benefit by the principles for which she give her lives and treasure. namely, the principles of justice and liberty, of the right of every nation to live an unmolested life of freedom and to grow according to its or a God given nature, to manage its own aff ars, and to mould its own destiny. The principles for which Great Britain and the Allies fought have now been embodied in the Peace Proposils of Pre ident Wilson to which I have referred before. These principles have been adopted with the hearts concurrence and support of Great Britain Indeed, the credit for idopting them is in one sense greater in the case of Britain and France than in the case of America For Britain and France had borne the brunt of the war for four years and by their unconquerable courage and heroic sacrifices made it possible for themselves and the Allies to achieve the final victory Besides their sufferings and sacrifices had also been in comparably greater than those of America and their feelings far more deeply injured. It was the more praiseworthy of them, therefore, that they readily agreed to the Peace Proposals, which rin counter in some instances to the decisions which they had themselves previously arrived at

Now the principle that runs through the Peace Proposals is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Each nation is to be given freedom to determine its own affors and to mould its own destinies Russia is to have an unhampered and unembarrissed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy Austria Hungary is to be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development. International guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity are to be secured to the Balkin States, and to the independent Polish States which are to be created Nationalities other than Turkish now under Turkish rule are to be assured security of life and autonomous development. In the adjustment of colonial claims the principle to be followed is that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the population concerned are to have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. How far are these principles of autonomy and self determination to be applied to India? That is the question for consideration. We are happy to find that the Govern ments of British and Prince have already decided to give effect to these principles in the case of Saria and Mesopotamia This has strengthene ! our hope that they will be extended to India also. Standing in this ancient capital of India, both of the Hindu and Mahomedan periods, it fills me, my countrymen and countrywomen, with mexpressible sorrow and shame to think that we, the descendants of Hindus who rule I for four thousand years in this extensive empire, and the discendents of Mussulmans who ruled here for several hundred year, should

have so far fallen from our ancient state, that we should have to argue our capacity for even a limited measure of autonomy and self rule there is so much ignorance among those who have got a determining voice ul the affairs of our country at present that, if I but had the time. I would tell them something of the capacity of our peoples-Hindus and Mussulmans-till the advent of British rule in India I may refer those , who care to know it, to the pipers published at pages 551 to 124 of Mr Didabhai Nioion's book on 'Poverty and un British Rule in India' I will content inveil with saying that one third of India, comprising a population of nearly 60 millions, is still under Indian rule, and that the administration of many of the Indian States compares favourably with thit of British India. Has the fact of our being under British rule for 150 years rendered us less fit for self rule than our fellow subjects in our Indian States are? Are a people who can produce a scientist like Sir J C Bose, a poet like Sir Kibin Ira Nath Tigore. lawyers like Sir Bhashyam Lyengur and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, ad ministrators like Sir T Madhaya Row and Sir Silir Jung, judges of the High Court like Sir Syed Mahmood and Telling, patriots and public men like Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Pheroze Shah Mehta and G. K. Goldhale. industrialists like J N Tita and his worthy son Sir Dorab Tata and a servant of huminity like Mr M K Gandhi and soldiers who have rendered, a good account of themselves in all the theatres of war, unfit for a measure of self government in their domestic affors? I hope that the insult of such an assumption will no longer be added to the injury that is being done us by our being Lept out of our birth right to self government, and that the principle of self determination will be extended to India

The Principle of Self-determination

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us make it clear what we mean when we talk of self-determination. There are two aspects of self-determina tion, 19 it his been spoken of in the Peace proposals. One is that the p ople of certain colonies and other places should have the right to say whether they will live under the suzerinty of one power or of another So far as we Indians are concerned no have no need to say that we do not desire to exercise that election. Since India nis el directly under the British Crown, we have owned allegiance to the boverign of England We stand unshiken in that allegance We glully renewed our allegance to His Mujesty the hang I aperer in person when he was pleased to vest India in 1911 after his Coron; tion in England We still desire to remain subjects of the British Crown There is, however, the second and no less important aspect of self determination, namely, that being under the British Crown, we should be allowed complete responsible government on the lines of the Dominions, in the administration of all our domestic iffairs. We are not yet asking for this either. We are asking for a measure of selfgovernment which we have indicated by our Congress Lengue Scheme of 1916. We urge that the measure of self government, i.e. of re-ponsible government, to be given to us should be judged and determined in the halt of the principle of self letermination which his emerged triumphint out of this detactating nar. In order that this should be done it is not necessary that the proposals of a form which have been elaborated by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford should be laid and and a brand new scheme be prepared. The Special Congress in l the Moslem League base expressed their willingness to accept those proposals with the modifications and improvements which they have advocated This great Congress representing the people of all classes and creeds-Hindus Wussulmans, Parsis and Christians-representing all interests, landholders and tenants, merchants and businessmen, educationists. publicists and representatives of other sections of the people, is assembled here to day to express the mind of the people on this question One special and particularly happy feature of this Congress is the presence at it of nearly nine hundred delegates of the tenant class who have come at great sacrifice, from far and near, to join their voice with the rest of their countrymen in asking for a substantial measure of self government This representative Congress of the people of India will determine and declare what in its opinion should be the measure of reform which should be introduced into the country Let the British Government give effect to the principle of self determination in India by accepting the proposals so put firmard by the representatives of the people of India Let the prevable to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of self letermunation and provide that the representatives of the people of India shall have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete responsible government. This will produce cont ntm ut in I grititude imong the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire

Ludies and Gentlemen, I think I have said enough to show how strong is our case on the ground of justice for a substantial measure of Responsibl Government While we have noted with thankfulness the attitude of British statesmen towards the cause of Indian Reform. while we have noted with satisfaction that in their election manifestoes Mr Lloyd George Mr Bonar Law, Mr Asquith in short, leiders of all parties in the United Lingdon have pledged themselves to the introduc tion of Responsible Government in India we regret to find that a Limite | Liability Company of businessmen known as the Indo British Association have organised themselves in London with the distinct object of oppoing the cause of Indian Reform (Cries of shame, shame) This In lo British Association and other narrow minded Puropean and Anglo Indian bodies in India and in Lingland, who are opposed to any power burg transferred to in hans have been misusing the Rowlett Committee Report to create a wrong impression in the minds of the British public that the people of India are disaffected towards the British Crown This is a wicked attempt One should have thought that with the overwhelming evidence of the loyalty of the people of Index to the British Crown, fresh in the minds of the Fugli h people and of the Allied world, not even the worst detractors of Indians would venture to make such a dastardly attempt at this juncture The Rowlatt Committee itself has brought the fict of that loyalty into great prominence. The Committee have summed up their conclusions as follows -

"We have now investigated all the conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement. In Bomlay they have been purely Brahmin and mostly Obtipasan (I am quoting from the Rep rt and not expressing my own opinion). In Bengal, the constraints have been young men belonging to the educated classes. Their pargrands has been claborate, persistent and my-mous In their own prosumes it has produced a long series of murders and rollbries. In Bibay and Otiesa, the United Provinces, the Central Prosumes and Madras at took no root but occasionally led to crime or disorder. In the Punjub the return of emigrants from America bent on revolu-

ther were only the guardrins of the welfare of the people of India But the system of administration which has ben established is opposed to this tile 1 Under it European Agency has been introduced into the administration in such an enormous measure that all the services are dominated in the higher branches by Europeans. The result has been that opportunities have not been given to Indians to exercise the power of administration, which alone could enable them to exercise power successfully and satisfactorily, and Europeans have been imported in large numbers from Ingland, not only for the Military Services but also for the Civil Services At present the position is, and has been from 18.3, when the statute was passed, that the statute declares that no Indian subject of His Majesty would be debarred from obtaining, or holding any appointment, for which he is qualified This is a rule for which we have often expressed our gratitude. But, ladies and gentlemen, in justice the rule should have been different and more liberal so far as Indians are concerned. It should have been that Indians should be employed in the various public offices of their country, and that only where circumstances made it necessary, should Europeans, who posses ed expert or special knowledge, be employed in any department. Thus the correct rule which should have been followed his not been followed. In spite of the Statute of 18,7, very few Indians were appointed. Then came the Mutiny and the Indian Civil Service Activis presed. It was decided that the examina tion for the Civil Service would be held in London only | For eximin ing even Indians as to their qualifications for serving in India, the examination wis to be held in England! (Cries of shame, shame) Indians prayed that the examination should be held at least at the same time in India also. A Committee appointed by the Secretary of State reported in favour of simultaneous examinations in both countries But that recommendation has been disregarded. Mr Dadabhai Nioron spent sixty years of his life in agitating for this simple measure of justice It is punful to remember that he died without seeing it accepted The result has been that though an agutation for the admission of Indians into all the higher departments of the jublic services of the country has been carried on for over sixty years we have not yet got a fur footing in those services. At the time when the Public Services Commission reported in 1914, less than 10 per cent of the posts were filled by Indians and over 90 per cent, were filled by Europeans, (Shame) That was in the Indian Chal Service In the other services also Europeans have had a practical monopoly of all the higher posts

Then take the Military, services For a long time past Indians have thrown open to them. The demand has not been met. The Duke of Connaight recommended many decades ago that a military college should be established and commissions in the army should be thrown open in ISSo at his repeatedly urged that such a college should be established and commissions in the army should be thrown open to Indians. This was not done. I know it for a feet that when the Coronation Durbar was to take place in India in 1911, Lord Harding, had commended that the Kings commissions should be thrown open to Indians. That was not done. Years rolled along, but the bree justice which the Indians had been praying for was not done. Then came, the war. We offered, unanimously and from all sides, our loyal support to the Government. We arged that our solders should be sent to

sindication of the principles of liberts and justice. We also proved with an unanimous voice that commissions in the army should be rigidarly thrown open to Indians. The war went on for three years without our last pracer being heeded. When Indian solliers serving in the ranks had won Victoria Crosses, when they lived again established them valour and helity in many helds, then come the announcement that 10 commissions in the army would be open to Indians, (shane), and only persons, I understand, have sof ir been nominated to these commissions, for four men were given only temporary commissions. We naturally feel that justice, has not been done to us in spite of all that we have done during this war.

Labes and gentlemen, there are so many other institers in which our reasonable demails have not been conceded, in which justice less not been done to us. The alimitation has been unner searths expensive. In the Military services and in the Civil services, high silatines are paid, not by to I ropeans, and the country thus less excry year an enormous amount of money which should be distributed among its own children. If three fourths of the expenditure on the I drops in services were to be spent uous. In time India would be in a far more prosperous condition than she is or can be in \$5 long as the existing state of things continues. But our repeated requests for a reduction of high salaries is met by a further increase in the consideration of Indians for Europeans is still a matter for further consideration.

Take again the question of education. We have been praying that elucation should be made universal and better. We have not been able to persural the Government to do so. Mr Gokhile introduced a bill to make it perms we for municipalities to make primars education compalisory. That bill was not allowed to pis. We acknowledge with gratitud all that the Government have done since then in the interest of education—primary, secondary, University. But we feel that what his been done is very small compared with what remains to be done.

Then there is the question of the poverty of the people and of public health. Poverty his been very deep and wilespread. We have urged measures to remove it. There have been numerous frammes during the list century, and we have lost militans of people from d ath from fumines Public health has been low. The mortility from 11 que his been very great. During the last 20 years we have lost many times more lives from plugue than what have been list during the whole of this devastating war in Lurope. The vitility of our people is poor, the average direction of life is shortened. The whole situation is punful As a partial but important remedy, we have urged and urged, the Lamine Commi sion also urge t that indigenous industries should be promoted and encouraged They did so in 1980 Since then the Congress has repeated the prayer, but that prayer has not been listened to It was only when the war broke out that the Industrial Commission was appointed and you have only to read its report to realise how great, how sad, has been the loss which the country has suffered by reason of industries not having been encourage ! There are many other det artments in which the existing system of Government has failed the people Take for instance the question of currency. The needs of the great lulk of the people of India who o sned their little swings in silver, were not sufficiently considered when the mints were closed to silver in 1893. In other respects also the needs of the people of India have

. not been met in the matter of currency and binking. I do not wint to prolong the list. My object in drawing attention to these is to emphasise the fact, but the birca incratic system which exists at present has failed. While we gratefully acknowledge that it has activated a good deal, while we acknowledge all the lood that it has done, we say that it has failed very largely to promote the welfare of the people as it should have promoted. I cannot express this idea better than in the words of Lord Mayo who said many years ago.

"We have not done our duty to the people of this land Millions have been spent on the conquering of the race which might have been spent in enriching and in elevating the children of the soil We have not done much and we can do a great deal more We must first take into account the inhabitants of the country. The welfare of the people of India is our primary object. If we are not here for their good, we ought not to be here at all ". (Hear, hear.)

This was said by Lord Mayo nearly fifty years ago Of cour e things have improved in some directions, but a great deal more yet remains to be done. This is a very brief and imperfect summary of our complaint against the system which exists, and it is our settled conviction that self-government is the only remedy. It is therefore that we press for it with all the earnestness we can command.

And now, Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to put in a word of anneal here to the Indian Civil Service I was surprised and puned, as I am sure you all must have been, to read a circular assued by the Secretary to the Indian Civil Service Association or some body like that in Bibar, asking them for an organized ex-pression of opinion on behalf of the Civil Service with regard to the Reform proposals Of course every body is free, and every civilian as much as any one else, to hold, and it ne so chooses, to express his individual or mion about any matter in which he feels interested But that members of the Indian Civil Service elould as a service organize a united expression of their opinion against the Reforms, is a thing which has shocked Indian sentiment circular points out that an impression has gained that the Service is for ourable to the proposals and that this effort has been made to remove that impression or correct it The circular further says that si ch an effort is being made in every province. I appeal to the members of the Indian Civil Service to think whether this is a right course for them to pursue in the matter of constitutional reforms in India. They have covenanted to serve India Many of them have served her well and we feel grateful to them for it Many Indian Civil Servants have laid India under a deep obligation We cherish the honoured name of Allen Octavius Hume (Appliuse) who was the founder of the Indian National Congress We revere the memory of the godly Sir William Wedderburn (Applause.) who devoted all his time up to the last moment of his life to the promotion of the good of India We have the respected name of Sir Henry Cotton (Applause) whose lifelong services to this country will not easily be for Lotten Fren now there are many members of the Indian Civil Service jet r 1, and even in the Service it elf, who are reall and truly the frien is of the people of India I expect every fair minded man among them will agree that any attempt made by the persice as a body to prejudice the cause of reform or to oppose it, will be a matter for most seriouexamplant to the people of India We look forward to their co operation in any measure of reform that may be a troduced lie

hope that the advice which Lord Hardinge gave them would be remembered by them, and that they would all put their intellect and strength of character in supporting liberal reforms and making them successful rather than in opposing them or getting them whitled down I have already referred to the misuse which is being made by some of our opponents of the Rowlatt Committee's recommenda nons. There is also unfortunately the opposition organized in Incland by the British Indian Association and the opposition of I propeats in this country If the Indian Civil Service will at this critical juncture throw in their united weight against the proposals for reform, it would be a matter of which I dia will have serious the curse of India should be correctly and faithfully represented, and we expect that Members of the Indian Civil Service will stand up f r the interest of India and of Indian, for justice to the people of the country in the service of which they have enrolled themselves and spirt the best of their years

La he- and gentlemen I have shown that we have many complants igainst the existing bureaucratic system. I have also said that self-government is the only remedy. It is our consistion that if we Indians had an effective share in the administration of our affur, we should have managed things very differently. How we should have managed them is not a more matter of conjecture, but is clearly shown by the resolutions that we have passed during the let 13 years in regard to many questions of public interest. Those resolutions show that if we had an effective voice, an effective con trol in the administration of our country's affairs, we would probibly have achieved at least half as much progress as the Japanese have schieved, that our people would have been more prosperou . ribre contented, and in every way more happy thin they are at pre ent. We ask for this opportunity of national self development, in I trust that our British fellow subjects, including those in the Indian Civil Service, will support and help us in this demand It is particularly necessary that they should help us against those who ire misrepresenting us and making a misuse against us of the re commendations of the Rowlett Committee I have expressed before this my whole hearted condemnation of the wave pursued by some f our misguiled youths. I deplore that they were misled But what is now of importance is to remember the circumstances under which exil tendencies grew up among them. I would ask every Inglishman who considers this question to make a mental survey of what presed in India from the period of 1897 to 1915. I would of what present in main from the period of 1057 to 1575 a word a k him to remember that it was the Plague Administration in Poona that gave rise to alarm and resentment among the people and led to the unfortunate murder of two Inglishmen and to the deportation of the Natu Brothers I would ask him to remember the Partition of Bengal 1 would ask him to remember the repres are measures which were adopted to put down the agitation against the partition, also the various other repressive measures passed between 1817 to 1910 I will then ask him to consider what his been line by the Government in the same period in the matter of re forms and in redressing the grievances of Indians. He will have to recognise that while on the one sale there were cruses created for his content, the rea onable demands which Indians had been making vers het granted. Our industries were vot encouraged. The difficults it uding careers for our joung men was growing Lducation was

gives you the best chance to instruct every one of your fellowmen in the political principles which you wish he should understand and follow, and upon which our future constitution should rest. I appeal to you to begin your efforts, to organize and instruct our future electorites, that is to say our fellowmen who will exercise the power that we seek should be given to them. I appeal to you to establish Congress Committees in every talks and every taked and see that the people understand these principles. If viri will do thus, if you will work in that spirit with that determination, if you will show that much of self-determination and work unitely with one purpose, I am sure, God will grant us self-determination earlier than we many of us imagine we are going to get it. (Loud and prolonged cheers)

The President and —Gentlemen, there is one telegram which I should like to read to you before we separate, and that is from our esteemed friend Dr. Harold Mann of Poons He says — Like free men demand peoples right "(Applause)

There is another telegram from our esteemed friend Mr Hassan Imam which I should like to real to you It save 'Ouing un foreseen events I am detained Wish Congress success'

Gentlemen, I have to announce that the electron of the hip-ets Commutee will take place in this Hall after hilf an hour f r all provinces except Bengal, and that the electron of the bubycets Commuter for Bengal will take place in their camp at Pitaudi House, Diraganij

The Subjects Committee will meet to morrow at 11 o'c'cck in the Subjects Committee Pandal, and the Congress will reas-entile the day after to morrow at 11 o'clock

The Congress will now adjurn

The Congress then adjourned to Saturday, the 22th December, 1915

Third Day

The Congress assembled at 11 4 M in the Congress predd on Saturday, the 28th December, 1918 The Houble Pandit Madan Mohan Walaviya presided

The President said — Brother delegates, laines and gentlemen it is my pleasant duts, my breat privilege, to put forward the firstesolution which stands in the agenda to-day. It runs as follows —

Resolution 1

That this Congress most repectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the king Emperor its deep lovalty and profound deson in to the Throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the War, which was waged for the liberty and freedom of the peoples of the world.

The Prevident explained the meaning of the resolution in Hinds The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with avoid mation, the whole audience standing

The President. Gentlemen, it is also my privilege to place before you the next resolution which reads as follows ---

That this Congress desires to place on record it profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the Allied Forces and particularly of the heroic achievement of the Inlian Treops in the cause of I reedom, Justice and Self determination. That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Govern ments of the Allied Nations and the United States of America through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Commander in Chief

The resolution was then put to the vote and declared carried

The President said -Ladies and gentlemen, we shall now take up the third resolution Let me here inform you that so far as the 4th resolution is concerned I have received notices of several amendments The discussion of those amendments will take up a great deal of our time, and I have in consultation with several other members of the Subjects Committee decided that that resolution should not be taken up for discussion at the Congress to day but that we should try to deal with the amendments in the Subjects Committee, so that we may be able to dispose of them to morrow in a much shorter time and with greater unanimity than is perhaps possible to day. I propose there fore to adjourn the Congress after the 3rd and the 5th resolutions have been discussed The Subjects Committee will meet half an hour after the Congress is adjourned to deal with the 4th resolution and the other resolutions which have not yet been settled by it I now call upon my friend the Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde to move the third resolution

The Hon'ble Mr G S Khaparde (Berar) in moving the resolution said —

Ludies and Gentlemen, The resolution which I have been asked to move reads as follows —

That this Congress reaffirms resolutions numbers 2, 3, 4 and 11 pissed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay

The resolutions of the Special Session at Bombay are as follows -

- "No 2 That this Congress re-rifitms the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Self-Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calcutta in December 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self-Government within the Limpire can satisfy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and Self-Governing Nation in the British Common Wealth, strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India"
- "No 3 That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible Government and repudrates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms"
- "No 4 The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority in matters directly concerning peace, tranquality and the defence of the country subject to the following —
- "That the Statute to be passed by Parliament should include the Declaration of the rights of the people of India as British citizens".

- "(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor Administrative law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a di criminative nature,
- "(b) That no Indean subject of His Mijesty shall be higher to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association, except under sentence by an ordinary court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trul,
- "(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a licence as in Great Britain, and that right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary court of fusince;
- "(d) That the Press shall be free and that no licence or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper ,
- "(e) That Corporal punishment shall not be' inflicted on any Indian subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects"
 - "No 11 This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether inadequate response mide by the Government to the demand for the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army, and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken as to enable the grant to Indians at an early date of at least 25 per cent of the Commissions in the Army, the proportion to be gradually increased,"

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, you observe that this is a long resolution and I propose to take only one part of it and leave the other portions of it to be taken up by subsequent species who will follow me The portion that I wish to deal with specially is about what may popularly be called the bill of rights or the petition of rights. You will see that man is a gregatious summil.

(The speaker at this stage was interrupted by shouts of 'Hindi', 'Urdu', 'Marathi')

I have been ordered to speak in Hindi, in Marathi, in Urdu, in English and in all the languages that probably are spoken in India. One man cannot do that at once. This reminds me of a sloky which I knew in my younger days and which combines all the languages of India, and I will recite it for the gratification of you all.

(The speaker then recited a sloke composed of almost all the languages which created a loud laughter for some time)

Therefore I have decided, in order that we may proceed with the business, to address you in Luglish, and I hope you will kindly allow me to proceed in Luglish as I originally decided to do for various reasons. One of those reasons being that the subject does not lend itself easily, at least so far as I am concerned, to be spoken to in any of the veriaculars as I implyings a large number of technical terms. I might render them into the veriacular, but they may not be intelligible to all, because they will be my own readerings, rendered in my own way and for my own lenefit. So at least on this occasion you will kindly let me proceed in Luglish which for the present and in this Congress I unded we take to the the lungar tranca of India (Cries of 'No, No') Take it as the lungar franca for the time that I am speaking

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Now, La lies and Gentlemen, you will observe that the portion that I wish to deal with in the course of this resolution is what is popularly known as the petition of rights. This came into our programme last year owing to the great en lear surs of my friend Mr. Vij wa Ra, havachariar who is sitting there. Now this is the corner stone, you might say the foundation, of everything in political life. You might get all the reforms that you have been asking for an I suppose they are all granted to you, even then they would be of no use if the few things that I wish to speak about are not granted to you. It would be like this, you are hungry and you ask for foo! All right, food is served, but your lands are tied and your mouth is gaged, so of what earthly use is that food to you? You want to ride or go out, a horse is provided for you, every thing is done, but your feet are tiel down then what good is that horse to you It will be similarly that if those five things that I speak about are not granted and you do not get them, then all the reforms pratically will be useless. Therefore, I submit that these few things that I speak about are the foun lation stone, the very ground, on which you have got to stind, and they supply that particular and most necessary element which leads to the success of all things

Nou, Ludies and Gentlemen, you know that the present age is an age in which there is a wave passing over the world You know that just as there are water in the see, in the air and also in ether so there are wases in thought, and the present wase that is present over the world is the wave of democracy (Hear, Hear) Everywhere one man rule is out of date. Oligarchy is entirely out of date. Demo cracy is the only present aspiration and is the present word with which to charm in this world. Now for the existence of this democracy certum things are absolutely necessary, and if those things are not given to you, democracy cannot exist. Now what are those things that are absolutely necessary? Pirst of all, as I began by saying, min is a gregarious animal, that is to say, man lives in collections, large or small, but man will not live singly, a tiger lives singly, but not a and has as he desires to live, the first thing that is necessity is that he must have freedom of speech if he never spoke to any body, or if he spoke with a dagger always presented to his heart, then there will be no communion of thought, and there being no communion of thought, there will be no friendship, and if there is no friendship there can be no association, and if there are no associations there can be no regulation, and if there are no regulations there can be no community established So the first and the most important thing is freedom of speech

The next thing is that you must have freedom of association, that is any, I must be in a position to go and associate with what people I think proper When I get them together I see which of them agree with in, and which of them do not. Those who gives that me form themselves into one society, and those who do not agree, form them selves into another society, and in that way the world of the country in which we live groups steell into virious associations. Then these associations may compute notes, and out the common pattern, adopt it as the national creed, and the runaining things, that is to say which are not shared by everyloody, they form themselves into section creeds or smaller creeds in plateal life. This is absolutely necessary, otherwise, if we cunnot come together when we want to, if we cannot discuss the sulpets that are uppermost in our minds, how are we boing to

form a progressive society? In order that we may exist in this world and progress along with the world and keep our place which we happen to occupy, it is absolutely necessary that we should be able to meet when we think proper, where we think proper, and discuss what things we think most necessary for our preservation.

The next thing that comes to be, in order that we may have free speech and that we may have what I may call free platform, it is absolutely necessary that you should have a free press. Whatever 14 done here, whatever I speak about, whatever you speak about, whitever we think about, what we resolve upon, all should be reported, all should be carried to the uttermost ends of the world if it is neces art, so that in the world if there are other people who share our voice, if there are others who share our aspirations, if there are others who think the same way as we do, then we may all combine, we may all unite and make an effort to realise the common ideal of us all So a free press, free speech and free, right of association are absolutely necessary I neel not remin! tou about it. This right of association was recently denied at Calcutta A certain paper which for the present purpose will be nameless, pulslished a certain paragraph on which I need not dwell at length, making certain, or rather, putting it by way of a simile or some kind of h_ure of speech, introduced into it the name revered all over the world and specially among the Mahammedan world, and then those poor Mahommedans thought that they will meet together to discuss what to do They brought their learned people, they brought their richest and best, and they came in the most orderly manner, they only wanted to meet and pass a resolution of protest, perhaps a petition to the Government saying that such passages ought not to be published. There was no harm in that, and if it was not hindered, if no obstacles were thrown in their way, the thing would have passed off very satis factorily and we should have known what they thought But unfor tunitely the Government of Bengal interfered and would not let them meet And what was the consequence? Well, I need not tell you the consequence, because I believe all of you know it A large number of people got their heads broken, some got their arms broken and in now on the surgical table both in the Doctor's hall and on the m gisterial table, on which their words are being cut up by lawyers, and so the whole trouble is going on Had the Government of Bongal illowed them to meet, there would have been no such trouble bo that is the right of as ociation that I was speaking about.

Then there is a mitter which more or less has been dealt with to a critain extent, that is to eary, about arms. As I said before, I will not repeat all that I said ones, that betting arms is one of the ibsolute necessities of life. If you are a cultivator and you raise your crops with a great deal of difficulty and animals come to eat them then how are you going to drive them out? I ou are only one and there are about 10 000 animals in the field, how will you turn them out? It is not possible for one mun to go and drive them out of it is not possible for one mun to go and drive them out of the field. If you went you might spend the whole night and still not succeed in driving analy something like 10 animals. So you must have a jun or arms with which to shoot them or you must have a spear or sword with which to kill them or you must have a spear or sword with which to kill them or you must have a spear or sword with which to kill them or you must have a big latin with which to drive them out I I you have not got any of these weapons then how are you going to drive them out? I have so in the Indian Penal Code that

you have got a right to protect your crops, your person and every body in whom you are interested I am very much interested in my crops and the pigs come to eat them Now what shall I do You give me no arms, you give me no Lath, you give me no spear, how am I going to drive those pigs out? Then they say, go and consult a pleader Well, we go to a pleader and he will tell us 'well, you bring a civil suit' Against whom? Against the pigs (Loud hughter) You serve a process on a pig, it will not accept it, it work at all appear in court and we get no relief (Loud leighter) Now what are you going to do? Whose fault is it that my crop should be eaten up entirely which took me over six months to raile, my family may starve but who is responsible. They sa, well, the law has given you the right to defend yourself. Yes but the Arms Act has tiken away the right of boaring arms. It is like giving you a good horse to ride but taking iway its saddle and bridle. There is your horse, do what you like with it I wint a saddle, but no, it cunnot be given to you. This is the kind of conflict of laws that is involved in the right of beiring arms in this country. For the purposes of self protection arms are absolutely necessary and in all free countries they can be had very easily too In England, for instance. all that you have got to do is to go to a post office, pay 10 shillings and then your get a licence, and with that licence you go to an armourer's shop and he sells you agun or sword That kind of thing there ought to be in India

Then comes a further thing and a very important thing Supposing you meet, supposing you speak with each other, supposing you are provided with such arms as are necessary to defend your self, even then the thing is not complete. In order to be complete it must be that opinions ought not to be punished lou may punish my wicked acts, whitever I do you cortainly say whether it is for the good of the society or not, and if the Judge decides that it is not for the good of society, deal with me as penal laws will permit But whence this wonderful power which has got three words in it come It used to be one word, now it is divided into three, there is one externment, there is one internment and the third is an imprisonment (Loud laughter) And this imprisonment gets itself divided into three parts again. There is a simple imprisonment, there is a rigorous imprisonment and the third is a political impri sonment, and that political imprisonment includes solitary imprison ment My God! How is this and where is this going to end (Cries of Shame, shane) What we say is, that in the eyes of law every body should be equal and nobody's liberty, nobody's property, no body's freedom of action should be taken away except by the sen tence of in ordinary court. The word "ordinary has been intro duced with set purpose. It is easy enough to appoint a special court It is easy enough to put into it people who will give a conviction no matter what may be That is not right. You must have a proper court an ordinary court, where the accuse I will be represented by a lawyer, where the Government if they like, may be represented by a lawyer and there should be a jury You know in England if you read the history of Criminal law you will find that at one time they said a magistrate or a julga sitting and judging a case was not good. Why? Because the Crown is represented but the people are not represented So to represent the people the jury came and the Crown and Jury sit together an i then decide cases. This is called the right of being judged by your I ters, that is to say, by your equals I hirteen men sit

there, one Judge sits there. They all hear evidence, it is thoroughly threshed out and gone into and then it is submitted, and what those thirteen men come to is the decision in the case. So you see this right, this proposition about those rights and liberties not being taken away, about property not being conficuted, about liberty of speech and right to reade where I like being duminshed, all these things ought to be decided by the sentence of a properly composed ordinary court, and not of a special court created for the purpor. It should be the business of the ordinary courts and the ordinary agencies to go into such things.

Then lastly up to this time in India there have been what may be called discriminating laws. It is like this, if I who have stayed in this country and whose ancestors to all known generations, from times immemorial, have been living here, if I am accussed of a crime. then one Magistrate, no matter how young he is, no matter how inexperienced he is, can sit in judgment upon me, can send me for one month, to juil without any trouble at all Whereas if persons born under certain latitudes commit a crime, then the case is different, then according to the nature of the offence, they can claim a jury and say "Oh, don't punish me until my own people come and say that I am guilty' Well, I say this is rather a funny thing It is like saying the owner of a house or the man in the house should content himself if necessary with living in the verandah, or if there is no space in the verandah, then he must live in the stables, or if no room is available in his stables, then on the roof of the stable, and a person who has only come here to make money, to stay here for a few days and then to go away, should be accommo dated in the central hall I may starve, my family may starve, but he must have all the thirteen dishes served out to him. I say that is not fair, Everybody should be treated alike, everybody should be judged by the same laws and procedure and the sentence also should be given in one and the same way That is what is included in that

Then corporal punishment is a thing which is very wonderful In this way generally you will find at least in Ingland so far as civil offences go, that is, theft, etc there is no corporal punishment inflicted any where In India there is the Whipping tet by which is man, if he commits an offence, is tied down and warm his backside as it is eaid. His back is properly thrashed. Well, that is rather a wrong way of doing things.

Then in the army the thing is more troublesome. In the army many offences of a petty nature are committed, or if you like, even offences of a serious nature are committed, but even there many of these soldiers are punished and beaten with bow strings as they used to be cilled, with the cat o une tails. That is a small piece of wood to which there are une strings with knots and the poor soldier gets the benefit of those one strings on this lack. Now this is a thing which ought not to be permitted. So this is the portion that I wish to deal with I do not want to take much of your time, there is a good deal of work to be done, so I propose to deal with one part of it, namely, what is called the bil of rights, the petition of rights, as it is called sometimes. These rights are what I call the primary rights without which no reforms can do an Possible good, without which no pro gress can possibly be schered, without which you and I could not possibly meet, without which you and I could not possibly meet, without which you and I could not possibly exchange

thoughts, without which you and I could not possibly frame any policies and without which you and I could not possibly carry out any policies These are the foundation stones, the corner stones of the whole struc ture, the political structure that we want to erect. This is a demo critic wive, and what few propositions I have been speaking to you about, they form the bisis, really speaking, they are the life, they are the very breath of this democratic principle or democratic life, and if these are not granted to you, do what you like, the reforms will full flut, they will do you no good. It will be like this, it may rain all the time from beaven, but there will be a canopy held over your heads and not one drop of cold water will fall into your laps It would be as old poets have sung there may be sun shining in the sky and there may be light in all directions, and yet if you have been blinded before, what good is that light to you. There may be beautiful scenes round about you, but you are tied down and you are not permitted to see anything. There is beautiful music going on, but your ears are stopped, so you cannot hear any of that music. so what good is that music to you? I do not envy a position of this kind When there are good tables spread out with choicest fruits and you are hungry, but you are not permitted to eat them at all, you are tied down, you can see them at a distance, you admire them from a distance, you desire to have them, and yet you cannot have them because of the restrictions imposed upon you. This is a post tion which is intolerable and I therefore ask you to pass this resolu tion and accept this recommendation. I should have taken much longer to make this recommendation acceptable and to cite all the arguments in favour of it, but it has once before been before you and I believe it does not require a reiteration of all the arguments urged on that occasion, as especially on that occasion it was urged with very great eloquence by one much superior to myself, so I do not think I need go through it, but I have gone through it all the same, when you have to bore a hole through a hard diamond with a hard instru ment so that even a string can pass through it, so this string has been passed through it, this subject his been bored before, and all that I am endeavouring to do to day is to put another consideration through it so that you may carry it easily in your hands and you may always thank of it, you may always see, you may always ask for it, in fact you may always do everything that you possibly can to acquire it, and unless you do acquire it no progress can be possibly achieved in this world With these few words, Lidies and Gentle men, I submit this proposition for your acceptance (Loud cheers)

The Hon'ble Mr Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel in seconding the resolution said —

Mr President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

I must say it gives me very great pleasure to second any resolution moved by my frien! Mr Khiparde (Hear, hear) My frien! Mr Khiparde his exhinatively dealt with the question regarding the decluration of rights referred to in the resolution moved by him, and it only remains for me now, or he has left it for me now, to deal with the remaining particular of the resolution. The resolution as it stands on the agenda is 'that this Congress re afterns resolutions Nos. 2, 5, 4 and 11 passed at the Special Session of the Indian Automal Capters held in Bombay I may tell you, Ludies and Gentlem n, that

there, one Judge sits there. They all hear evilence, it is thoroughly thrashed out and gone into and thou it is submitted, and whit those thirteen men come to is the decision in the cise. So you see this right, this proposition about those rights and liberties not being taken away, about property not being confiscited, about liberts of speech and right to resis where I like being diminished, all these things ought to be decided by the sentence of a properly composed ordinary court, and not of a special court created for the purpose. It should be the business of the ordinary courts and the ordinary courts of the ordinary courts and the ordinary courts.

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and we are very glal that that resolution regarding the fixing of time for the grant of responsible government to Inlia within a definite time was moved by our veterin leader Bibu Surendi math Bineries at Calcutta. It is not that this Congress is now asking the Bittish Covernment to fix the time within which Self Government shall be given to latin it was en 1917 in accordance with the resolution wretted at by the Calcitta Congress the Congress consisting of both sections of 'pub to opinion, moderates, and, if you want to call the other party extremats, extremats, all classes of people joined in the resolution passed at the Congress in 1917 that Self Government should be givened to India within a definite period to be named in the parha montary enactment So what the resolution now before you have es that the resolution of the Lucknow Congress in 1916 and the resplution of the Calcutta Congress in 1917 to the effect that Salf Government should be given to India at an early date, that is according to the resolution of 1/17, within a definite time to be nunel in the purliam utary enactment should be re-afficiend by this resolution.

Then with regard to resolution No 3 of the Special Congress which says " that this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible Government and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Constitutional Reforms" this is also a resolution which is proposed to be re affirmed by the resolution which we are now considering. You are all in ite that Wr Wintig and Lord Chelmsford in their Report on Constitutional beforms in India have made certain statements which from our point of view are absolutely incorrect, unfounded and groundless. They say that we are not yet fit for receiving full responsible Govern ment and the grounds they allege are that India is still very poor and that the masses are agnorant and illiterate. These are the two main grounds on which the distinguished authors of the scheme say that we are not yet ready to receive full responsible Government Now if you analysed these two grounds, if they hid analysed them, they would have come to the same conclusion as we would, namely that it is a very and reflection on the British administration for the last 1:0 years that the people of this country, governed as they tre by a burn sucretic system of Government, are still most of them very poor, most of the a ignorant and most of them illiterate (Cri s of Shome, shome) And that is precisely the very reason, Mr President, Lidies and Gentlemen, why I say that there should be a relical change in the present system of Government (Hear hear) Unless and until the present system of Government is rulically altered and com plete responsible Government is conceded to the people of India, the poverty and the illiteracy of the masses, which are the result of a bureaucratic system of Government for the last 150 year- (Cries of Shame shame) are not going to come to an end That is the reason why we say we must have responsible Government at once (Hear, hear), and that is the rea on, I regret to say, the distinguished authors of the Report allege as a groun i for not granting us responsible Government in the near future I do not wish to be reminded of my time limit, and so I must heartily second the re olution (Hear, hear and applause)

Mr Ghulam Moin ud din, in supporting the resolution, spake in Urdu and sri — You should not expect a novice like me to keep piece with the kinghts of eloquence in the assembly When the Con_rese passed a resolution deminding self-government at Lucknow certain resolution No 4 dealt with the declaration of rights and Resolutions Nos 2, 3 and 11 are the only portions which I wish to refer to in my short speech Resolution No 2 is this, 'that this Congress re affirms the principles of reform contained in the resolution relating to belf Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calcutta in 1917, and declares that nothing less than Sell Government within the Impre can satisfy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and self governing nation in the British Commonwealth strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India" Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, what are the resolutions that we are now re affirming? They are the resolutions passed at Lucknow and at Calcutta What was the resolution passed at Lucknow? Every one of you is aware that we in Lucknow presel what is since known as the Congress League Scheme, and it is not at all necessary for me to read it to you, and even if I wish to do so, I have not got a copy with me The Congress League Scheme is so well known to you that it is not at all necessary for me to refer to it. But the main re olution in 1916 said that India should have Self Government, and Self Government at an early date. The resolution went further and said that by way of a beginning the Congress League Scheme of Reforms should be introduced at once. That was the sum and substance of the main resolution passed at Lucknow, that India should be given Self Government at an early date and that by way of a first instalment the Congress League Scheme of Reforms should be introduced in India But in the Calcutta Congress in 1917 the main resolution seems to have been a little different from the resolution passed in 1916 No doubt, in accordance with the feelings of the people of India the Congress League Scheme was adopted by the Calcutta Congress, but the Congress went further and said that we shall not be satisfied with these vague statements regarding the time within which Self Government was to be given to India The resolution of 1916 and the Self Govern ment should be given to India at an early date. One does not know what "early date," would mean, and therefore the Congress of 1917 definitely said that in any scheme of reforms that may be granted to In ha the promise to grant Responsible Government within a definite period must be embodied in the Purhamentary enactment to be passed in Fugland That was the change made in 191, and for your information, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will read that resolution which is a short one. That resolution says ' this Congress expresses its grateful satisfie tion for the pronouncement made by His Mijesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of Responsible Government in India This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the 'unmediate enactment of a Parlia I sentary Statute providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time limit to be fixed in the Statute itself at an early date. This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the Congress League Scheme of Reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the Statute as the first step in the process

So it is perfectly clear, Ladies and Gentlemen, that by the re solution of the Congress of 1914 we asked that a Parliamentary enactment should be passed at an early date, that in that enactment it must be definitely stated that S.H. Governm in to India shell be given within the time named in that Statute, and that the Congress Lo use Schene shell be grained as the first step towards the malisation of that great ideal, Ladies and Gentlemen, you all know

with Indians in the army as they would have to do I may tell you something of the history of the Punjab at least, and I can say that the standard of military efficiency would not deteriorate, it would not be reduced, if the element of Indian officers is increased in the British Indian army There were times when Englishmen were not the leaders of our armies, and yet in those days the Sikh, Mahomedan Hindu Generals led vast armies and held back the tide of invasion Up to this day the name of Ranjit Singh and the name of Harisingh Nalwa are the witchwords in frontier districts. Even in these days these turbulent races of the trans frontier regions, whenever they have to make their children quiet when the children make noise, their mothers say Hirrangh Nalua dyd Up to this day Harisingh Nalwa's name is a terror to those people who have not been properly sub dued by Par Britannica In these days they come down in their hundreds, sometimes in their thousands, and plunder British territory, sometimes with impunity, and those people who are not now brought under subjection properly were frightened into silence and were tiken bick into their mountain recesses by the armies of Hirisingh Nalwa Cin you say in the face of these fiets that if the Indian element in the British army is raised the standard of efficiency would go down? crv 'Rubbish') I think no person who possesses the least fur mindedness, least sense of justice, and least knowledge of history believes that the standard of efficiency would go down if the Indian elenient is rused. And if those brilliant and spirited English youths who would refuse to come to India as inditary officers if the Indian element is increased, shall I ask them whether those spirited English youths do not associate with their Indian fellow students at the grand Uni versities of Cimbrilge and Oxford? (Hear, hear) I have a knowledge of English life in Oxford, and I can say without hesitation that those spirited youths, those members of the highest families of Englind, do not at all refrom associating with Indians unless some Anglo In hans put it into their heads that the Indians are inferior to the uselves (Cries of Shame, shame) If they can associate with us in the best universities at home, I cannot see any reason why they would think it infra dig to come and associate with the best of our country in the meases and clabs of the British Indian armies You should remem ber, Lidies and G ntlemon, that very often it is urged when we make a deman! 'Oh, the Hindus want this the Mahomedans wint this, the Sikhs wint this, and some other community comes and says, 'no, we want that' What is the poor British Government to do" How is the Government to satisfy each and every community's separate demand? I ask them, 'Is there any Indian who can call himself an In han who is not at one with his countrymen in making this demand at least? Is there any Sikh who does not want an increase in the number of Commissions? Are there any Mahomedans who do not want any increase in the number of Commissions? Are there any Hindus? I believe there is not one, who can call himself a true Hindu, who will say one word against this demand in which the whole of Indu is united? (Herr, hear) Therefore this one argument, this point of distanton which is sometimes brought to our notice by our opponents does not exist and if any strong argument were needed for falfilling this just demand of Indians, it would be this, that all Indians are united on it. It might be said that for the present it would be dangerous to increase the Indian element in the British Indian Army because they feel that they after all do not belong to this country and there might be a danger to them In fairness, I understand,

that this objection is intelligible. There is something in this and we rull eat, and ther for we have not pitch I are demand too high Our demand for the pre-cit is most moderate one. We want only one quitter of all the Commissions which are to be given to the Inlim Army, to be given to us, and gradually that manbershould be increased, otherwise in patice and fariplies in the true applied toon of the principles of self-decremention, no foreigner even if he is an legisliman even if he is a Briton, should deprive any linding of his rights, whether in the Guid depir mate or in the Mittary department, and if we have British officers, the should have the source of a property of this country, and not as our masters (Loud cheers)

Mr Udnibir Singh (U P) supported the resolution in

The resolution was then put to the vote and carriel amil great

The President said -Ladies and Gentlemen, I have vet ano her desappointment in store for you It is now half pi t one and the Subjects Committee is to meet at 2 o clock to hold consul tation with the members of the Countil of the Moslem League about the important proposals of reforms and also some other re olutions which have to be discus ed. If I take up the next r solution relating to the Punish it will fully take up an hour of your time and the work of the Subjects Committee will suffer So I hope you will excuse my proposing another change to day, and that change is that the Congress will now adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning and that the Subjects Committee will meet at half past two in the punial of the Suljects Committee Members of the Council of the Mo lem League have been invited, but if there is any gentleman whom the invitation has not reached, I hope he will be good enough to attend and join in the deliberations of the Eubjects Committee

There is to be a Social Service Conference in this payilion at a o'clock. The Congress will now adjourn

The Congress then adjourned till 11 A M on Sunday, the 29th December, 1915,

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Sunday the 29th December, 1918

The Congress re-assembled at 11-30 A M The Hon ble Pan lit Madan Mohai Midavira presided. The proceedings commenced as usual with the singing of patrious songs.

The President -

At the commencement of the proceedings this day it gives me pleasure to read to you a reply which I have received to a letter which I sent to the Horne D partment of the Government of India, regarding the issue of passports to delegates

Writes —

'I am to say that the embargo on the issue of passports to

delegate of the Congress and other bodies will now be relaxed But I an to explun that oving to shortige of accommodation the delegates will probably find great difficulty in securing passages. You will remember that the Hone Member in the Legislative Council stated that it would be regarded as a matter of national importance that deputations should visit the United Langdom when the reports of the committees now at work in this country were received and came before Parliament. That moment has not yet arrived and it will not be no tible to grant the deputation those special facilities which Government had hoped to accord them at a later date. Nevertheless with due regard to the very cogent claims of others such consideration is possible will be given to a strictly limited number of suplications.

I am sure, G ntlemen, that we shall be able to get passports from delegates to go to England and that is a matter for sincere thankfulness.

I now ask Mr Chalravarth to move the first resolution Gentle men, you know that there is a great deal of business to be done to day. There are many resolutions, and I would request speakers who move resolutions to confine themselves to ten minutes those who second resolutions to five minutes, and those who speak subsequently to three minuts. That is essential to get through the work, but of course where I find it necessary to give a little more time I shall certainly do so

Mr B Chakravartı (Bengal) -

Mr President Lebes and Gentlemen,—I have been placed in charge of the first resolution for to by That resolution is in two parts and you will allow me to read it

- (a) That this Congress also re-firms Recolution No o, relating to Self Government I used at the openal Session of the Congress held in Bombay subject to this, that in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said openal of the Session, this Congress is of opinion that so fir as the Provinces are concerned, full responsible government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed Constitutional Reforms.
- (b) That non official Europeans should not be allowed to form separate electorates on the ground that they represent the Managor the Tea Industries and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the Provinces concerned.

Gentlemen it has been askel and probably it will again be reled that you have already affirmed a number of resolutions pused from time to time by the Congress in agreement with the Muslim League, why are you not content to also re-affirm simply the resolution No o of the Special Congress at Bombay? Let me remind you that that resolution No o is the resolution which gives the modifications which you demanded at Bombay, modifications to be made in the Reform Scheme of the Secretary of State for India and H L the Viceroy You will, however, notice that in that resolution No 5 we were content at Bombay to say that for the present for a period of six years that the departments of law, justice and police (prisons excepted) should be a reserved subject and should

be left in the hands of the bureaucracy That was only in August last . Why, in four months, do you desire to introduce a modification by which you are demanding that so far as the provinces are concerned complete autonomy including law, justice and police should be made over into the hands of the people of the country? That being the question, and as this matter has been discussed, you miy remember that the President pointed out to you yesterday that although the resolution was on the agenda yesterday the consideration of this resolution stood over till to day in order that there may be further discussion. That discussion has taken place, and I have to justify before you the acceptance of this resolution. At the very outset let me remind you that this national assembly, this Congress, is intended to express and ought to express the opinion of the country It ought to be the mouthpiece, it ought to voice the opinion of the people of the country, it is the mouthpiece of the nation, and this national assembly, this Indian National Congress, exists for the reflection of the opinion of the people of the country, for the benefit of the country, of the nation, and not the nation for the Congress We have, therefore, to take a rapid, a very ra pul, retrospect of what his happened in connection with this ques tion of self government from 1885 I have to be particularly rapid, because you remember that I have been speaking to you under a veiled threat from the chur with regard to the time limit, so that I have to be particularly brief. In the first place in the most emphatic manner you have declared in your own constitution this the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self governing members of the British Empire and the pur tropation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the empire on equal terms with those members. That is the formulation of your object and that has been the object of the Indian National Congress from its very inception. In 1882 (I am not going to read it) under the presidency of the first President, Mr W C Bonnerjee, there was a resolution passed affirming the right of the Indian nation to self-government Passing rapidly we come to 1906, but from 1880 to 1906 year after year the same resolution was repet el In 1906 under the presidency of the late Mr Didibhit Nioron there was a further emphasis on the right of the Indian nation to self government. So for as I remember he it was who for the first time said hat we were entitled to Swaray That expression 'Swaraj means nothing more and nothing less than the ex pression, which has become somewhat notorious if I may say so, or celebrated if you like, self-determination. It is derived from the Sunskrit, which says that there is but one soul, although the main festation of that soul may be in very many embodiments but that the soul by its own nature is entitled to determine for itself how it will grow, how it will live and what it has to do, and not to be c metrune I by somebody else Well, that was preached by Mr Dadabhai Norogen 1 106 Then from 1906 to 1915 for a number of years the as ne cour e was taken year after year, affirming this right of the Indian nation to self determination But in 1915, in the Congress of that year, I notice that there was a note of dissent for the first time. The I'resi d at of that Congress, Dir S P Sinhi, from his presidential chur in lus memorable speech there declared "The goal is not yet," the first dis corlint note with regard to our being not qualified for self government immediately. Although that was the view taken by Sir S. P. Sinha

as the President of the Congress, I have taken some trouble in look ing through the resolutions of that Congress and find that so fir as the Congress is a body was concerned the Congress reaffirmed this self government resolution notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman of that Congress and that the goal was not yet Nos, what do we find in the next Congress at Lucknow? You remember that that Con gress was a congress of particular importance. It was presided over by the honoured Ambica Chirin Mizumdar who in his presidential address and this - There are however, those who any Not vet His question was ' Then, when ? And he insisted upon our right being recognised to immediate responsibl government and it was further memorable on a count of the fact that the All India Muslem League joined hands with us at Lucknow But times change and let me read to you the litest pionouncement of Sir S P Sinha himself. This is what he says "It is of no use to say that the time is not ripe The time will never be ripe in the eyes of those whose self interest or tumidity (mark the works) urges the continuince of the existing order of things Plusing for one moment I may ask you to bur in mind those two words self interest or time lity I cannot pos abla dream of accusing you of self interest in this matter, except in the sense of self preservation and self realisation, but I must wirn von against the charge of timidity Some of my friends, excellent friends, admirable friends, gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect, the highest admiration, are still timed because they think the time is not ripe, I say the time is ripe, we have only to say the time is ripe The next thing we find is the memorandum of the 19 non official members of the Imperal Legislative Council Then came the memor able pronouncement of the 20th August 1917 Then came the visit of Mr Montage to this country and then the Calcutta Congress of 1917 I am going to detain you a little over the Cilcutta Congre s because it is of the very greatest importance that you should unlerstand our attitude and the changed attitude of some of our friends. The self government resolution in the Cikutti Congress was moved by my friend and teacher, the Hon Bibu Suren leinath Binerjes, and he in the course of his admirable spie h said this - This Congress strongly urges the necessity for the immediate enactment of a parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible government in Index, the full measure to be attained within a time limit to be fixed in the statute itself, at an early date" He further went on to say "This Congre a is emphatically of opinion that the Congress League Scheme of Reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the statute as the first step in the process We cannot suspend our sit ting, (meaning the attings of the Congres) unless and until we have seemel self government in a full measure, unless and until we have uplifted our country to a status of equality with the self coverning dom mone 'We have not suspended our sitting but I regret very much, more than anybody else, that I do not find Mr Surendrinath Binerjea ranged with me on the dis He further went on to ear, 'But there is a rift in the lute. The mossing says that the measure of self government and the time for its introduction are to be de ermined by the (rovernment of India We are the prople who are most concerned in the matter, concerned far more clos by than the Government of India. ne clum to have a voice in the matter ; butther all , ing you, Broth r Delegates, he sail "The enemies of India are 1 of 11 , thei have raised the cry of 'Not yet Now, they are enemies of the c untre who say 'Not yet' (and in that citegory Mr Bane-jea meant even my

friend Sir S P Sinha") He (I mean Mr Surendranath Banerjeit) cuttoned us "My Bengal friends are perhaps a little dis-atisfied, they want to go further, individually I have not the slightest objection to it; but let us go with the Congress as far as the Congress is alle to go, and then if necessary we may of our own accord go further. United we stand, divided we fall Responsible government has been promisel, but I desire to utter a note of warning. Let us have no more shams, no mere shams nor delusions, no mere glorified debiting societies, we have had enough of them, we now want something real, something substantial, something that will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, that is the true solution of the situation" He ended his speech "But before the consummation is accomplished we must continue our work under the braner of the Congress On the binner of the Congress are inscribed in characters of gold the stimulating words "Nations by themselves are made" The first bell his already gon, and therefore I must skip over a number of passages which I had collected together for the purposof pointing out that Mr Banerjer, if he was still of the same clinion, would be now in complete accord with ourselves and probubly he would have been the gentlemin selected for the purpose of moving this resolution

Non, we suggested certain modifications. In the Med rate confer ence, so far as I can see, in essential matters, most important matters the modifications sought for by the Mod rate Conference, are exactly the modifications we seek. What has created a certain amount of trouble is more a question of the attitude of mind. What is rullis this (this is one of the most recent pronouncements of Mr Bantri a in the Moderate Conference) "Our creed is comparation with the Government whenever practicable and opposition to its policy and measures when the supreme interests of the motherlind require it. We deprecate opposition for the sake of opposition" So does every one As Mrs Beant pointed out, nobody simply for the sle of opposing, where no interest is served, is hliely to opp e, unless he was a mad man, unless he was just come out of a lunatic asylum Then Mr Banerjea went on to say "The proposals are admittedly a great advance upon the existing state of things and in the crimin of many (and they form the majority) constitute a definite at ge towards the progressive realitation of re-possible government." Who are the 'many? I should like to know who are the many, and what does definite steps mean? Then after having said 'We cunnot go behind the declaration" and so on Mr Banerjea further said, "The Report does not go far enough in some respects from our standpoint, it may in our judgment need modification and improvement . If the Report cannot be accepted in its entirety it requires molification and improve ment Well, then, as it is, on the whole it is unsatisfactory and disap pointing That is the first answer I give in regard to that It has been further charged against us that we are trying to get things done by a flank movement. On the contrary I say we are proceeding by way of frontal att ck and that on the other hand the Moderate scheme is a flank movement, because in one breath you say that you accept it as an admirable thing and that you are very grateful and in the next breath you say it requires modification and improvement

Now, let me deal with three mitters which are mitters of opposition on the part of our Anglo Indian friends. The first objection raised by our Anglo Lidian friends is this 'No electorate. I am not Bombay has declared in favour of self government in that province at once The United Provinces have done the same thing Bengil has dready in heat'd the suns thing. In pant of fact Bengal did it long before Bengal is going to demand it, we have sent in notes for that purpose and you will find Madras will follow suit and other parts of the country also, in point of fact there is a resolution on the arenda as regards the Punjab also on this subject. Therefore, what I am pointing out is this a new situation has been created, that is to say, the modifications suggested are not the laws of the Medes and Persians that once suggested they are not to be altered at all, although the country nants e rtain modifications. We were at Bombiy only on behilf of the people of the country and if we dil suggest a particular modifica tion which afterwards is found does not command the approval of the country, if the country does not ratify it, if the country says that imme late responsible Government ought to be granted to us, I have not the slightest hesitation that you will accept this resolution with acclamation

Mr V J Patel (Bombay) —Mr President Fellow Delegates, on to second the resolution so ably, so exhaustively, and so humorously put before you to second the resolution so ably, so exhaustively, and so humorously put before you by my predecessor, Mr Chikarasti. Bifort I make any observations on the resolution I should like to know from the President whether there is to be any amen liment to this resolution. If there is going to be any, I should content miself with merely seconding the resolution for the moment and reserving my remarks in reply to the amendments that my be moved. (Heir, hear)

President -There will be several amendments

Mr Patel —I should like to know if I will be allowed to reply to those amendments if I make my speech at present

President -You have the right to reply, I should like you, Mr Patel, to say what you have to say non

Mr Patel -I should be perfectly prepared, provided I be given an opportunity later on

President -We shall see to that I wish you to second the resolution

Mr Patel -I bow to the chair The resolution which merely re affirms the resolution No o passed at the Special Session of the Rombiy Con ress with some slight molifications consists of three or four main points. I will not take you into the details of the resolution 5 presed it the Special Sessions but will merely confine myself to the schent features of that resolution. There is no question that we are moving forward, there is no question that we are progressing, time and tude, Mr President, Liles and Gentlemen want for no man Say what they may, we are progressing and we shall have self government as early as possible (Hear, hear) Mr President the main features of the resolution in my opinion are four or five. The first point is that the Reform report is unsatifictory and disappointing (Hear, hear) The second point is that responsible government must begin not only in the provinces but also in the Government of India (Hear, hear) The third point is that so fir as the provinces are concerned we are not going to be satisfied with what is called the diarchy system. We went

in the provinces have all the subjects transferred except law, justice and police Well, that as you know was the result of a compromise between the various sections of the leaders of public opinion and certainly not the reflection of public opinion itself After having passed that resolution the situation his entirely changed. The coun try, the provinces one after another, came forward with proposals saying that so far as the provinces were concerned there should be no reserved subject, whatsoever, with the executive government. The Bombay Legislative Council, consisting as it does at present of elected and nominated members, passed unanimously a resolution that so far as Bombay was concerned all the subjects in that province should be transferred to the provincial legislature. In the United Provinces our esteemed President with our esteemed friend, Pandit Motiful Nehru, expressed themselves very strongly before the Functions Committee that so far as the United Provinces was concerned there should be full provincial autonomy (Hear, hear) Are Madras and Bengal backward, more backward than the United Provinces, less ad vanced than the United Provinces? So it follows as a matter of course whether they have passed any resolutions there or not that the United Provinces, Bengal, Madras and Bombay must have full responsible government at once (A voice 'why not the other pro vinces?) I am coming to the other provinces Then comes the question of the Punjab So far as the Punjab is concerned every one is aware and Government have got to admit that the Punjab after the splendid services she has rendered to the cause of the wir must now no longer be regarded as a province which is not on a par with Bombay, Bengal or Malms (Hear, hear) So we dis pose of five provinces My friend, Mr Ahaparde has told us so often about the Central Provinces that it is not worth while troubl ing you in the matter at all So far as the Central Provinces is concerned he was telling me that even the Chief Secretary to the trovernment of the Central Provinces in his evidence before the I unctions Committee told the Committee that if any subjects were going to be transferred so far as he wis concerned all the subjects must be transferred, but there should be no diarchy introduced in the system of government I do not vouchsile for the correctness of this, but I am informed on reliable authority that this is so Well, if Government officials are not in favour of directly and when the authors of the distinguished Report themselves are very doutful about the success of the experiment of diarchy in the provinces, shall we not, Ladies and Gentlemen, with one voice say that so far as the provinces are concerned we shall have nothing to do with this sys tem of diarchy, but that we shall have full provincial responsible govern ment not only in one, two, or three provinces, but in all the pro vinces? There is only the question of Assam and perhaps Delhi Are we going to say that you should grunt full provincial autonomy to six provinces and leave out one or two, or shall we say now that our opinion strongly is that these provinces must have full provincial autonomy? Why keep back the remaining two? They will lag behind Let them be on a par and let all provinces have full responsible government to start with What is the difference after all between the Reform report and the Congress proposals? Their point of view is that responsible government is to be intro-duced in India, but by gradual stages and the beginning of responsible government in the provinces is to be the first step towards the realisation of that responsible governm at We agree, we do not want to differ as

far as the first proposition is concerned, we want responsible government and they are willing to introduce it, we say all right, introduce responsible government in India' But when they say that the first step towards the realisation of responsible government should be the beginning of respons ible government in the provinces, we say we differ , we say although we are prepared to receive full responsible government not only in the provinces but also in the Givernment of India, we say as the August dadaration says that we should proceed gradually and that responsible government should be by stages, we are perfectly content if you make a b ginning in the Government of India in responsible government and grant full responsible government to the provinces at once. That is our point of view. Their point of view is that there shall be no responsible government in the Government of India, but that there shall b the b ginning of responsible government in the provinces is their stindpoint, and our stin loont is that we want the beginning of responsible government in the Government of India and full respons ible government in the provinces That is the only difference, very sli_ht indeed

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have already dealt with the question of what is called fiscal autonomy. I will take only one minute more with regard to the fixing of a statutory limit for the great of full responsible go ernment to India. We accept the declaration of the 20th August, and we say, 'All right, introduce responsible govern ment by stages Give us as a substantial step what the Congress says and then by stages go forward and grant responsible government to the whole of India But please by down the limit within which you sy you will grant responsible government to India" Mind you, we are in the year 1318, we are not talking in the year 1913, probably we may not have asked for a statutory limit in the year 1913 but standing as we do here in the year 1918 we certainly ask, considering our past experience of the system of government considering the bitter experi ence that we have had of the promises and the pledges now and again given, not only by the oureaucratic government in India, but also by Parliament, it is absolutely necessary that we should know exactly where we are, and within that limit let them introduce any number of stages they like We say "Guarantee full responsible government, proy, in to years, and every year you may have your stage if you like, but let us know exactly that you are going to introduce responsible govern ment in the whole of India within a period of 15 years ' That is our standpoint, and let me tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it is not for the first time that this Congress makes that demand I have already observed that the Calcutta Congress clearly resolved that a statutory guarantee should be given that self government shall be intro duced in India within a definite period, and if I mistake not, my friend, the Hon Mr Chintamani of the United Provinces in his opi nion on the Reforms Report has clearly stated that if a definite guarantee is given that self government will be introduced for the whole of India within 25 years the country will probably be satisfied. So it is not a new thing that this Congress brings out for the first time, but it is a matter which both the Congress men and the Moderates have their views about I do not think I shall be justified in detaining you any longer, I know that amendments will be moved and I shall ask the indulgence of the President to appear before you once more in connection with this resolution

President -

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now request the Hon Mr Srinivasa Sastri

am enabled to be here and to emphasise the points of agreement as well as to emphasise the points of disagreement. For the moment I am one of those who think that while the scheme is defective in many ways and susceptible of improvement, it still marks a sub stantid step in advance towards responsible government. As regards the fixing of a time limit you have been reminded by previous speak ers that the Hon Mr Surendranath Banerjea and the Hon Chutamun once expressed themselves in favour of a statutory time hmit I dure sy they did I am not here exactly defending them, but I may draw your attention to the fact that that position his been abundoned by them and others who thought with them for this reason that the scheme of reforms proposes the appointment of a Purliamentary commission for the determination of future stages in responsible government Accepting that proposal whole heartedly, they felt that it would be no longer consistent to advocate the fixition of a time limit which really would realer the appointment of a commission idle and futile. That, it seems to me, is the important reason why they have given up their former position. But I also take leave to mention, on my own account, another difficulty that may be felt against this particular item, tiz, the fixation of a sta tutory time limit. We have got to see that the time limit is to be fixed by Purlament, we want it there in the enactment that in augurates the reforms and we take leave to doubt whether there is anybody who can persuade Parliament to guarantee that at the end of a certain period, whatever may happen in the interval, irrespect ive of any untoward circumstances in the political atmosphere that may take place, such and such forward steps shall and ought to be taken. We take it that that would be an impossible position to take, and that is why, notwithstanding that we realise the deep disappoint ments of the past, notwithstanding that we remember how often pledges given have been unredeemed, that is why we realise that it may be difficult to get Pullament to fix such a time limit abso lutely and the up their hands, and not only their hands, but the hands of their successors. That is why I take it personally that I will not advocate the fixation of a statutory time limit. That, how ever, does not prevent me from advocating in other ways that as soon as it may be convenient, this responsible government that we begin, ought to be completed. There are other ways in which we can approach Parliament besides asking them now that they should guarantee that at the end of the fifteenth or twenty fifth year they or their successors should do a thing I do not consider it practi cable and therefore do not advocate at

Now, Gentlemen, having taken up your time so much merely to in heate the points of difference, let me proceed to thank you once more for the way in which you have been good enough to allow me to speak I am glid that I have come here to the Congress platform, not merely because I always intended to do so, that is a fact that you all know, not merely because that I wish my voice raised, however feelly it may be, on behalf of the opinions that the Moderates hold in this country, but also because I think that it is a great advantage that I should ri unison with the rest of you here rais my voice and demand that in the Central government responsible government should begin, that the President and Vice President of our Legislative Assembly and our Legislative Councils should be elected by those bodies themselves and not merely appointed, and that we should also demand fixed autonomy for India, for, as the

How Mr Patel has told you, and I am intentire agreement with him, although he seemed to thick that we should differ, I am in entire agreement with him that nithout fiscal autonomy no reforms that are going to be insugaretel will be of much value, and the responsible government that may be insugarated will be like the dummy figures that you see here, solhers that are good and amusing to losk at but have no vitality in them. I move the amendment that I have made

Dr Pramathanath Banerjea (Bengul) in seconding the amendment said --

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon Mr Sastri In dang so I will only all a few words to what Mr Sastra his said Lake Mr Sister I am in full agreement with much the greater part of the original resolution, but I take exception to only a few portions of it The amendment which I have the honour to second divides of itself into three parts, first-the deletion of the portion which describes the Reforms Sheme as unsatisfactory and disappointing, second—the oussion of the time limit clause, and third—the que tion of full provinced autonomy. As regards the first we all agree that modifications, uni ortant modifications, will have to be introduced in the Reforms Scheme in order to improve it but we object to the use of words which could imply on our part an attitude of hostility to sands the Scheine. As regards the second point, re , the time limit, I am in sympathy with the spirit of the resolution and my objection is merely to its latter. I want full responsible government to be established in Inlia as early as possible (Hear, hear) But I recognis that the Imp real Purhament will ful it very difficult for it to prescribe a definite time limit, and it would be executingly contrary to its traditions. As regards the third point, I do not see what his hippened during the list four months to make a further progress. It has been said that the situation has change I Yes, the situation has changed, but his it charged for the better or for the worse? I think the situation has clanical for the worse so far as India is concerned. The opposition to the Reforms Scheme both in Lindan't and in India has pained enormously during the last few months and is still steruily growing. If it is a tag of war, as it has often been described between the Angl) Indian bureaucracy and the people of Ir ha, I submit that we should pull firmly, strongly and hard, but let us not pull too hard lest the rope may break and ourselves fall to the around

Mr J L Banerjea (Bengal) and --

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was set down as one of the speckers to this resolution, I had no idea that I should have to meet, not an amendment to this resolution only, but an amendment also to the resolution adopted it Homlay four months ago and on which we thought that we were all agreed But I find that facts are otherwise and that we have to go backward and meet arguments which ought projerly to have been introduced in Bombay and not here (Hear, hear) But before I do so, I cannot pass on without paying our compliment, without paying my respect to Mr Sistri for coming and jo in gius here. Whatever his difference with others, with an includies a maj be heat least came all bonour to him cheers). He came, while others who ought to have known better have still stayed.

away and are depriving us of their help at this juncture, at this critical juncture in the history of the nation. They are depriving us of the benefit of their wisdom which may be questionable, they are depriving us also of the benefit of their experience of which they themselves boast and which we do not doubt Now, Gentlemen to pass to business The chief points of diffrence between Mr Sastri's amendment and the resolution adopted at Bombay are three At Bombay, misled by our sentimental weakness for compromise, which has been regarded as one of our virtues but which I am inclined to look upon as one of our vices. we refrained from demanding full responsible government for the provinces, and there we resolved to hand over three important departm n s. the departments of law, justice and police, to the tender mercies of the bureaucracy Here, in Delhi, good sense has prevailed his returne I I should rither say, and to day we are prepared to assert our full and complete right to full and complete responsible government in the provinces I thought that by doing this we were only repairing the wrong that was done at Bombay But I find that it is otherwise and Wr Sastra asks us to go back I know that you will not do so, but that is what Mi Sistri seeks to persuide you to do That is the first point of difference. His second point is about what we called at Bombar as the result of a compromise 'unsatisfactory and disappointing' We gualified our condemnation We said that we welcomed the attempt to establish full responsible government. Had I been left to myself I should welcome nothing in the scheme proposed by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but as I said before this also was a result of compro mise and Mr Sistri now wants you to drop these words Lastly, at Bombay, we fixed the time limit within which full responsible government was to be pranted at least in the provinces But Mr Sastra 'No mention of a time limit' non says 'That is not to be so These are the three points in which he differs, and I should with your permission like to take you through them

First of all as regards this demand for full responsible govern ment in the provinces what is the argument advanced aguast it, the only argument is merely a form'd I shall go further and say merely a technical one Our opponents say "In August we said we shall reserve three departments for the bureaucricy Why should we go farther now? Gentlemen one general answer will be that we go further because time itself is going further, because the world is going further. The provinces have de nanded full responsible government in Bombay, United Provinces, Bengal and Madris, if the provinces have demanded it for themselves who are we sitting in this National Congress to recede from the demand and to force upon them a reactionary type of government? (Hear, hear) What is this Congress worth if it does not march abreast with the times? What is this Congress worth if it does not voice forth the united demand of the country? That being its function why should it not cay so? Why should it not declare it here as clearly and as emphatically as possible? Besiles, if at Bombay we agreed to han I over certain departments to the bureaucracy as I have sail before, that was as a result of a compromise We thought that this compromise would heal up differences in our rings and enable us once more to present a united front to the world That unfortunately has not been done No doub. Mr Sastri is here, but Mr Sastri does not make up the Moderate party, though he is the brightest member of that party now Where is Mr Suren Irauath Bane yea? Where is Sir Dinshaw Huljee Wicha? Where are those veterans of the past ? Have they returned in obedience to the compromise?

Hon Mr Patel has told you, and I am in entire agreement with him, although he seemed to thirk that we should differ, I am in entire agreement with him that without fiscal autonomy no reforms that are going to be inaugurated will be of much value, and the responsible government that may be inaugurated will be like the dummy figures that you see here, soldiers that are good and amusing to look at but have no vitality in them. I move the amendment that I have made

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Mr J L Banerjea (Bengal) said -

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was set down as one of the speckers to this resolution, I had no ident I should have to meet, not an amendment to this resolution only, but an amendment also to the resolution-adopted at Bombay four months ago and on which we thought that we were all agreed But I find that facts are otherwise and that we have to go backward and meet arguments which ought properly to have been introduced in Bombay and not here (Herr, here) But before I do so, I cannot pass on without paying our compliment, without paying my respect to Mr So to for coming and joining us here Whatever his differences with others, with as nationalists, may be, he at least came, all honour to him cheers). He came, while others who ought to have known better have still stayed

away and are depriving us of their help at this juncture, at this critical juncture in the history of the nation. They are depriving us of the benefit of their wisdom which mis be questionable, they are depriving us also of the benefit of their experience of which they themselves boast and which we do not doubt Now, Gentlemen, to pass to business The chief points of diffrence between Mr Sastris amendment and the resolution adopted at Bombay are three At Bombay, misled by our sentimental weakness for compromise, which has been regarded as one of our virtues but which I am inclined to look upon as one of our vices, we refrained from demanding full responsible government for the provinces, and there we resolved to hand over three important departm n.s. the departments of law, matice and police, to the tender mercies of the bareaucracy Here, in Delhi, gool sense has prevailed his returned I should rather say, and to day we are prepared to assert our full and complete right to full and complete responsible government in the provinces. I thought that by doing this we were only repuring the wrong that was done at Bombay But I find that it is otherwise and Mr Sastri asks us to go bek I know that you will not do so, but that is what Me Sister socks to persuide you to do That is the first point of difference. His second point is about what we called at Bombas as the result of a compromise unsatisfactory and disappointing We a talkful our condemnation We said that we welcomed the attempt to establish full responsible government. Had I been left to myself I should welcome nothing in the scheme proposed by Mr Montagu and Lord thelmsford, but as I and before this also was a result of compro mise and Mr Sastra now wants you to drop these words Lastly. at Bombiv, we haed the time limit within which full responsible government was to be granted at least in the provinces. But Mr Sastia now says 'That is not to be so 'No mention of a time limit' The e are the three points in which he differs, and I should with your permission like to take you through them

Lirst of all as regards this demand for full responsible govern ment in the povinces what is the argument advanced against it, the only argument is merely a formil, I shall go further and say merely a technical one Our opponents say "In Augus" we said we shall reserve three departments for the bureaucr cy Why should we go further now? Gentlemen, one general answer will be that we go further because time itself is going further, because the world is going further. The provinces have deman led full responsible government in Bombay, United Province , Bengul and Madris, if the provinces have demanded it for themselves who are we sitting in this National Congress to recede from the demand and to force upon them a reactionary type of government? (Hear, hear) What is this Congress worth if it does not march abreast with the times? What is this Congress worth if it does not voice forth the united demand of the country? That being its function why should it not say so? Why should it not declare it here as clearly and as emphatically as possible? Besides, if at Bombay we agreed to han I over certain departments to the bureaucracy as I have sail before, that was as a result of a compromise We thought that this compromise would heal up differences in our ranks and enable us one more to present a united front to the world. That unfortunately has not been done No doub. Mr Sa tra as here but Mr Sastri does not make up the Moderate party, though he is the brightest member of that party now When is Mr Sarendrumath Banerjan? Wh re is Sir Dinshaw Huljee Wicha? Where are those veter us of the pa t ? Have they returned in obedience to the compromise ?

They have not, and such being the case, the condition on which the compromise was obtained not having been fulfilled, why should the compromise be stuck to?

President -

Mr Binerjer, I request you to confine your remarks to Mr. Sastri's amendment, I want you to avoid personalities

Mr J L Bancrjea -

I have not made a single uncomplimentary reference, my mention of these names wis by wiy of compliment to these distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Sastris second point was about the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' I shall answer that afterwards Now about the third point as regards the time limit. I myself am not in farour of a time limit but for an opposite reason. The time limit fixes the attunment of self government fifteen years hence Why should we nut till then for the fulfilment of our national aspirations and rights? I should have it now, I should have it to morrow, a week hence, and you would have it like that. Why then this post ponement by statute? But that was not Mr Sastri's reason He spole of fixing a time limit in a purlimentary statute as if the thing was unthinkable and undreamable But, gentlemen, that is not so A time limit has been fixed in other statutes, even by the British Parliament (Hear, hear) For instance a time limit was fixed in the South African Union Act, by which the Government of the South African Union was constituted. There it was provided that after an interval (I forget the period) the constitutions for the se parate states would cease and all the states should be united into one single government. Here, therefore, is an instance where a time limit was fixed in the statute itself. But that is not all. Why should we confine ourselves to Great Britain only? Why not travel out side a little? In the Act, by which the United States of America granted its constitution to the Phillipine Islands, a time limit was fixed, and that time limit also was fifteen years, within which full independence was to be attimed by the Phillipinos If a time limit could be fixed for the Phillipinos, if a time limit could be fixed for South Africa, why not a time limit for India only ? Or 13 India always to be the exception, when the exception is to her dis fayour and humiliation?

Gattlemen, now about the second point in Mr Sastn's amendment. He wants us to drop the words 'disspiponing and unsatis, factory' Why should we drop the words? I do not think that he adduced any specific reason for his demand. He himself has ad nutted that the scheme is defective (I quote his 'words,) it is defective, and he equimerated various points on which the scheme was defective, if it is defective, then surely it is insatisfactory, and it is unsatisfactory, why should we not proclaim the tright as emphatically as possible? Gentlemen, put aside sentimental considerations. Look upon the scheme by itself. Do you regard it in very trigh as satisfactory?? (Grees of No, No.) If you do not, then why not proclaim it in the resolution of the Congress? Why lay hide and seek with the world? Why seek to delude yourselves and delude others by professions of a peace which does not exist, by professions of a seateston which you do not feel?

(The Speaker here was reminded that he had exceeded the time limit.)

There are some further remarks I might have made talking on the question of self government, and discipline is the first foundation of self government Discipline, therefore, must rule us here also and I am quite prepared to obey the chair If I speak, therefore, for a few minutes longer, for a few seconds longer, it is sumply because the chairman has very kindly granted me permission to do so Having disposed of the main arguments of Mr Sastri, I shall just briefly refer to some arguments which our Moderate friends urge in season and out of season One of their arguments properly speaking is not an argument at all It is this, ' do not scan the Reform proposals too closely Why look a gift horse in the mouth? Accept the good that the godprovide thee" But, gentlemen, here we differ constitutionally and temper amentally from the Moderates, we shall not accept that thing as a boon or a favour which we look upon as an elementary right the most elementary and fundamental of our rights Then, gentle men, they say if you persist with your criticism the scheme will be wrecked My single and sufficient answer is 'Let then it be wrecked' If it depends upon the sweet will of a foreign people to wreck it when they choose, then what is the virtue of the scheme, what is the virtue of any proposals whatsoever? Listly, they say "if you persit with these arguments, we shall secede, the Moderate party will secode and you will not get the benefit of our wisdom and experience" My answer is no man is indispensable No man is indispensable anywhere, least so in the cause of the country Is India so poor, so poor in her human resources, have we so little faith in her potentialities of greatness that we think that the secession of a few will vitally injure the cause of the country? Not so, gentlemen Never so That banner which falls to day from the faltering grasp of the Moderates will be taken up to morrow by a younger and stronger and more devoted band of meh The song that fades to day from their lips, that song will be taken up by other voices, feebler it may be than that of the giants of old, but all the same the song of the motherland will go on resonant and clear till the chorus of its vast melody strikes at the gates of the heavens and fills all the interspaces of the earth

President -

There are two amendments which the Hon'ble Mr Sastri has placed before you One relates to the omission of the words 'unsatisfactory and disappointing', the other is that which suggests the omission of the words beginning with 'subject' and ending with 'reforms' and the substitution for it of the following words 'except the clause pronouncing the same to be disappointing and unsatis factory and the clause fixing the period of fifteen years for the completion of responsible government for India as a whole' There are, therefore, three amendments, (1) the removal of the words uncatisfactory and disappointing, (2) the removal of the words which say that so far as the provinces are concerned responsible government shall be granted at once, and (3) that there shall be no time limit fixed I will separate these amendments, so that those who wish to speak to any one particular amendment may do so I understand there are some gentlemen who want to support some amendments and not all In the discussion, therefore, I will treat them as separate amendments

be placed before us as separate amendments. I am concerned with the first of those in agreement and dissent from the two that follow The first amendment (and on that I am in agreement) is to drop all the words after the word 'Bombay' So then our resolution would run "That this Congress also re affirms resolution No o relating to self government passed at the Special Session of the Congress The second and third amendments except from held in Bombay this the worls 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' I hold by those words and think they are vital to maintain, to support The third is the question of the date, the period of 15 years Personally I think 15 years rather too long, but although I think so I will not move a shorter period because as has been said quite truly we came to a compromise in Bombry Now, Mr Sastri has told us the vital mitters on which he is prepared to go with the Congress. He wants to make the central government advance as well as the provinces He claims that there in the central government the subjects except those definitely stated, that the Congress League give also to the Viceroy, that those should be left, that we should have an elected Presi dent and Vice President, that we should have fiscal autonomy also. without which the whole of the reforms are an empty sham, utterly useless to the nation. Then, I would ask you to remember it is not Mr Sastri alone It is all those gallant Moderates who stood by us in Bombay, who went, I know, in some cases as far as they could for the sike of promoting unity I ventured to say to you when I had the honour of proposing our President that when you had an army going at different rates, cavalry, artillery and infantry, it is idle for your civalry to gallop ahead to allow the enemy to kill them and then to to e the next batch and finally the third. That is the way to defeat and not the way to victory We do require union. and though we endorse the statement that we are fit for respon able government I at levet, as I said a few months ago, would rather wait for it even for six years or more than part with those men in the Indian nation who helped us in Boinbiy, who worked with us in our special sessions. I feel that a compromise was made, [am not ashamed of it A compromise with the bureaucracy, a com promise with the government, a compromise with an enemy, that is a shameful thing But a compromise with your brothers, a compro mise in your own family, the recognition that some walk faster than others and others are a little slower, that for family unity you will keep together and walk a little more slowly because then you will be one party, that compromise I hold to be an honour and glory to those who make it, and I am not ashamed that I make a compromise of that kind (Hear, hear) Another point that I put to you here is that when you make a compromise you are supposed to keep it We have had no opportunity of breaking our compromise until now, we passed it in Bombay, and there has been no Congress since So that practically you are asked to make a compromise and to break it the first moment you can I do not think that is right I do not think that is fair It seems to me it would be better to take those sweeping resolutions of Bombay and carry them here if you desire to do it But not so to change the compromise as to drive out the men who worked with us in Bombay It is not a question, even if you want to argue it on expediency and not ou principle, it is not a question as to whether you are going to get either the resolutions passed in Bombay or the resolutions that you may pass now You are not going to get either The situation

was rightly said to be worse to day than it was before, and if an face of that serried army of autocriev if in face of a bureaucracy hint together in order to hold on to office threatening you that they will make claims if you want to change anothing of their past emoluments, I say that in face of a disciplined army we ought not to be a mob, every man going his own way, every man asking for his own ideas and no army for liberty, disciplined as well as progressive

Now, I cannot support the second and the third amendments I will tell you why I would even venture to appeal to Mr Sastri whether he is prepared to support them. For what is it we are told? We are told that in the central government our rulers will go no further than they have gone, they say that they have reached the line beyond which their principles do not allow them to go Now I do not want the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to go beyond their principles. But I say if you declare, as the Moderates have declared, that we must have some responsibility in the central government, and if ever against that you have the worl of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that they will maintain the ina chinery of autocracy, then you must allow it to be disappointing, you must allow that it is unsatisfactory. I should go very much farther than that if I sayd what I thought on such a statement I should say that when Great Britain has been fighting against autocracy, when she has proclaimed in the face of the world that she is fighting for democracy and against autocracy, then for the Viceray, the representative of Ling George who is pledged against autocracy, to say "I am going to maintain the machinery of autocracy" is a scandal and a shaine if Great Britain confirms the statement 'Unsatisfactory and disappointing' Why, these are very smill words with which to describe the feelings with which we have read that statement, and so I support that we should keep the Bom bay scheme as it is, that we should not take out the words 'uner tisfactory and disappointing', any more than we take out any other part of the scheme and I say in the old phrase "our scheme and nothing but the scheme" We will stand by what we did in Bombay

Nawah Sarfar Hussain Khan (Bihar) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdu and sud —

I wish to welcome the Kisan delegates who have enabled us to reply in an unanswerable way, to the arguments of our opponents that the agriculturists were not with us. They also asserted that the Mithomedans were not with us. They also asserted that the Mithomedans were not with the Congress, but the expression of opinion by the Charman of the Re epition Committee, Il taiq ul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, is what would come from any other leader of India and he is oue of the leaders of the Moslem League. The attendance of the agricultural delegates has conclusively proved that this is an All In has assembly and the voice of this assembly, is the voice of All India nassembly and the voice of the last 150 years has not enabled us to make our voice felt effectively but the voice of a nation can always while even the bureaucrat. Our duty is to strengthen the foundation of the unity of the Moslem League and the Congress so that it may withstand all atorms even as an ancient tree weathers it. I can tell you that Rhar is whole heartedly with you in the demand for responsible Government 1 ask you whether Indians are not panaging law and police in the Native States, are they not acting

as prime ministers, can they not manage the affairs here but it seems that our opponents are not willing to ellow them any opport tunity to show what they can do In the realm of arms, the law, councils, judicial and executive services we have conclusively shown that we are fit and I jan with you whole hartedly in demanding self government. It is suit that the Mahomedans have got separate representation. But you must see that the Mahomedans came here and then remained here and died here. They came fighting but you made them your own and their deeds are before you. Regarding tea industries I may say that they cannot claim separate representation as they are the persons who make their wealth hire, and then go away. If it is given at all it should be given in proportion to numerical strength.

Pandit Gauri Shankar in further supporting the resolution spoke in Hindi and said -

We have listened to the opinions of the educated community and it is now necessity that the opinion of the agriculturists be also put before you. The ways of providence are inscrutible and we have to bow to it. There was a time when India was an empire and was granting liberty to a number of small countries. Now we have to be, for liberty from others. We did not know how to beg and we still do not know but it is only the educated community who have taught us to beg.

If one man can mesmerise another by the force of his suggest tion, is it not possible for a whole nation to meemerie the small number of Englishmen here and get self government from them I do not say that we must lift the sword But public opinion has great force and if every Indian determines to obtain Swaraj he can easily succeed. The Special Congress resolved that we must claim complete self government for India and that there must be complete provincial autonomy in six years, and fiscal autonomy. We must at least demand that the provinces be made autonomous at once It is essential for you to go and see for yourself the condition of the agriculturists and their troubles under the present form of Government When you are able to cover yourself with four quilts in the uniter 200 millions of tenants are unable to cover them selves properly with even a blanket. You are able to take food four times a day but 120 millions of tenants are unable to get one full meal a day You will not be able to judge of the results of the administration by studying the educated community Take a little trouble to go to the villages and study the conditions there The police take away the fodder and it is also commandered for the touring officers and our cattle remain unfed Our children cannot get milk as it is commandered for the use of the police and the touring officers. How is it to be our right. We wish to improve our condition and to act with liberty. For this our Luropean brethren any that we are unfit Our leader Mr Srinivasa Sietri advocated provincial autonomy and that administration should become Indian in a few years We also pray that we may be given self government and that immediately Just as a patient who is seriously ill requires medicine immediately even so we require the medicine of complete provincial autonomy as we are seriously ill. We do not a li the country to remain in the hands of the bureaucracy any I' a do not say that we wish to break our connection with

our king. We have always been great Ling worshippers. We are never ungrateful and we are always grateful to hun who does us good. But no nation can progress without liberty and therefore we want liberty We do not want self government for nothing We have freely shed our blood in the battle, we have sacrificed our lives for our kings but we are told that we fight among ourselves and we are quarrellome and are therefore unfit for self go ernment Bat if this war cannot give us liberty and our fight proves our unfitness then why did England fight Germany and are not the nations of Europe all unfit for liberty and should they not remain in the same condition as ourselves. The fact is that it is impossible that there should be no quarrels amongst ourselves. We are not children. We agriculturists cannot support such proposils as the handing over of lim, police and justice to the bureaucracy Our reply is "look at the agricultural delegates' block" If they are 8:0 this year they will be two thousand next year. There is not further excuse on this score. It is said that there was no responsible government in India Do you remember the action taken by Rama on the com plaint of a wisherman regarding the purity of Sita There was complete democracy so that even the complaint of a washerman had great weight, and not that the policeman would close your mouth the moment you open it to complain of your troubles . This re solution must be passed as it stands

Mr C.P. Ramaswami Iyer -

Mr President and friends, I feel as much as any one in this assembly can feel that our birth right is to have freedom and to win it I feel as any one in this assembly can feel that if it were possible to day to demand both in the central government and in the provincial Lovernments full responsible government we ought to do it I feel at the same time differently from those persons who have urged that we are ripe for parties. We in this country to day have no need, have no object with parties. Parties are all right when we have got self government either completely or even partially. But what is the position to day? To-day a handful of men are pitched against the hosts which are arraved against us in serried ranks w have to buttle against the forces of reaction, we have to battle agunst the forces of an autocracy which is armed at all points, and therefore it seems to me it would be unwise to think of the party system and the emergence of parties as an ideal to be striven for or worked for I deplore, no one more than I do, the emer gence on the horizon of the Moderate party of which my friend, Mr Srimvasa Sastri is such a distinguished member. I hold that the seces ion of my one from the ranks of those who are fighting for India's freedom is a great danger because our opponents and enemies are only too glad to take any occasion, any opportunity, to use the slightes di union to our disadiantage Teeling all that as I do, I do nevertheless feel that it is necessary to be perfectly consistent in our course of a tion and to unite rather than divide on matters on which we have of necessity to be united if we must sicced Whit is the position to day? In August last we met in Special Congress we had to deal with men outside our ranks, but more with men inside our ranks, there were persons of different shales of opinion there were persons of different convictions, who for the sake of a great cause who for the sake of unity, shed their opinions, submerged their views and came to a concordat or

agreement Having come to that agreement and having regard to the fact that the conclusion of the war and signing of the armistice has not decreased but rather increased our difficulties, having regard also to the fact that to day the forces of reaction remain more powerful than they were two months ago, remembering that the Indo British Association with its countless money behind its back is working against us, is it not time for each one of us to take the opportunity not to put forward his particular view, but to put forward what in the main would be agreed to by the largest number of thinking and working men in this country. It is from that point of view as a point of unity, as a point of concord, as a point of the greatest possible agreement amongst the greatest possible number, that I appeal to this assembly to stick to what was done by the Special Congress at Bombay I disagree with my friend, Mr Srinivasa Sastri, when he asks us to eliminate one clause. When we eliminate one clause why should we not eliminate all the clauses? But at the same time I cannot feel with those who have moved the resolution and who say that in two months changes have come about which necessitate asking for full responsible government in the provinces We have resterated and I resterate it again from my place on this platform that I hold that we are fit for responsible government in the provinces But that is not the point are others who think that a certain line of action has to be taken, and would you have them with you or against you in the tremen dous struggle before us? I answer 'yes', the only possible answer to that point There is another matter. The persons who have moved this resolution have said that after the Special Congress various legislative councils have spoken True I grant it what is the function of this Congress? The function of this Cor ress is to take, not a provincial, but an imperial view, taking into account all the differences, and I hold that this Congress has got the right to lay a mandite even on the members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other legislative councils We are the supreme authority of the nation, and if we for the purpose of facilitating our fight, for the purpose of minimising opposition, choose the path of union rather than of disagreement, it seems to me that we are the find arbiters On these grounds I move that we stick to the resolutions arrived at the Bombay Congress

Dr Gokal Chand Naurang (Panjab) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdin and said that the opinions that were advinced against the scheme fell into two classes. One that is given by our opponents who hold that we were unfit for self government. The other came from our friends which was based not on the ground that we were unfit for self-government but that political wisdom required that we should not demand the whole of it at once. In view of the resolution confirming the resolution of the Special Congress of Bombay and repudating the opinion of the Secretary of State about our being unfit no other answer need beginned to the first class of opponents.

Self government was & brithright of every person. If it were taken away simply because he is unfit for it such an argument would be both morally and legally unjustifiable. It therefore does not matter whether we are fit or unfit we must be given our birth right. The other class of people think that if we demanded too much we might not be given that this much or mything, at all.

trying hard for self-government for the past so many years and have repeatedly asserted that we are completely fit for self govern ment, and now demand that a pure measure of justice which is so long overdue on behalf of our dear motherland shall be granted to us at least at this juncture, when the polity of the whole world is to be discussed and settled at the Peace Conference I am aware there are some friends amongst us who even wish that we should go back upon our Bombay resolutions as practical politicians. We must necessarily ignore them, because their political opinions judging from their utterances in the past appear to be growing backwards hke the buffalo's tail There are some amongst them who have rendered meritorious services in the past on behalf of our mother land While expressing to them our gratitude and our thankfulness for their past services which they have rendered at so much self sacrifice to themselves, we most respectfully implore them not to make the greatest sacrifice, that is the sacrifice of the motherland, just at this juncture There are others again amongst us who have one foot in the Government House corner, holding private and confidential interviews with the powers that be, and their other foot in public politics, trying to effect a compromise of our attitude on the burning questions of the day prespective of what the people generally feel on the matter In respect of them also I say we must regard them as having set both their feet in the grave, I mean so far as the political life in the country is concerned. I am very anxious, Sir, that this golden opportunity that his been presented to us for our political advancement should not be frittered away. The war has brought out the true Indian character and has enlisted the sympathy of the thinking men of the world towards Indian claims and aspirations The very fact that our Anglo Indian enemies have organised them selves to protect their vested interests is an index to the volume of sympathetic public opinion that we are likely to get at the hands of the British democracy, if we only work on proper lines. The most opportune letter of Dr. (now no longer Sir.) S. Subramania Iver to President Wilson of America and the patriotic activities of our great countryman, Lala Lappat Rai, whose presence we very much miss here, are sure to bring favourable American opinion in our efforts to get self government. But we must not at the same time forget, gentlemen, that we have to contend against tremendous odde, ii , that we have to fight a very great battle against the arch enemies of our progress, the bureaucrats and the foreign exploiters, who for purposes of their own aggrandisement are determined to keep us down The situation is rather very alarming, they have got a very influental following here and in England and the support of Government at their back, and they are manipulating to produce papers to support their own cause. To put it briefly, gentlemen, I wish that at this juncture any Indian, however humble he may be, should not prove false. Our present situation is like this, that while the Anglo Indians have completely organised themselves and threstened to crush us, we are getting disorgani ed, fighting amongst ourselves and creating schisms in our own ranks and if we allow this state of things to continue our fate is sealed I therefore put it to you that our situation is something like this, that we are like pins that have got into the mortar trying to escape the crush of the pertir The task seems almost impossible. There is a way and perhaps the only way to get out of the situation, every one of us, be he Hundu or Muhammadan, Christian or Parci, Silh or Jain, Brahmin or non

Brahmin, our hearts should melt at the extreme poverty and utter misery of the teening millions of India after a century and a half of British administration and blend into one harmonious liquid and burn and boil with such intense heat of patriotic fervour so as to nelt and burn pevile, morter and all and flow into wide channels for the uplift of our mother country.

Mr Sant Das -

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

I find myself in a peculiar position, for you see my name standing on the agenda paper as one of the supporters of this resolution You are perfectly aware that in the Subjects Committee there was a division on the point but when the Subjects Committee decided by a large inspority that this resolution should be so put, I found myself loyally bound by it But now that the whole question has been opened up, I crave the permission of our President to speak what I think on this proposition as an individual Now, I say frankly that many of you have minunderstood the scope of the Bombay resolution. It does not deny that we in India are fit for self government in provinces immediately. It assumes and live down that though we are fit for self government immediately yet we are prepared to delay our demand for six years. Please remember that. It does not say that we are not fit for that, it does not say that we do not want that; it reserts that it is our birth right. But it says that we are prepared to delay that demand for various considerations (A voice 'Why?') I will tell you presently An appeal has been made to our sentiment and in that sentiment I am already with you all. But an appeal is made to our judgment and to our sense of righteousness and that is in this form. A solemn compact was made in the Bombay Con grees with those who were of the Moderate party whom we were bound to receive as brothers, those whom you sent to speak for you made a solemn compact with them that we should delay our demand for six years in order to present a united front. I am not afraid of the opposition of the enemies of India .

Mr V J Patel --

I must rise to a point of order. It is not a fact

Mr Sant Das -

I make that statement because Mrs Besant said there was a compromise and I accept her statement in its full intent and words if there was a compromise as she says then I submit that we shall not be doing a righteous act by going against that compromise Otherwise I say I am in full accord, it is our right we should demand it, we must demand it, but I say that when we have made a compromise in order to present a united front it will be suicidal to withdraw from the compromise. That is all that I have to say

Mr M C Bardeloi (Assam)]

Brother Delegates, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,— I have come here from Assam to join my feeble voice with the sorces of the other parts of Jindra whom you generally de cribe as the advanced party. If we are not advanced, gentlemen, it is because of the fact that we have lost our independence within living memory. only 80 years ago. Till then we had our representative institutions. we had our institutions, we had our own government, and within these 50 years we had with great efforts to come into line with the other advanced provinces of India and I may tell you that to day the Assumese people have combined and formed an association and they have eent me here to represent them in this august assen bly hope, gentlemen, that you will accord the sympathy and the good will that I deserve on this particular occasion I join my voice with the other parts of India in claiming full responsible govern ment as is put down in the resolution. It is not a fact that our province has not claimed it, it is a fact that some of our leaders have claimed it, have said that diarchy won't do and it will interest you to know that the ruler of the province the Hon Mr Beatson Bell himself is against diarchy So, gentlemen, I support the first part of the resolution and join my voice with the voices that have already expressed their opinion here

I am specially concerned with the second part of the resolution The second part of the resolution especially applies to my province In Assam there is the planting interest, there are also one or two mining industries, and the non official European community in Assam consists mostly of planters, and the present ruler of the province has advocated their cause as an advocate. He says that they are the British settlers of Assam and that they have come to stay and that they are not birds of passage I say, gentlemen, that they are not settlers, they are birds of passage, they are exploiting the country and having realised a large amount of profit they return to then country to spend it there and to enrich their country So I say they are not settlers and what is the upshot of that? He says that these settlers should get 10 out of the 40 elected members, whereas 60 lakhs of people should get 30, and only 2000 of such British set tlers should get 10 seats. Is it not monstrous gentlemen? And the reason is this that we ought to be grateful to them because they have exploited the country, because they have opened up the country And how have they opened up? The ten industry is a lucrative business If a European applies for land he gets it easily, if an Indian applies he does not get it, and this is how they have improved the country, that is how they have opened up the country and in gratitude for that we must give them ten seats for two thousand people and 30 seats for 60 likhs of people I protest against it, gentlemen, and I hope that you will accord it the import ance that it deserves

Mr S Satyamurti (Madras) -

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

I will not deal except very briefly with the two amendments of my friend, Mr. Sastri, which have not received the influential support of Mrs Besant For I think I am right in saying, Sir, that those amend ments are now very nearly forgotten by this large audience, as well they ought to be I will say only this that with regard to the worls 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' found in our resolution, which Mr. Sastri now seeks to remove therefrom, they are too mild an expression compared with the strength the volume and the intensity of opinion in the country as to the nature of the Monta-a Chelmsford proposals. We went, Sir, as fir as we could in order to

moderate the expression of our opinion in Bombay, and surely it is too much, even for Mr Sastri, to ask us to est even those words which we have given expression to; for after all be it remembered, Sir, that they are the bare truth, and I am one of those who believe that in politics, as in other affairs, honesty is the best policy With regard to the time limit I agree with Mr Sastri that if we were hving in normal times in India and we have no doubt what ever that the future political evolution of our country shall be secured to us under normal conditions, we need not insist upon a time limit But you know, Sir, none better, that the long history of India has been one t-agic record of disappointed hopes and di appointed aspi rations (Hear, hear) It is because we know that the ideal which has now been held out to us will be delayed in its achievement, we are anxisus to get a statutory guarantee behind which no nation can afford to go But, Sir, my main task here is to deal with Mrs Besant's amendment, if I may so call it, and I will deal with the three arguments which she gave in favour of her amendment asking us not to go forward Her first argument was based on a figure of speech, she said that a national army consists of cavalry, of artillery and of infantry I agree, but whoever heard, Sir, of the cavalry turning back to see if the infantry were following or not? I am not a strate sist, but I have read about warfare and I believe that it is the privilege and the duty of the cavalry to rush forward whether the artillery comes behind, whether the infantry comes behind or not, so are battles won, not by the cayalry holding in reins see ing whether the infantry came behind or not I have never heard of it But apart from that, Sir, this Congress represents the cavalry of India, not the infantry not the artillery God knows we have enough of reaction in this country, official and otherwise We in this Congress represent the cayalry and we ought to move forward

Mr V S Sriniyasa Sastri We represent the whole army

Mr S Satymurti -I maintain, Sir, with due deference to Mr baster that we in this Congress including his distinguished perso nality represent the cavalry, because he knows that there are others yery much more reactionary than any here, people who are waiting in the antechambers of the Government Secretariat who prevent us from going forward at all He knows it not, I know it He belongs to the cavalry A point was made of the fact that there was some compromise. some compact, made in Bombay I would like to ask, Sir, was there a compact was there a compromise? It is a bare statement of truth to say that there was no compromise, no compact at all, and assum ing that there was one, is there any one in this hall now I throw down the challenge who is prepared to say that because this national ascembly is willing to go forward be considers it a matter of con science with him and therefore we ought not to go forward? I have never heard of it I will not believe anybody will get up on this platform, Sir, and say that because we ask for responsible govern ment in the provinces full and immediate, he will feel that his con science is attacked in the least. Then, Sir, the third argument given was that since August last the situation has become worse I agree. but if the situation has become worse how we do meet it? Do we meet it by moderating our demands, by becoming more timid, more cowardly? It is not in that way that manly nations fight the battles of the world When Germany give England blow after blow in Flanders and in France, when English soldiers had to retire from

Mons and other places, England did not say "We will give up Belgum, we will give up Serbia, we will be satisfied if we are left alone" On the other hand in the darkest hours of the wir English statesmen maintained their demands at the very highest pitch I would, therefore, ask you, Brother Delegates if the situation has become worse, if our enemies are more organised, strengthen your demands, ask for more. Thus are enemies defeated, not by coward ace, not by timidity.

My friend, Mr C P Ramaswami Iyer, asked us and warned us not to have parties But who can belp it? Not even the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, for there are parties in the country, he cannot deny it The Moderate Conference is there, a fast accompli, and the London Times is playing it for all it is worth, and therefore it is idle to ask me not to create a party when others, not I, have created a party, but to say that even in spite of the fact that a party has been created and used for the pur poses of feopurdising my chances, still I ought with bated breath and in whispering humbleness go forward and say that so far as I am concerned I will not be creating a party though you may, but I will moderate my demands in order to suit your tastes, I have never heard of it Whoever heard, Sir, of Mr Asquith or Mr Lloyd George go and wait in the antechimbers of Mr Bilfour or Mr Bonar Law and all the other Conservatives and ask them to come together We have never heard of it. We are the liberals, the radi cals, and we shall be faithless to the light which burns in our hearts if we do not go forward but in mere timidity go with those who do not agree with us and who will never agree with us

The question was asked, what has happened since the August session? Why should we go forward? I say because four things have happened In Madura the police shot at an inoffensive mob without any provocation whatever In Bombry you had the Willing don Memorial incidents, in Calcutta you had the riots, and last of all, but not least in Delhi, Sir, the procession of the President elect of the National Congress, the man in whose bands India has com mitted for the 4 or 5 days of the Congress her national self respect, was insulted (Cries of Shame) Are we going to say after that insult that we do not want the police, law and justice departments transferred at once and immediately? Gentlemen, I wish to say this point was made that only a short space of time only four brief months have passed since August last. May I say in the words of Mr Lloyd George "There are times in the history of the world when this world spins so leisurely along that it hardly seems to move at all, but there are also such times when the world rushes along at a giddy pace and the track of centuries is covered m a few weeks These are such times" I ask you, Brother Delegates, four months is too long a time altogether. We ought to have asked for this in lombay, let us now at least ask for full provincial autonomy and speal the faith that is in us. The amend ments have had the best chance. Wr. Sastri and Mrs. Besant, per haps the two most eloquent speakers in all India, have put forward arguments in their behalf We will tell them "We respect your eloquence, but in this matter our conscience elects otherwise, and therefore we will not vote with you, but will vote for the reso lution' For after all, gentlemen, सता दि सदेहपदेषु प्रमाणमन्त करण प्रकृत्य I ask you to follow the lead of your conscience, not the voice of

even the most emment leader on the platform here I ask you to sote for the resolution and reject all the amendments summarily.

Mr B C Pal (Bengal) -

Mr President and Gentlemen, Members of the Indian National Congress, I did not desire to speak on this resolution, I was look mig forward to settle my account and your accounts with somebody ele as you will see from the order of the day. But man proposes, or shall I say the Subjects Committee proposes, and somebody elections, and therefore I have to be here. I am sorry that I had not the advantage of the illuminating speech, that I take it it must have been delivered with the sweet reasonableness that is characteristic of the Hon Mr. Sastri. I am sorry I was not present, not having had any occult indication of the things that were likely to happen here. I was not present when he made his speech. I was present when our revered leader, Mrs. Besant, spoke. I was present since she spoke.

The amendment is divided into two parts. In the first part Mr Sastri wants us to delete the two words 'disappointing and un satisfactory' Now I should like you to consider this what would be the effect of the deletion of these two words from your reso lution? What would be the effect of this deletion upon public opinion in Lugland, upon public opinion outside England, upon the opinion of the statesmen of the world who will coon gather round the Peace table at Versailles? If Mr Sastri could give me an as ur nce on behalf of his friends that they would delete the entire preamble to their own reform proposals, we might consider whether we could not, with a view to fall into line with them delete our word Now, Sir, what is the preamble to the resolution of the Moderate Conference? These are the words "This Conference cordually welcomes the reform proposals of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy as constituting a distinct advance on present conditions both as regards the Government of India and the provincial governments and also a real and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in the provinces in due fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of August 20th, 1917 As such-mark these words, Ladies and Gentlemen, hear them with all the intentness of your mind and thought which these pro posals emonating from veteran leaders undoubtedly deserve—this Con ference accords its hearty support to those proposals and while suggesting necessary modifications and improvements therein, expresses its grateful appreciation of the earnest effort of its distinguished authors to start the country on a career of genuine and lasting progress towards the promised goal' Now, I want you, Lidies and Gentlemen, just to ponder seriously for one single moment on what the deletion of the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' from the preamble of your resolution and the retention of all this exuber ant welcome in the resolution of our Moderate friends would mean to the world at large They will say "Why, India has with one united voice accepted loyally, gladly, thankfully, gratefully the Scheme towards responsible government or national autonomy in India formlated out of regard for the principles for which Great Britain fought along with her Alles in Europe "The Scheme that has been for mulated out of regard for these principles by the Government of India with the sanction of the Government of England' what would

it mean? It would mean that you are already self-determined so far as your constitutional reforms are concerned. Are you prepared to send that mandate from this Congress to the world at large? (Crees of 'No' No') If not, then stick like, what shall I say, I shall please my friends, stick as a vice to the words 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' Stick to these with the grim determination of men who knew their minds when they put those words in stick to them with the full consciousness of the significance of those words. when you, with the consent of my friend in the chair, Mrs Besant and other leaders of the country, introduced them in the resolution in Bombay. Now, the second part is a general one and says "Do not ask for complete provincial autonomy " Why? It can only be urged on two grounds that it is not politic, that it is not desir able you do not want it if you do not want it, do not ask for it. Do you want provincial self-government? Do you want that the provincial executive should be responsible for their acts in every branch of the administration to the provincial legislature? Do your want it now? (Cries of 'Yes') and immediately? (Cries of 'Yes') Are you afraid to take it? (Cries of 'No') Are you afraid? (Cries of 'No') In Bombay we wanted everything except law, justice and police Are you afraid of the law? (Cries of No) Are you afraid of justice? (Cries of No) Are you afraid of the police? (Cries of No) Ye, you are Do not say you are not afraid of the police because you are not afraid of the law, therefore you are afraid of the police, because you are not afraid of justice therefore you are afraid of the police, because in this country, I say with all respect to the constituted authorities, in this country law and police do not always go together in this country justice and police do not always 50 together And you wanted not to touch the police, not to touch law and justice Why? Was it because you were afruid that the country would run into riot? That there would be disturbances, there would be no peace, there would be Bolshevism if you claimed police, justice and law and wanted to administer these departments? Is that your opinion? (Cries of 'No') Why did you not ask for it then? (A voice 'Out of regard') Thank you, out of regard primarily for my self and my Bengal friends, I will say out of great regard for Mrs Besant herself She it was who came to us asking us to give our consent to this compromise She said, for the sake of union, for the sake of the country, let us stand together and give up for a few years your legitimate claim to law, justice, and police in the provinces We said all right, if our brothers who are afraid of law and afraid of justice, still for their sake, I would say we will not touch these things, let it be in the keeping of the bureaucracy Reference was made to the compact Who was, I ask, the other party to the contract? Have they kept the compact? We gave up law, justice and police to the Leeping of the present bureaucract with a view to induce our more sober, our wiser friends to remain with us Did they come to you in Bombay? Of course the Presis dent is with you now and he is going to go the whole hog with you if you desire it. Now they did not come, I might under stand their not coming, I will not name them, it would be person ality Now they did not come to Bombay, after having een our resolutions did they change their attitude ? (Cries of 'No') Have they come here? (Cries of 'No') I am glad, I am thankful and I think it is due to the Hon'ble Mr Sastri that this Congress should publicly recognise the fact that his loyalty to the Congress has proved stronger

than lorality to his party. Now Mr. Sastri is here, but where we our old Irienda? In the absence of the old leaders who had steed by our right hand and in spite of the presence of the Parthiji the Côntress is to day in a widowed condition (Cries of No, no.) I dan say you will not accept it. What are we going to do.? If they had come if they had said 'for your sake we have come, we do not ask you to kill the fatted call for us, but do put this out for our sake," I think we would have done it. But as it is, there is no complete any more. The other party has not kept its said of the contract and we are not in honour bound to keep to that contract any more.

Then again, Sir, there is a positive reason. The war is over, the Warning Chelmsford Report was a war measure, the war being over it is only a measure, and to increase the weight of that measure I want the people of this country with one united voice to demand their legitimate birthright to govern at least their provincial administration themselves without any interference from outside, subject of course to such control as the central government must exercise over provincial governments. That is what we want, and I think if the war has altered anything, if the war his revealed anything, if the war his prevailed anything, if the war his prevailed anything, if the war his prevailed anything to the provincial policy of the following of the provincial policy that God has given you Demand for it, strive for it, sarrifee for it, and in the will of God you will get it."

Mr B N Sarma (Malris) -

Mr President and Fellow citizens,-There has been a great allusion made by various speakers to Moderates and Lxtremists, to Radicals, Progressies and Moderates I really do not know to what school I belong I know this much, in various official circles I am looked upo, as being an ultri rolard. But I know at the same time an other thing, that with some of my friends I am considered to be ultra moderate, and therefore standing in that ankward position I may appeal to the indulgence of the whole house for a few minutes to explain my difficulties and to tell you how I have been forced to come to the conclusion that I cannot but support the first part of Mr Sastri's amerdment I am not here to support the recond or the third part of the amendment. I am in cordial agreement that what we did in Bombay was done well, was done on the whole fairly accurately, having regard to the whole situation, and I am here to ask you not to go back upon it, and not to go further than it for various reasons. Now, friends, I take it that we are resolved upon not asking at the present moment for complete self government. There may be two views on that point. There is one sel ool of thought that thinks that we are making a mistake in not putting our clums at the highest and a ling for self government to the full There is another school of thought the other way, but whichever school may be right it is not necessary to discuss are pledged to support the policy of asking for a partial devolution of responsibility. That being so, the next question that confronted me was 'Am I to ask for complete provincial autonomy and rest content with the bureaucratic rule in the imperial house, or am I to ask for a partition all along the line, vertical and not horizontal ? " I am appealing to an intellectral audience, not merely an emo-tional audience, and I prav please listen to a few arguments other than those which have been advanced. Analyse the subjects

that form the subject matter of rule and government, and you will and that when we ask for fiscal autonomy in the Imperial Council we are asking for almost the whole thing in the Imperial Council and nothing less, and I for one would be satisfied with a very little in the provinces, but would not rest content one minute unless fiscal autonomy, unless control over finance in the fullest sense of the term, is granted to us in the Imperial Assembly. (Hear, hear) On that point we have a very strong case no question there of Brahmin or non-Brahmin, there is no question there of conflict between Hindu and Muslim , there is no supposed conflict there between the landlord and the ryot, between the priestly class and the Panchamas, between Native States and British India All have asked for control over tariffs, for complete self determination in adjusting our fiscal relations, our commercial relations, with the rest of a the world That being so, we cannot rest content for a moment with any reforms whatsoever that deny us these privileges, these rights which alone can make India an India worth living in. an India worth praying for, an India which could be self respecting That is a privilege which the colonies possess at present, although they are part of the Empire and subordinate to the Empire in other respects, and there is absolutely no reason whatsoever why we should not be granted that That being granted, if that be granted, we will have control over railways, we will have control over finance. ne will have control over commerce; and if we have control over those subjects in the Imperial Council what is left to the Govern ment, if we ask for control, full control, in respect of all other matters in the provinces? There is absolutely nothing, there is no use in discoursing from our eyes this fact that if we ask for full autonomy in the provinces and fiscal autonomy in the Imperial Council, we are asking not really for 14 annas or 12 annas but will be asking for 10 annas 11 pies and \$ pies too That being so, the next question is, if you consider for a minute the scheme of reforms, if you do not reject it, we are driven to the conclusion that the division must be vertical, that is, we must give up some subjects in the provinces and ask for some subjects in the Imperial Council That is the reason why we were compelled to hand over some subjects and we said although we felt that in almost all, perhaps all, the provinces the people can manage their local affairs, meltiding law, justice and police, as well as in the Native States, still masmuch as the authors of the report have said "we have our own miegivings, we have our own doubts, we have our own grave fears Parliament cannot surrender responsibility all of a sudden they must see how the scheme works;" that being so, masmuch as we have accepted the principle of partial responsibility there was no help but to say that the things which we are most jealous about we will part with temporarily and for six years briends, do you think that that was an illogical division, do you think that that was an unfair division or surrender of our rights? Corse juently, unless we say we are prepared to reject the reforms, we must accept some division, and that is the only possible division we could arrive at and after considerable discussion, after considerable in givings we dd arrive at that conclusion in the Bombay Congress With regard to what has taken place subsequently, I on the part of the Wah jana Sabha, have said that if any province deserved elf givernment it would be Madras But that does not mean, that because I on behalf of Mairas have sud and some others on behalf of B atig

and other councils say that the people are fitted, that does not mean that we can afford to reject the reforms, in an indirect way Friends, I ack you, I appeal to your generous consideration this fact, are you going to wreck all dur chances of reforms? Look at the attitude of the House of Lords? I painfully went through all the speeches delivered there and you see how public opinion is hardening against us how in the House of Commons also we shall perhaps lose all our friends. At such a juncture, when all the forces are arrayed agunst us, are we to reject the hand that has been stretched out-to us by Mr Montagu and others? Are we going to kay "We will rik everything, but we want our ideal and the fulfilment of our ideals to the fullest extent now and in no other way?" I submit that that would be a suicidal policy. Supposing you sent a deputation to England and you passed this resolution You will make it impossible for your deputies to say "Do not thereby reject the proposals" Such a position please do not drive your deputies into I say that the compromise, it may be considered to be binding or not, which was arrived at was a statesmanlike compromise, was a prudent compromise, was a compromise in which there was no surrender of principle, in which there was no surrender of interest, and I therefore ask you to accept the amendment, not on the ground of the compromise alone, but on substantially intellectual grounds on substantially strategical grounds, on grounds of policy and on grounds of justice also

Mr Jumnadas Dwarakadas (Bombay) -

Mr President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-The President has very Lindly allowed me to speak for two minutes and I am glad that I have been given an opportunity of expressing my views in support of the views expressed by Mrs Besant Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot say that I am not one of those who believe that we are fully ripe for a full mersure of provincial self government. But at the same time, if you consider the question from the right standpoint, from the correct standpoint from which you ought to consider it, you cannot help coming to the conclusion that you ought in all honesty to stick to the resolution that you arrived at at the Special Session of Congress in Bombay (Cries 'No No') Ladies and gentlemen, I only want to give you one argument (A voice ' No argument'), and it is this The distinguished authors of, the report, you may disagree with me, but I think I have a right to speak and I will speak, the distinguished authors of the report, Mr Montogu and Lord Chelmsford, in the scheme that they have presented, they have given you a scheme of diarchy in the provinces and they have not given you an advance in the central government. In the central government they have not admitted the principle of transferred and reserved subjects, but in the provinces they have introduced that system. In answer to that in your resolution in the Special Session, you say that we want that the advance should be simultaneous. If you admit of the principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the provinces, we want that that principle should allo be admitted so far as the central government is con cerned Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford committed in our opinion a mistake in not introducing that principle in the central government which they introduced in the provincial government. What are you doing now ? In one breath you say that the advance should be simultaneous, that the principle of transferred and reserved subjects

should be admitted by them in the provinces as well as in the central government, and now you go back upon that and say 'No principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the provinces, and the principle of transferred and reserved subjects in the central government alone Are you consistent? That is one argument The other is as Mrs Besant has pointed out that there were those who came in spite of their party to join hands with us and who arrived at a unanimous conclusion even by secrificing their various principles for the sike of unity Mr Bal has said that none of them has come to the Congress I say that Mr Pal has unconsciously made a misstatement there, for my friends, Mr Sarma, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr Sastri. (who was not present at the Congress) Mr Govindaraghava Iver, who all belong to the Moderates and came to the Specal Congress and who sacrificed their principles and joined hands with us in coming to that unsnimous conclusion, are again here with us to see that we do not go back upon the Congress resolution of Bombay and that we pass the same resolution I therefore appeal to you in the name of unity, in the cause of India, not to deviate from the principle which you established in Bombay, and for unity's sake pass the resolution as it was passed in the Bombay Congress

ar L A Govindaraghava Iver (Madras) -

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I come

here now to support one of the amendments of the Hon Mr Sastri. that amendment which relates to allowing the Bombay resolution to stand intact I am not prepared to agree with him in the other amendments that he has proposed I shall, therefore, confine myself to the amendment that he has suggested with which I am in hearty agreement Gentlemen, vou have been told that if in the Bombay Congress a time limit had been fixed for the attunment of complete provincial autonomy it was because there was a compromise entere! into, some might go to the length of saying that it was also a compact But the implication was on the part of those two words that there was nothing underlying the compromise or compact which bound you now to take the same view as was taken in the Bombay Special Congress If at all I renture to take up your time to any the slightest extent, it is for the purpose of justifying the propriety, the reasonableness, the wisdom of this time limit being imposed with respect to the attainment of provincial self-government Gentlemen. as I mentioned to my Bombay friends when I had the privilege of speaking then upon this resolution, I venture to tell you that we are not here with a clean slate, that we are to take certain conditions on which it is competent for us to improve. We have in the first place the announcement of the 20th August , you are all familiar with that announcement, and it is not for me to draw your attention in any great detail to the terms of that announce That announcement has done us one distinct service that responsible government has been accepted as the goal of the Indian people, accepted by those to whom we should look forward in constitutional agitation as the persons who will vest us with responsible government But Gentlemen, that announcement also carries a re ervation, that reservation is that this self-government shall be attained by succe sive stages We cannot take one port of the announcement and reject the rest of it, and it is because those who invisted upon the time limit in Bombay recognised the need for accepting both the parts, the principle and its limitation, they said the time limit shall have to

be accepted. But there again comes in the principle of self-determination, although the word may be new the idea was there all the some It was considered that it was competent for us to suggest with a full and responsible view of the needs of the situation what exactly shall be the length of the time limit, and it was therefore considered that in imposing a time limit we shall have to fix some reasonable time limit and at the same time not one which is far beyond the necessities of the case. Then it was that we settled upon this term of six years. Now, gentlemen, what is the change that has come over the country between that time and now which makes us depart fron that time limit? Two arguments have been urged One argument is that the conditions of the country have changed, that there is a more insistent and emphatic expression of opinion in the country that we should have self government once and for all in the provinces. Now, centlemen, the acceptance of that proposition would mean this, either that this opinion has not been existent in the country four months ago or that those who are re-ponsible for the resolution of the Bombay Special Congress did not take sufficient acro int of this opin on or did not keep themselves sufficiently in touch with that opinion. Neither of the alternatives is complimentary to those who are your representatives in the Congress, persors who I we given themselves, perhaps sometimes the very difficult task, but a so the very responsible task of voicing forth the views of the people. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, when you take it that even in that resolution you have an expression of opinion that the people are fit for self-government, but for the purpose of facilitating the enactment of the measure which will put us on the road to self covernment, it was necessary that we should agree to the time limit, and we were therefore prepared to agree, when you recognise that that is the view taken in the Special Congress it is impossible to urge that any change has come over the country which necessitates the dropping of the time limit. Now, gentlemen, it was stated that the councils, the provincial legislative councils, have made a demand for the introduction of provinced autonomy at once. It is true no doubt of Bombay, but with respect to the other provinces I beg to be corrected if I am wrong, that is not the case It is perfectly true that there is a general feeling that we are fit for self government and that we should ask for it But, gentlemen, we are Lere also as practical politicians to see how best we can gain the point that we are at, at, that we should be set upon the road to self govern ment as quickly as possible We have Mr Montagu and his collaborators anxious to do something for us, and it is wisdom and I think it is what the highest interests of our country require, it is in fulfilment of the very highest patriotic sense that we might possess, 15 28, I submit, gentlemen, in the fullest realisation of the duty that we owe to our country, that we should befriend and strengthen the bands of those who are prepared to help us at this critical juncture of our country Non, sentlemen in these circum stances I therefore contend that the introduction of this time limit is good. But it is stated that there were certain persons whom it was intended to draw into the Congress, but who were all along not out of it. It is not complimentary to those gentlemen who have been with you up to this time to say that When you knew what the resolution was you had these very persons who are still with you and more are coming Gentlemen as his been pointed out, now when we require to consolidate all our forces, it is not wisdom to

disperse them, and we have therefore to see that after all six years is nothing in the life of a nation. What we want is the attainment of our goal, and I therefore support this amendment

Mr Fazul Huq (Bengal) -

Mr. President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I can well understand that you are all very impatient hearing speaker after speaker, but so far as we are concerned we feel somewhat ashumed of trespusing on your patience, and I do not wish to say more than a few words on this re-olution I am extremely sorry that In spite of my great regard and personal respect for the Hon Mr Sastra and the school he re-presents I cannot, at least so far as I stand at present before you, give my support to his amendments If Mr. Sastri had said that a time limit is necessary, not from motives of expediency but as an act of good grace to the bureau crucy, in order to allow them sufficient time to bundle up their luggage and pack their belongings, I could have appreciated his arguments I know that if any one prefers to squat down somewhere it takes a certain time for him to leave that place. In that spirit if he had come forward to us, we could have understood him, we could have given him support. But what he wants us to do is to leave to the good graces of the bureaucracy themselves to determine when they will give us power in managing the affairs of our own country. Well, ladies and gentlemen, supposing an unpleasant intruder comes into my room and I want to tell him to get out, would it he the point of wisdom to tell him 'Please yourself and go s soon as you can', or should I not tell him 'You have done wrong in coming here, and the sooner, this very moment, you can go, the better, better, because if you do not I will show you the way out' Not that any of us want the British connection to go, but what we want is that the thing for which we are fit, the things for which we have so long fought for these 150 years, should no longer be delayed from us, and therefore I say that at the pre ent moment and is at present advised we cannot go to the bureaucracy and say "Well, look here, you need not give self government now, you may give it not in this generation but two or three generations honce ' Well, Lidies and gentlemen, I was one of those who gave my assent to the resolution as it was adopted at Bombay It has been asked what has happened during this time that you are going to change your opinion The answer has been given; the answer that I am giving has also been given; I am one of those I lay particular stress on that, I am speaking from personal experience of how the bureaucracy use their power, I have seen it in the time of the Calcutta disturbances, having seen that I cannot honestly say that any further time should be lost I would be false to my con science, I would be false to the evidence of my eyes, I would be false to what I feel I owe to my country, I would be false to the traditions of this great house were I to say to the bureaucracy "Well, you stand for some years more" I say "Blow it away. Let away, I do not want you" (Loud Cheers)

Mr C R Das (Bengal) -

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to make a very brief speech before you for you have had many speakers to address you on this important resolution. In the first place I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri for having joined us on the

Congress platform; I venture to congratulate him because I coreider the Indian Vitional Congre a to be higher and mightier than any man or any number of men, however great his or their attunments may be, but if I congratulate the Honble Mr Sastri for having joined u here to day I cannot honestly congrutulate him upon his amendments, and I stand before you now to enter my most emphatic prote t against the e amendments (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to put before you many arguments; but I will sav just one word on e-ch argument The Hon'ble Mr Sastra objects to the time limit; I sar 'Who to to tell us when you are going to get sell government " You know that in this country the greatest opponent of self-government is not the British Parliament but the Indian Civil Service; and the British Parliament governs us through the Indian Civil Service If no time limit is put who is to decide? It is the Indian Civil Service You further know that the introduction of self government in this country means the death of the bureaucracy. And can you, can any reasonable man expect that the bureaucracy will sweetly put an end to itself? (Cries of No No) I therefore ask you to mest that a time limit should be put in the statute

The next point is that you are not to say that the scheme is unsatisfactory and disappointing. The only observation I desire to riske is this. Put your hand on your breat and ask yourself the que ton 'Do you to ak that it i satisfactory?' (Cries of No. No.) If not, have the courage of your convictions and say and proclam to the world that it is unsatisfactory and disappointing (Hear, hear)

The next point is about provincial governments. Mr. Sastri's reasons are different from the reasons put before you by Mrs Besant, who has thought fit to support Mr Sastri's amendment on this point Mr. Sastri says that we ought not to ask for full responsible govern ment in the provinces becau-e we have accepted the system of diarchy I submit for your consideration that we have nowhere accepted the p-maple of diarchy so far as provincial governments are concerned. and the first step which according to the Hon'ble Mr Sastri is the making over of a few departments to us in the provinces, means according to me the making over of the whole of the provincial govern ment to the people. That is the first step, and unless you get that von do not obtain a substantial step towards responsible government in this country. Mrs Besant, however, puts it on another ground She puts it on the ground of a compact I have not been told up to now definitely who were the parties to that compact. One speaker end that it was a compact between nationalists and moderates If that is so I do not accept the truth of that statement. But if that is so Mrs Besant is out of court here because the moderates a a party have not joined the Indian National Congress, and there fore it is the moderates who have broken the compact and he that I reaks the compact has got no right to insist on the performance of that compact by the other party. I again ask

Mrs Besant -

I said no bing about a compact. I said it was a comprome e. Mr. Das -

. I stand corrected Mrs Besont save she did not use the word compact but 'compounce' Weil what I ask is this between which was that a cultonies? Compromise means two parties One

of the speakers said that the two parties were the moderates and the nationalists

President -

Mr Das I must here correct a statement which has been repeated several times. The speakers who have referred to the compromie referred to the comprome that was arrived at between those set tlemen who were present in Bombuy. They included many moderate and it is not suggested that the compromise was entered into by people who were outside it. I hope in referring to this matter you will bear this in mind.

Mr Das -

One of the speakers distinctly said that it was a compromise

President -

It was a compromise, but not as you apparently mean it

Mr Das -

I claim to myself the right of putting my own interpretation

President ---

I isk you to speak on the resolution and to confine your remarks to the amendments and the resolution

Mr Das -

I refuse to speak if I am not allowed to put my own interpretation

President -

I have to mention this fact because the compromise was referred to by previous speakers. Individual speakers may have said that it was a compact between the moderates and the nationalists. But Mr Becant has pointed out that when she referred to the compromise she referred to the compromise which was arrived at among those who were present at the Congress and included moderates and others if you leave. The compromise does not have reference to those who were rot present at the Congress.

Mr Das -

I am sorry I was coming to the point when I was interrunted Now, gentlemen, so far as the compromise or the compact is between the moderates and extremists the moderates have broken that compact and there is an end to that argument. But another argument has been advanced, that it is not a compromise between moderates and extremists, but the nationalits and some of the moderates who joined the Congres in Bombay My answer to that argument is. What right are those nationalists and who are those moderates? What right is the people like that? So far as I am concerned I entered into that compromize because I hoped that upon that compromize upon a surrender of point for point by us I hoped that the moderate party as a whole, would join us, the moderate party has not joined us, are

we to go by that commonise and sell our buthright because the moderate purty does not join us? (Cruss of No, no) Since the Congress in Bombry the country has declared its opinion agun in Bombry, in Madris, in the United Provinces, in Calcutta and elee where. Who are you, the delegates of the Indian Nanonal Congres s? Is it rour personal right, is it a mitter which concerns you personally, about which there can be binding compacts or compromises, or agreements? (Hear, hear) And because you have chosen this compromise you must stand by it for ever and for ever? I say such a principle is permitted, and I refuse to follow it. The whole country demands it and I call upus you to do your daty and reject the amendments in toto (Hear, hear).

President -

Gentlemen, this revolution has now been proposed, seconded and supported. The amendments which were alvanced have been spoken to I think you must be attached that you have had all the good points that could be urged either in support of or in opposition to the proposition or the amendments that have been placed before you I shall therefore now ask you to proceed to express your opinion upon the amendments first and the resolution afterwards. I will divide the amendments and put them each separately

The first amendment of Mr Sastri—that the words 'unsatisfactory and diappointing' be omitted—was put to the vote and declared lost

The second amendment of Mr Sistri—that the time limit of fifteen years mentioned in the resolution should be omitted—was put to the yote and declared lost

The third amendment of Mr Sistri—that the words beginning with 'subject' and ending 'that reforms in part (a) of the resolution' be deleted and that the Bombay Congres resolution should remain as it is in regard to that matter—was put to the vot, and declared lost

The original resolution was then put and carried

The Congress adjourned till 11 a m on the 30th December 1918

The President declared that the Subjects Committee would again meet at 5 o'clock the same evening

FOURTH DAY

Monday, the 30th December, 1918

The Congress reassembled on Monday the 30th December 1918 in the Congress Pandal at 11 30 a m. The Honble Pandat Madan William Andrews presided. The proceedings began with the singing of National songs.

The President -

I will now ask Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry to move the second resolution in yesterday's agenda

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry (Punjab) -

Ar President, Brother Delegates, Ludies and Gentlemen,-The resolution which I have the honour to move reads thus -

"That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt mide in certain quarters to as ign an inferior position to the Ponjub in the Reform Scheme and urges that hiving regard to its Political, Vilitary and Historical importance, its wealth, education, social advinctional and its magnificent services during the list war, the Pinjub should be placed on a biss of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces."

(At this stage the speaker was interrupted by the audience demanding that he should address them in Hindi Accordingly the Pandit spoke in Hindi)

He sail the natural question which you would put is "I by when we have resolved that full provincial autonomy be demanted should anybody have any doubts about it? The fict is that certain of our ' friends" have been making special efforts. The province which was the other day being so highly prused in the Imperial Council and was being held up as an example to Madris, Bengal and U P is nov big kept in the backgroun! We have been praised then be cause victory was desired in the great war, but when our sword, the Indian sword or rather the sword of the Punjab, has obtained this great victory we are told that those who win by the sword are not entitled to govern Look at Burma and Assam Burma has got a population of 12 lakhs and it is proposed to have 76 members of the council there The Punjab has got a population of 201 lakhs but it is proposed to have 50 or at the most 60 members although proportionately it is three times as large. Why is then the Punjab to he given less than other provinces? There are a few things which are es ential to every province. First great triditions secondly progress In natural resources l'unjab leads all the other provinces In its land, in its towns, in its mointains and its rivers, the Punjib has a special importance. It is famous for its patriotism. In France Hindus and Mahomedans have fought shoulder to shoulder and they are fighting in the same way for political rights, in which they have remained behind no other province. It is said that our educational progress is not much I ask, is there any province which can compete with us in the university education? Which place has produced the largest number of doctors, which place has got the largest number of schools and colleges built out of the contributions of poor men?

There is the Arya Samay which has got two colleges one in Lahore and the other in Juliunder, there is the hinden College in Amritear the Sanatana Di arma College and Islamia College in Lahore all built and muntained by private sub-criptions Besides these colleges there are hundreds of schools for boys and girls which are run without any Government aid When the Punjabis can manage colleges and school themselves then I ask why can they not manage their own offur. In Bengal and the U P, there are great landlords and in the Paupib we have got great farmers. In fact we are farmer proprietors and consequently we are happier. This has been admitted by our Lieutenant Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer He has certified that we po sess brains, education, loyalty and martial spirit. Why with all these to our credit are we unable to manage our affairs? The Punjab has always been invided by great armies but his ilways placed uself in the forefront of advance The head and the body of the Punjab 1 very strong But it is there to be sacrificed for you. If we can fulfil the duties of the Khatriyas, can we not claim the right to govern? The greater portion is still in the hands of the Rapputs and it is strange to tell the Punish that it is not fit for self govern mert When the Mahomedans were given special rights their historical and political importance was taken into account, but Mu salmans are n part of us The Mussalmans will now address you demanding these rights You must bear in mind that it is the Hindus and Mussal mans that demand them jointly. We have always kept our sword irm ready for protection. We told our Government that we will give two lakes of men a year. We sent lakes of our men to the war When the German hoards were sweeping over France and neither France nor England were ready it was the Punjabi soldiers who stemmed their tide. We are now told that we are not fit for self overnment Then we ak are the Germans fit for self government whom we threw back in order to save the Empire? Will we have no part in it? If Punjab were the rules of France or America and if lapin had invaded the Punjab and France and America had come to help us and if the National Congress of France had asked for self government what would have been your reply? It is said that the Punjims are quick to anger Well, then you should not make such people angry We ask therefore for a share in the Government We believe that we are in the right in demanding our rights. The Punjuli does not shout and does not like to lead amtation. Is it right then to play with such people? Is it right that Punjah which is respectful should get nothing? Ordinarily the Punjabi does not do anything but when he does fight he fights very hard Everybody has said that if compelled there will be a strong agitation. It is not possible that those who have sacrificed their soul and life should get nothing and it will be the height of folly to disspirit such people

Mr M S Bhaget (Punjab) in seconding the resolution spoke in Urdu and said—Chowhdin Rambhuj Dutt in placing the resolution before you has pointed out that the Punjabi is behind none other in education or in physical and martial capacity. I am not naking this comparison in order to show our greatness over other provinces lat it in order to show that it is behind none. If Bengal, Bon hav ard Madras are the heals of India, we are the arms. If Mr Islat not Pan it Malayins are the brains then we are the strength it would not be out of place to mention that no person could progite the could be also be suffered by the continuous person could progite the could be controlled to the country of the body were not equally strong

In fact it would be difficult for them to move in the path of progress in case any limb is week. Wherever there is some ob true tion the min's arms are needed. To neglect the Punjab is in fact to dry up the arms. Do they not deserve the same thing which they do for the other. What we claim is that all should be treated in the same way. If there is a pun in the arm you can get no sleep at all.

A short time ago on the 20th August, 1917, we were himled over a document which contained a message of liberty. Many promives were mide and many speeches were delivered in support of it It was eard that if we supply recruits we will also get a share in the liberty of the world You give your lives and your money and you will get the same liberty as others. Besides this document we obtained others from Lord Chelmsford and Mr Montagu Now the way in which the Punjab officials wish to treat this document will be clear from a story which I will relate to you. There was a person who was indelted to the extend of 4 or 5 thousand rupees and who had executed documents for it. The creditors thought that before going to court of law they will first ask his sons. The sons were engaged in funeral ceremonies. When the document was shown to them they took hold of it and read it carefully and found that they had a large sum to pay Then they began to weep over the signatures of their fither and in doing so they licked off the signature Gentlemen, hir Michael O Dwyer and other high officials who were asking us to screw up our courage for the sacrifice, to enlist in the army, and to contribute to the war loss, to obtain liberty are now in the identical process of licking the documents. I appeal to the leaders of other provinces to help the Punjib in holding the documents and acknowledgments fast so that they will not be lost altogether Some strength is necessary to govern But are we behind any either in physical force, money, or education? Look at our colleges The Dayanad Anglo Vedic College stands as a monument to the public spirit of the Punjab Hundreds and thousands pass out of it and spread all over India Who manages it? Did we ever ask for any Government aid and why? No outsider ever entered the college com mittee It is essentially a Swadeshi college with a Swadeshi manage ment We begged our brethren for a pice but never went to the Government for aid There is the Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jullunder then there are institutions at Jwalapur and Kangri Look at the work of the Sikhs and the Mahomedans Bhat Bakth Singh is always remembered with deep respect Do Hansraj Dev Raj, Munshi Ram, hadren, Lappat Ras live in a Punjab fit for nothing, not even selfgovernment? Why is Punjab considered to be unfit for self govern ment? In education and in money we are second to none Is it that we are to fight the bittles and others are to govern? I a L Mrs Beant and Mr Jinnah that when you claim equal rights for India you must claim equal rights with other provinces for the Pun rab also It should not be that we are to bear the slings and the others to enjoy the fersts. When it comes to a question of fighting it is we who are called upon but not remembered when a question of rights comes in Everybody presses for equal rights and I pray that you must press for equal rights to the Panjab I request Mr Sastri to help us I know I am putting my hands in the jaws of the lion Our Moderate leaders are our elders who gave birth to this Congress and who have brought it up for 33 years. Do they not deserve our respect? He null reque t Mr Surendranath Banery to

be with us in this respect. The tree is on fire and birds are sitting upon it. A traveller goes and asks them this tree having caught fire why O birds, are you burning when you have wings? The reply "We have eaten of this tree and we of the birds is most noble have spoiled the leaves with out litters, curse upon us if we do not burn with it" If you think that these horses are going too fast, do not throw bricks at them so that they may not come to graft in a ditch but guile them You must come to the Punjib to Incw everything of the country When the Government took over the Punjib a deel of partnership was executed at Lahore in which the Covernment said that they have come to spread reform and peace and they promised to leave it as soon as we were fit We are cured now but the doctor says that you are still ill you cannot walk and we must force some melicine down your throat but we protest that we are hale and hearts

(The President's gong sounded and the speaker retired)

Sardar Sant Singh (Punjab) in supporting the resolution

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Laihee and Gentlemen,—I stand before you to support the resolution moved by my Iriend Pandit Rambhup Dutt Chowdhry (The speaker was here interrupted by crees of 'llink', 'flind') Gentlemen, I have to speak to the delegates coming from other provinces as well, so I would ask you to allow the fonderess you in English

Gentlemen, at first sight this resolution appears to be a super fluous one when we consider that it was only yesterday that we passed a resolution that full autonomy should be conceded to the provinces as a whole Now you are certainly entitled to ask why so much time should again be allotted to another resolution specially relating to the Punjab To that I would reply that, while you have been hearing one thing from the public platform and in the open discussions of the officials of this province, something has been going on in camera against you and that something I want to expose here, and I want your opinion whether there is any justification for the pronouncement that has been made against you Gentlemen. I neel not adduce many arguments to demonstrate the fitness of the Punjibis, and here of course I mean no reflection on other provinces, but I must say that when we are claiming equal status for the Punjab, we have been the pioneers of the Swadeshi kunking movement in the Punjab Our banks were started when there were no Swadeshi banks in other parts of India. Not only this educational matters also, my friends Messrs Bhagat and Pandit Lambhuj Dutt Choudhry have clearly pointed out to you that we are ir no way less advanced than other provinces. Besides this main argument of mine, I will tell you one other argument, and that is this It was only a few months ago when the German blows were hammering our rulers in the fields of France we were told by our, what shall I say, dreadful master, Sir Mchael ODvyer, that we were not wanting in common sense, that we had rendered more services in this war than any other province had done. It was only a few months ago, I say from every platform and from every district in our province we were being extolled by the official, and we came forward, you know, gentlemen, with blood and money-for what purpose? We were told that liberty was in danger, we were told that righteomess and justice were in danger, and we heartily re-ponded to that call. But I s-k, is the oriental imagination easily capable of gulping all the hollow compliments of the officials when this know that at a time when these speeches in highly complimentary terms were sildressed to us, that at that very moment that very gentlem in I mean, but Michiel O Dwyer sitting in the private conclave of his office drafted his report recommending that the Punjub is not fit for self government. (Cress of 'Shame,' Shame) I say, guidenen can you in a set to a moment? But I tell you it is a fact that the Punjub Government have recommended that no reforms are needed for this province. That is the reason why this special resolution had to be put before you

Gentlemen, over and above this, I have a third argument to love our altance, and that is this We Punjubs were the last to love our altance, and that is this We Punjubs were masters of our own affairs (Hear, Hear) We Punjubs were given to understand that the Punjub was a trust with the British people, and to day we ore him to be that after 70 years of an enlightened Government we have been reluced in our fitness and that we do not require any reforms Gentlemen, I say, if we can think for ourselves, if we ening row new institutions from their influer and develop them to maturity, can we not manage the stereotyped departments of the Government? Curtumly we can, and this is a trust, Sir We want to clum back that trust from the British officials, and we wish that that trust should be given back to us

Now, gentlemen, before closing I would make to you one appeal and it is this Generally speaking, this resolution will carry some weight, -I will not call a great weight -it will carry some weight with the people as well as with the Government, but I address my appeal to the Punjabes, that they should not be satisfied with this resolution , rather they should take a vow that they will agitate, agitate in the province till they get equal rights with other provinces Now what is the method of agritation, and I want to tell you that before I leave this platform. and that is, you should take a vow here that when you go back to your homes in your district you will endeavour to enlighten the public of your district, obtain their signatures, at least five thousand from a district, and submit a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy laying your claims forcibly in that petition I am sure if you take that yow and do this little business in the month of January, before the Franchise Committee's Report is published, you will obtain your rights. May I ask you if you will do so? (Cries of Yes) Well, if you do so, I can safely by the thing in the hands of that Almoghty and wish you good lick for that (Applause)

Syed Mohsin Shah (Panjab) in supporting the resolution spoke in Urdu and sud,—Both the Hindus and the Mahomedans are united about this resolution. You might wooder as to why this treatment is going to be accorded to the Panjab after the high praise that has been accorded to the Panjab after the high praise that has been accorded to it in distinguished quarters and praise that has been accorded by those quarters themselves. There is a Persan saying which meant that it did not mitter so long is you deminded the but the objection came when you demanded money Punjabs would not be contented with verbal praises and if the officials think, so they make a great masthe. We worder as to where officials think, so they make a great masthe. We worder as to where all our great qualities vauished as soon as we began to demand our

rights and why are we not recommended for equal treatment with other provinces? It is alleged that we are backward in education but I can assert that we are abackd of Madray, Bombas and the U P in higher education and ahead of Bengal in secondary education. The allegation is not sustainable. The second argument is that we are not politically advanced and that we do not care for politically. The Congress has been held thrice in the Punjab and is now going to be invited a fourth time. You might remember the days of 1947 when the Cand (olones Bill caused a great deal of agristion which compelled the Government of India to intervene and veto it. In point of population we are equal to Pombay although we are a little behind U P and therefore deserte at least what Bordey is getting. This resolution has been introduced to show the Government that the whole of India is with us and supported the clum of the Punjab for equal treatment.

There was a very good and independent middle class in the Punjib and if they got political emancipition it would be the prate of all India There was another objection raised about the Punjah not have ing a sufficient number of able men to supply if the scheme were has ed It is a great shame to the officials if they say that we will not be able to get even a hun leed elected men out of the 125 that will be on the council. The Punjab which can raise politicans like Laput Rai, lawyers like Justice Shadi Lal, philosophers like Dr. Iqlal, and a host of able engineers whose services were freely utilised in Mesopotemia, how can it be said that we could not find able men in the Punjab We are afruid that the officials think that Punjab being the list province that enjoyed self government therefore it should not be allowed a taste of it again lest it might become troublesome, In the face of the proved loyalty of the Punjub this fear is groundless, and our status should in no way be less than that of the other provinces

The Hon'ble Jawhar Lal Bhargava (Punjab) in speaking on the resolution said that he was fully in accord with the resolution. He had put forward a resolution to the same effect in the Punjib Legislative Council and the resolution was accepted by the united voice of the official and the non-official members We now learn that it is under contemplation to give the Punjab a lower place than the other prosuces in the Reform Scheme. It was therefore necessary for the Congress to put its seal of approval upon the rights of the Punjab The argument that the Punjab has not advanced equally with the other provinces and its condition is different from them is entirely groundless. So far as the constitutional reforms go the Punjab is a fully advanced province and there is no disability in it which will entail a different status being accorded to it The Government has also certified to this effect Punjub has advanced on every side within the last ten years, and I am not prepared to beg any favours for the Punjab considering the progress it has made. In social matters it is far in advance of the other provinces while in political matters it is second to none. And the Punjab has been called the landlord of India and the granary of the East. It has been called with the greatest amount of commonsome the province which his proved its loyalty beyond dispute. Its poner of self sacr fice has been demonstrated beyond doubt Punjub has never been behindnend in any respect. In the matter of regranting for the army it is far ahead of any other province. In the

matter of money contributions we have left nothing undone. The war lawn, the Impered War Rehef Fund, the Veroplane Tund are sufficent profs of this is error in this taken the second and the thirt place respectively in the two war loans. There is therefor no reason why it should not be accorded the same position as other provinces.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Muzumdar (Bengal) in supporting the lossolution old --

Mr President Brother and Sister Delegates and Gertlemen -I brive been requested by my Punjib friends to give testiming to the fittie s of the Punjib for self government before this national as embly M no of you may not know that I was in the service of the Punjib some 32 years ago and devoted my whole heart and soul to the cause of social, political and religious improvement of the Panyabi As editor of the Tribune of Lahore in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, I give my humble services to the Province, and I can a ure you that the Pumpib is not in any way inferior to any other pro vince Historically, you know gentlemen, the Punjib was the earle t home of the Indo Arvana It was here that the songs of Rig Veda were composed, it was from here that streams of civilization flame? not only to other parts of India but also to the wiole world Where would you get great teachers like Guru Nanak and Guru Gobin l Singh? Where would you get the modern teachers like Divanan'l Suraswiti? Though his home was not in the Punjab he had ettled there and he had made the Punjib his country

Gentlemen coming to modern times you find that the Pungalee has besten you all in respect of femile education. There is no better in ti tution than the Kanya Mahavidyilaya in Jullunder There is no better in titution than the Gurukul at Hardwar I personally feel the self exertifices made by the Pun, this I was one of those who helped in the foundation of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic C llege, and in my province I can never forget the sacrifices made by Lala Hans raj I therefore say that the sacrifices made by the Punjibis are not in any way inferior to the secufices that might have been made by the people in other parts of the country and in point of educa tion, and ability the Punjabis are in no way inferior to the people in other provinces The Paujibis have made eminent judges, eminent engineers, emment judicial officers, the Punjab has produced emment scholar, district and sections judges subordinate judges, superintend ents of police, in fact every post that was entrusted to them was filled by them with credit to themselves and advantage to the country Therefore, gentlemen, I say that if responsible government is given to this country we should all share it with the Punjalu- who have protected India from foreign invaions from time immemorial and who, even in this present world war, went at the mck of time to si e the situatun for the liberty of the world Therefore, gentlemen, I say that you should all combine together to get "elf Government not only to the Punjsh but to other provinces as well It is idle to any that we people are not fit for Self Government I do not think even the most backward people are unfit for Self Government It is idle to say that the Punjab is not fit for Self Government Now can anybody here point out to me any nation which is not fit for self Government? The standard of one nation may be higher than that of another, but where is the nation in the world which is not fit for Self Government The Punjabis are fit for Self Government

Only before they came under British rule they were managing their own affairs, but how is it that they have become in fit for Self Government now? Simply because of the fact that they came under British rule

Now it is said that the Punjibs are good in every way, they are the sturdy and strong and brase - All these complements are paid to them inside the Council and outside the councils also, but they say "Oh, the Punjibs themselves don't want Self Government." But I ask who is the Punjibs in this pandal or outside it whos will say that he does not want Self Government. I have got among my friends—Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Paris, and Christians—who correspond with me, and they all say that this is fool-bases, all this is moorrest statement. So I say, Sir, we Punjabs are as fit as if not fitter than any other people in the world to have Self Government in the same form as any other province in India

The Hon'ble Mr B V Narasımha Aiyer (Madras) -

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I support this Resolution

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unam

mously

The President, I non request Mr Bepinchandra Pal to move

the next Resolution

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) in moving the next

Babu Bepinchandra Pai (Bengal) in moving the next resolution which is as Gollows—"that this Congress views will alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which, if given effect, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impose the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of constitutional reforms," in the public opinion and would also present the successful working of constitutional reforms,"

Mr President, Members of the Indian National Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

The order of the day has been changed a little to allow the Resolution on the Rowlatt Report to precede the Resolution on Self determination. You may think that it is an accident. The President also will say it is an accident, but I do not believe, Sur, there is any accident in this universe. There is a logical design in this trusposition, because unless the Rowlatt Report and the recommendations made by the Rowlatt Committee are thrown away it will be useless for you to cry for self-determination (Hear, hear)

Now, Sir, the next thing that I want to tell you is a little personal matter. There is an opinion I do not know whether it exists in this gutheria, but there is an opinion in some quarters, not unfriendly to me or to you, but in some friendly quarters, that the consideration of the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations should not be entrusted to me and the teason is this, because I have eirned a high distinction in the pages of this report. Those who say that I should not touch it, let it be dealt with by others, seem to think that in dealing with the Rowlatt Report my respected leader and friend Mr. Bid Gangadhir Tilak (Loud Applause,) or myself or others who are mentioned here in this volume are on their defence. No, Sir, I am not on my defence. I do not believe that Mi

even the revolutionery Who, Sir, I ask, are on their defence? The bureaucrics is on its defence in this Report (Hear, hear) Tillk or unbody else are not on their defence. I am not here to defend It is an attempt mide by the bure merney to defend itself, as they have so mish milled the problem of political emincipation in India and so curred on the administration of the country that we have a movement, the extent of which I do not know, the strength of which they know more than I do, a movement that wants to subsert british connection by means of criminal and violent activities. Now, bir who mide these revolutioneries? Who mide them, I ask? We had not the revolutioners in India in the days of my youth when Bibu Surendruith Banerjee (Appliance) blen his couch shell and invited us to gird up our loins for fighting for the cause of the political emancipation of Indea, when young men in their thousands in Bengal and elsewhere were fired by a passion for political liberty, when Bibu Surendranath Banerjee preached to us the gostel of Italian emancipation and the teachings of Joseph Mazzini, when he brought us in intellectual contact even with Young Italy and Young Ireland, when he told us of the fight in Ireland, of the movement led by Thomas Davis and others, why, there were no revolutioneries then, when he talked of the rise of the bikhs and how that noble bind of sturdy partiots standing up in the name of God and then country tried to check the cause of tyranny, we drew our inspirition from these. There were no revolutioneries then. Were there and secret societies? Yes, Sir, I confess to the fact that in Calcutta alone not one, but we hid dozens of secrect societies in 1875 and 1876 and in the early years of the seventies of the last century, and I may tell you that our revered gurn Mr Banerjee was the President of more than one of these secret societies, but they were not revolu tionary bodies
We were simply imitating or rather playing at these secret societies
Absolutely none Then came the era of the Congress We prayed for the emincipation of our people. In the earlier years of the Congress we cried for the reped of the Arms Act We wanted Commissions in the Army We wanted, you will remember it, Sir, "to ride in the charriot of the sun" as Lord Dufferin said Were there any secret societies then? Let history answer No, there were no secret revolutionary movements in the country then And, Sir, you remember it, and I also remember it, because you and I were almost like school boys in those days, Mr Hume's idea in start ing the National Congress was to kill the possibility, the dangerous po sibility, of revolutionary development in India (Hear, hear) Then came the Swade-hi movement, the great creation of national feelings and a new sense of patriotism in the country. In the earlier days of the Swadeshi movement, we started with the cry of boycott, boy cott of British goods, boycott of association, voluntary association, with the bureaucracy There was a great upbeated in Bengal and elsewhere There was an attempt, a desire on the part of the people to determine by their own thought and by their own action, the course of their own history. Were there any revolutioneries in the earlier days of the Swadeshi movement though it started with the cry of boycott and self rehance and self determination? No

Now what happened next? In Bursal the Bengal Provincial Conference was broken up almost at the point of the bayonet I remember the late Mr Gohhale was then in England (Applane), and I remember he mule a speech,—I do not know if it is regimted in his published speeches but I saw it only a few years ago in Fingland and quoted it in one of my lectures in London. In that speech the lite. Mr Gopal Arishini Goldhile, who was not a friend of the recolumoneres, in first if ever there was a friend of the Brothounceres, in first if ever there was an in man in lithin which a little ten lerness for the succeptibilities of the birecture of one of them was Mr Goldhile and he said that 'if you try to suppress this legitimate movement in Bengal in this way, if you try to break up by the application of physical force constitutional movements and liveful meetings and guitarrings like the Provinced Conference, whis, you are drawing this new force in the country underground and you are driving this people to a revolution in that country. I do not quote his exact words, but this is the substance of what he sail. He is unled the note of warning in 1907, but Government did not take heed of it.

Then do you know a little English word or Russim word edicl po_rom', that is setting riots popular riots, with a view to fight revolutionery excesses. That po rom is a Lus in weapon. I do not ear that our Government, the civilized British Government, the repre scuttures of the civilized Government at home, have retrails organized pogroms in India, but facts are facts. And what happened? In the height of the Swadeshi movement there wis a rist in Comilla. The whole town was made over to mob rule. The Magnetrate was there, the District Sup rintendent of Police was there. When the lealers of the town went to the Magistrate asking him to arrange for the protection of their property, their person and above all, the protection and the honour of their women (Cries of Slame, Shame), do you remember what the District Magistrate said? He sail, "Go to Bepinchandra Pal" (Cries of Shame, Shame) He took absolutely no notice. He took no notice of the serious condition of the town He took no notice of the piteous appeals of helpless respectable gen tlemen in the town and he commence I to take notice when? when there was a murder in the town, a gun was fired, by whom nobody knows as yet, and a min was killed. Non after this there was nother riot in Jamilpur in the district of Mymensingh I revious to that rot certain pumphlets were circulating in Bengd known as the 'red pumphlets' and in those pumphlets we do not know whence they emanated, we have no evidence to trace the parenthood of those pamphlets, but we know as a fact, it is on record, that there 'red pumphlets' tried to metigate the Mahomedan populition of Reneal pumpiness tree to resigne the handlesses produced to transfer over the Hindus. They said the Raj of B ngal his been made over by the British Government to havib Salimulla of Ducca Incited by these secret agents, who e agents they were I can not say, God alone and tho e who worked behind the scene know, I do not know, but incited by the e activities there were rists in Mymen singh A temple was broken The idle in the temple were broken

not go brond Vivekanan'n or Ramkrishna Pirimshamsa Viveka nanda, it would appear from the Report, is responsible directly or mirectly for the resolutioners moment. Runkrishna Paramshimis, one of the grotest sons that India his produced, his nume is in the Report, but three is no mention of the name of Bob Surrendar in the Busaijee. There in no mention of the names of the others who were not revolution as who are not even fathers of the revolutioners, who had nothing to low with the revolutionary movement but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great but who created certain conditions in the country that led to a great down the Chrol has admitted it in his Book that Pal has nothing to do with the propugned of violence in India. He admits it. But these admissions are not recorded here.

Then what happens? We have got an imperfect investigation an unintelligent investigation, an investigation into such a serious i roblem If it had been und staken by you and me and if you and I had produce I such a Report, the brand of the charlatan would have been placed upon our forchead. This is the Report, and now, Sir, we have to fight this heport Our work would have been easier to day if the re-olution brought forward by my friend Mr hhapfirde in the Council of the Victor at Simla asking for withholding this Report until a second mourt was made into the conduct of the C I D and other cognate matters had the support of the representatives of the people in the Viceroy's Council If that resolution had the support of the members in the Imperial Legislative Council, our work would have been easier to day than a hat it is Tho e recommendations will be dealt with by some lawyer I am no lawyer But this much I will tell you Those recommendations if cirried out, - and they are going to be curried out,-vill perpetuate the more obnoxious, the more harmful, the more refres its provisions of the present Defence of India Act in our perminent Stitute Bock? Are you willing to allow it? (Cries of No No l

Now the second thing that I want to speak to you about is time is up and I must finish,-with regard to the question of amnesty The Irish Sinn Femers were granted amnesty in the midst of the war Why should not our political prisoners be granted amnesty now that the war has practically come to an end I want therefore your sanct on for this demand It is not a prayer. It is the demand of the people of India It is the demand of the soul of India, it is the domind of her whom we salute as Pande Matiram We demand that this Peport should be thrown into the waste paper We demand that the recommendations of this Committee shall not find any sort of place in the permanent Statute Book of the country We demand that all unlawful laws such as Regulation III of 1818 and similar Regulations should be repealed, and above all, we derruit that our political prisoners, fir t and foremost of all, should be granted an unnesty. I have not the least sympathy with the propagands of violence But I want to tell the Government, and I want to invite your attention to this one simple fact, namely that condemnation is no cure (Heir, heir) Everylody condemns the revolutionery from the Government downward but where is the cure for the resolutionery? Who are the revolutioneries? We have their methods, we condemn their folly, we regret their unwisdom But can you and I honestly say that they have not been my guided, however they may be, have they not been moved by the spirit of

liberts? (Hear, hear) Are they not idealists, foolish idealists, reckless idealists, impatient idealists? (At this stage the President wounded the gong) But all the same they are idealists and the heaven sounds the gong to approve my declaration (Loud and prolonged cheering)

Mr Syed Hossain (Bombay) -

Mr President, Lidies and Gentlemen,—The resolution that it is my privilege to second has already been very ably

(The speaker at this stage was interrupted by tries of Urdu and Hindi and was not allowed to continue his speech in English Accordingly Mr Sved Hossain addressed the audience in Urdu and said,—)

The Resolution moved by Mr Pal is a most important resolution and there was no portion of the country which I ad not felt it. He explained the resolution in Urdu and proceeded You know the Defence of India Act was passed for a special purpose, i.e., to provide for contingencies arrang out of the war and for the protection of India. The country now knows its real purpose, and it is necessary to keep in view the fact that it has been used for political purpo es which had nothing to do with the war. This Act has been used to deprive people of their liberties Legally the Defence of India Act would come to an end are months after the end of war but we desire that in view of the special circumstances it should be abrogated at once. Besides the Defence of India Act the Government have been using century old laws and the result of all the e is that a sort of terror has spread over the country and the Government would not listen to any protests All the enactment, mentioned in the resolution have one and the same purpose and their aim is practically identical, namely that they should prevent or keep back the people of India from expressing their thoughts and feelings houselfy and open'y Could you ever think that any exclused government could bring forward a rusty old law and use it in this manner at this time. This is a very disgraceful thing for us The people of Delhi know, something about the Sedinon- Meetings Act. The operations of the Press Act are of the same ardour There is no paper from one end of the country to the other which may have expressed the feelings of the public honestly and independently and may have escaped the long arm of the Govern ment We do not know how long the Government wants to act upon these land. To my mind there is no need for them. The public also demand that these laws be abrogated For real defence it is necessary

President -

Lybes and Gentlemen,—We have very little time before us, but the agenda is very long. I would therefore like to stop the discussion on this Resolution now. I hope gentlemen whose names have been put down as speakers will kindly excuse my doing so because we have got more work to do.

The Resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously

President -

I now call upon Mrs Pesant to move the third Resolution on the agenda relating to Self Ditermination

Mrs Annie Besant in moving the following Resolution -

"In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr Lloyd George, and other British statesmen, that to ensure the future perce of the world, the principle of Self Determination should be applied to ill progressive nations,

Be it resolved-

1 Flat this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Pirliament and by the Peice Conference as one of the processive Ations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be uplied

That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be-

- (a) The removal of all hindrances to free di cussion, and there fore the immediate repeil of all liws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discus ion of political questions whether in the press, pervite or public meeting, or otherwise, so that the legitimate separations and opinions of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed, further, the abolition of the laws, regulations, and ordinances, which confer on the Executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern, or imprison any British subject in India, outside the processes of ordinary Civil or Criminal Law, and the assimilation of the law of sedition to that of England
- (b) The passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete Responsible Government in India
- (c) When complete Responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affsirs shall be the Supreme Legislature Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian Nation

Resolved further-

- (d) That in the reconstruction of Imperral polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nations constituting it in questions of foreign policy or in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same to ition as the Self Governing Dominions said,—
- Mr Pre ident, Fellow Delegates, Li hes and Gentlemen —I lay before you now the resolution climing for the Indian nation the right of S. f Determination. I shall take it clause by clause with a

comment on the reason of each, and I do this to save reading the whole of it together and then repeating it in pirt phrase by phrase The first clause deals with the reason for the special demand at this time. It says

"In view of the pronouncement of President wilson, Lloyd George and other British statesmen that to ensure the pence of the world the principle of "elf Determination should be applied to all progressive nations"

I ask you in this phrase only to note two points, one that the grant of Self Determination is neces are to ensure the future peace of the world, but onlies that be granted to India also or rither unle sher right to Self Determination be recognised, then the future peace of the world is in danger, because India is depirted of her right It is not I who threaten it It is these statesmen who say it Unless you pretend that India is not a part of the world, you cannot deny her right without endangering the peace that depends on the recognition.

Then I ask you to mark the word "progressive". When the proposal was first made, all authons were to have it Then as it was found inconvenient to munitain that position, the progressive nations were those to whom the right of Self Determination was to be given. We agree in cluming for Inlia her place among the progress in untime of the world, at least she was a progression nation, and if non her progress is stopped, it is not by her own determination but by the will of another nation. (Hear, hear.) Hence we say that Inlia is progressite, that she has behind her a just so mighty that her progress is certain the moment the shackles are removed which prevent her from walking forward among the nations of the world. Hence we say "be it resolved—

That this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Philament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive Nations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be applied. That is our first demand \text{\text{\text{Non Signature}}} \text{\te

Then we come to the pratical application of the principle in India at the steps to it. Now the first step is the removal of all lin frances to free discussion and therefore, because we want free discussion, we want the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting it is free discussion of pictural questions whether in the press private or public inectings or otherwise, so that the ligituate apprairs and opin one of all residents in India may be for leash expressed. Forther, the about no of the laws, regulations and orbit ances with confer on the executive the power to arread than intervention and approximately in the resident in intervention of the laws of selimon, and bettle indicates that the as in lation of the law of selimon, and bettle indicates that the discussion of the law of selim in it is to the Layland. The first of tiese chance, the repeal of restrictive law, is the removal

of all those laws, ordinances and regulations which stop free speech. You cannot discuss freely if you have a noose round your neck, if you have a sover houngs over your head which in your attempt to free speech may strangle you or cut your head off. You cannot discuss freely if penulties are imposed on the discussion, and you can only tell, after the penulty is incurred, whether you transgressed the rights of legitimate discuss in. Let men and women express their full opinion and then you will know the aspirations of the people and will be able to meet those aspirations as a free nation should.

The other clause taking away the arbitrary power of the executive outside the law is that we clare that there is no liberty in a country unless the executive has no power to touch person, property and freedom without the centence of a court of justice when free trial has been itseld and sentence of law has been pronounced. They say, the Anglo Indian people say, these laws, or rather this arbitrary power only touches those who choose to go a nist the Government But it is no liberty if any one cui touch another min's liberty with out the law Liberty which silows you to speak or to sat at the will of an executive is no liberty at all. That is only the grace of the Government, the kindness of the Government, the good will of the Government, but we claim liberty and not fivour. We claim freedom, not the good will of the Government. Freedom is the right of every human being, and without the process of law none shall have the right or power to take it from him

Now why do we ask it We say in answer to the Government. the Government declaring we cannot govern India without these powers But for the Government of Great Britain to declare that it cannot govern a nation within its Empire without forfeiting every thing that has made England great among the nations of the world is a confession of failure that the Government should be ashamed to make Do you say that you cannot govern without coercion? But the Czar of Russia, the fallen Czar could only govern with coercion Are you then no better ruler thin the Czir of Russia? The truth in this matter is that no government can govern without coercion unless it be in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations, the legitimate desires, of the people, and if a government is not in sympathy with the people it governs, then that government has no true right. It has power It may be able to crush, it may be able to destrof, but in the presence of the justice of God, it has no right to govern (Hear, hear) What is the difference between a national or a foreign or an alien government? The national government is in sympathy with its people, understands their feelings, tries to carry out their will Do you think any national government would have stopped your procession here in Delhi to your President? No If you had put the police under your control, they would have kept the streets clear in order that the President might go along so that the crowds on either side might see the min whom India had chosen as its leider But the very fuct that they refused to allow the procession shows that they were foreigner, and not retires of India, and o they used their power to fru trute the people's claim which has always been granted for the three and thirty years of the life of the Congress

After getting rid of the obtacles we ask for something positive "The pt ang of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete responsible Government in India." That is what the Congress has been aking for the last few years, that a statute

should be praced in the Imperial Parliament giving Self Government to Iudia. We do not ask for the abolition of the severeignity of the Crown. We do not attack the throne of the King-Emperor. But we say in our internal affairs, in the business of our own intion, in the transactions of our own business, public and private, we shall make our own laws, choose those who shall carry it out, elect our own onen, get rail of those men if they fall as after we have elected them. The freedom that every colony in the self governing dominions only is, that freedom we claim for the Indian nation.

Then we go further than that, and for the moment I am jumping over one clause and taking the last one, "that in the reconstruction of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relatives of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relatives of the nation constituting it in questions of foreign policy in the Lergue of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the Self-Rovering Dominions." That is, we ask equal rights within the Empire, that power which any other Self-Governing nation has, that power that any free nation in the Commonwealth enjoys, that power also we ask for India, so that when questions arise outside her borders, questions which will sometimes affect her directly and sometimes indirectly, then before anything is done, India's soice shall be heard, heard as Britain is heard, heard as Canada, and Australia, as New Zealand, as South Africa are heard, because without a right of representation in the central authority of the empire your self-determination would not be complete. The clause I omitted runs as follows—

(c) When complete responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the Supreme Legislative Assembly as voting the will of the Indian Nation

Now that clause is in order to meet the difficulty as to what you mean by self determination Do you require that every adult in the nation shall be con ulted? Do you ask for the referendum, for a plebi-cite of the whole nation, before you come to exercise the right of self determination? Personally my own view is that when you have a national Government, freely elected by the electorates defined by the law, then that body becomes by right of its election the voice of the Indian Nation | You will not have at first a fran chies anchi ing every Indian. But you will have a large number of In hans exercising the vote and creating the land, arranging the taxa tion, miniging the affairs of the people. Such a body, with any arge fruichise and power to enlarge it further, is the voice of the na_on from the stand point of self determination, and it is that we ask when complete responsible Government is established the national, the supreme legilitive assembly, shall be the final author ity in all internal affaire. Now why that phrase which does not exactly define the form of your assembly or the non-limitation of your franchise? It seems to me you want it, because you cann t develop your full powers as Indians, and until you have framed the laws of your nation on your own lines and not on those imposed by another nation, you must have your first consistution from the hands of the Leitish Parhament. You have acknowledged their authorits, you have accepted the rule of the British Crown, and therefore you must take from those to whom you have submitted your first charter of freed n. But it does not follow that every nestitution brought ever from the West is the institution most suitable to 301 You may want to change this, you may want to mod to them,

should be passed in the Imperial Parliament giving Self-Government to India. We do not ask for the abolition of the excrepanty of the Cervan. We do not attack the throne of the hing Imperor. But we say in our internal affairs, in the business of our own nation, in the transactions of our own business, public and private, we shall make our own times, choose those who shill carry it out, elect our own men, g t rid of those mun if they fall us after we have elected them. The freedom that every colony in the self-governing dominions capital, that freedom we claim for the Indian nation.

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you may find other ways of determining your law You have tried many experiments in the past, you have there a basis of history showing the genius of the Indian people for that Self Government which is the desire of every thou htful man amongst us There in that assembly of yours you will have Indians with Indian culture, Indians of faiths that belong to the Indian people, you will have the traditions of the older days, you will have the customs transmitted from immemorial antiquity, you will not break off from your past that has a continuity of historical development, and to boriow words of a great writer of England, who spoke of India "In order to know what India can do you must know what India has done in the pist" (Hear, hear) Now India in the pist was different from England in the past The past of this land is other than the past of Great Britain. Hence, it is by the study of your own past that you must measure your national capacity By the knowledge of your own triumphs and your own failures also in the past you know what is best adapted for the full development of the Indian stature, and I appeal to you to remember that great view of the development of nations that every nation has its own individurlity, its own genius, its own inherited line of thinking and the faculties born within its children the legacy of an immemorial past Out of that nation must grow and develop, for the nation is in its enduring life a fragment of God Himself embodied in a particular nationality vivifying, inspiring, guiding it, evolving it according to the nature He has given to it, and nothing less than that And because without freedom there is no natural development, because without freedom a nation c nnot grow and evolve along the lines of its own national genius, therefore the Resolution asks that when that assembly is constituted it may shape the nations' future growth, after those instincts of intionality which are the voice of God within the great masses of the people You do not want another England, you do not want another Scotland, nor France, nor Germany, nor any other people You want an India, Indian in her thought, Indian in her ways, Indian in her aspirations, Indian from her head to foot, from the Hundiwas to the Cape Comorin That is the nation of the future that is the motherland you worship. When you say 'Binde Mataram' you mean triumph and worship India. It is the Bharata Mata you worship and not some other land that you worship, and in order that your motherland may prosper, may evolve, we say take off the gag that binds her, let her have her own sons in her Councils in her Government, and then when she speaks out clearly and freely, then shill India prosper, but without freedom no good can be done (Loud and prolonged cheering)

Mr C R Das (Bengal) -

Mr President, Ludies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution

The President -

Mrs Audu who has been put down as one of the speakers is not here, so she will not be able to address you on this Resolution.

Mr Barkat Alı (Punjab) -

(The speaker was interrupted by cries of Urdu, Urdu and in response to the demand of the audience Mr Burkat Ali addressed in Urdu) and sud,—

I will tell you a tale of Greece A poor persont and a philosopher were talking and the talk turned upon faiths. He wanted to convince the poor persont but the pensant differed for once The philosopher then turned upon him and said in a loud and angry tone that he would be ruined if he did not agree to what he said. The persant replied that he was mistaken when he was threatening him in an ange; tone In our own peasant language we can tell our philosophers that if they want to nin our hearts they should take back the thunlers Your argument should appeal to our reason They can only feel proud when they can appeal to our hearts, and release us from the restrictions and hardships to which we had been subjected When Mr Lloyd George appealed to the nation in the House of Commons the supporters of Irish Home Rule said that it would be very hard for the young men of Ireland to go to win hberty which they did not enjoy in their homes There is no re-son why the same argument should not be put forward on behalf of Indus, and that India having shed her blood on the fields of I urope should receive the same liberty as others will do as a result of

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay):-

Ur President, Brother and Sister Delegates, Lidies and Gentlemen,—
I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably and
cloquently placed before you by our leader Virs Besant Xo words
that I can say to you can add to the beauty of the way in which
this resolution has been placed before you by her But since I have
been called upon to address a few words to you on this resolution, I
consider it my duty to respond to the call

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is said that President Wilson, Mr Lloyd George and other British statesmen have accepted the principle of Self Determination So far as India is concerned it is not new to her, it is not to day that she accepts this principle, but it is ever since India s philosophy came into existence that India recognised the right of Self Determination (Hear, hear,) for the Indian philosophy lays it clearly down that the self is in every one, that that self is free, that the self is at histry to take its own course. If President Wilson and other statesmen have accepted it, well, we believe that the natural result of it will be that that principle will be accepted nt regard to a nation which claimed the origin of it, but it has been denied to it by the selfishness of a foreign bureaucracy India is a progressive nation, I am sure, no power on earth can deny (Herr hear) It may be urged, as it is often urged, that you call India a progressive nation, but is India a nation at all, and the point that is made most of by the bureaucracy and by the interested parties is this, that India is not a nation because in India there are varied interests, namely the interests of the Hindu com there are varied interests, manney the interests of the Mahomedan community which are relways at loggerhead with each otler Non I know it is not so, and any one who says so, knows that it is false But if there are and any one the case of the same and Mahomedan, though I personally believe that there are no real differences, they are due not to these

numbers, ir no less a number than 30,000 men (Horr, Hear) Iverything was against the public Armed police on the one hand, soldiers with bayonets on the other (Cries of Shame, Shame), influential p ople on the other hand, people with titles, bureaucrits and all that can be counted as external power and the best of it was against the public The public were ill treated, mounted police charged on then, they were often threatenel, their lend is were insulted, but the public did not care for anything, for they went there for the protection of their sacred right of citizenship. The result was that in spite of all that external power, they asserted the right, they proved the principle of Self Determination and did not allow the meeting to take place (Hear, hear) An incident like this will prove that the public has awakened to the consciousness of the fact that belf Determination is our right and that, whether it be granted or not, the pibic has the power, the inner power, to assert it all the dif ulties notwith tanding (Hear, bear)

Dr Kitchlew (Panjib) supported the resolution in Urda and said,-

The past history of this country proclaimed in no uncertain voice that we were all born circlised. Could any Mussalman say that le was no descous of working for democracy or could any Hindu out the he did not desire one. Our ancestors were more civiline! bef re deriverser damped in Europe and were acting on this priomple of helf D-termina on We, the descer lasts of such a nation, are compeled t lay to ask a fereign mation to grant us the rights of Seli D termination but time and circumstances or red us. He have ben reduced to a conducta in which a country with the teening population of millions, with a bistory which makes others proud of it have to sak others for a right which was overs by the laws of birth and now we should all determine that we will entervoue to were for the principle mer much in the resolution a l that we will gradually make ourselves fit for it in every way. Put it is everted that it should be mini ted that respons to g reminert in our right and the 1 bests would be given to us Provincial actoromy would be given to us at case and complete autonomy muthin a fixed period of time. We dears the me elicality of responsible government as soon as poss to and thereby hat the same complete rg . that South Alma, Canada and Aman'a got, when it is gorg t be men to the men ordinary prompalities of Europe. You must remember tor these busilesses are t : authored po mere lib tok to p. steemprod s. o.e bras and basens newlotters put Aou should were for - the every owner of Inda appoil was its scee, that A F 4.2 to remm exam ranks grant the rights of Self De emirab a. What we ware is crease and not beginne or new's tros Our beart mus be no tos tong and we are brord to get commune. As tos Person port has it no toe war of the brose of the to ref the se matterne charles be to feet ordines a the va mas to major (med was lone)

I'r S Saryamura (M.im) m topyrum the Emritton

in Present Brown Drames, Loren and Gentlement, To three and numbers from the out one we have been and of the commission of 10 M Self-removed so the name and adoption of effects one case. Not as the four of grown 1.18 we are given of effects one case. Not as the four of grown 1.18 we are given

asking for our inherent right on a new bisis, that of Self Determination, which has been concolled to apply to all initions great and small, white and black, sext and west alks. A question has been raised in quirters unexpected as to what exactly is connoted by the term Self Determination. I will not Sir, attempt to answer it, but I will let do thoughood streamen of Great Britina answer the question as to what Self Determination means. Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of Linglant and —

"The leading principle is that the wishes of the inhibitants must be the supreme consideration in the resettlement. In other words, the formula adopted by the Allas in regard to the disputed territories in Europe is to be applied equally in tropical countries"

President Wilson of America said :-

"One of the four ends for which the associated people of the world are fighting is the settlement of every question, whether of trintory, sovereignty, of economic arringment, or of political relationship upon the biast of the free acceptance on that settlement by the people minerhately concerned, and not upon the bris of the mittinal interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery"

I will give you one more quotation and that is from Mr Asquith, who spoke when he was Premier of England. He sail -

"The first thing needed is, without doubt, the removal of one of the chief of the chronic causes of un-efflement by the envincipation and re-grouping of sulject peoples in accordance with their aspirations and interests

Now, Sir, von have in the words of three distinguished and responsible statesmen the definition of the term Self Determination and it may be asked whether this word can apply to Indu. For tunitely for us, Engli limen themselves have felt the difficulty that if they are to ask for Self Determination they ought to apply it to Indua, writing in the 'Contemporary Review', says —

"What can be more obvious than that every efforthould be made to place our relations with India on a sitisfactory footing before we enter the Peace Conference or the still more momentous Conference which shall found the League of Nations? We shall be seriously hindicapped in pleading for a new world order based upon democracy if we had to append to our plea the reservation that we believed 200 millions of humin beings to be for ever unfitted for any form of Government save an almost untempered despottem"

Gentlemen, therefore there is no doubt whatever that this principle is held by Englishmen them elves to apply to India. The resolution says that this principle ought to apply to is no order to ensure the future peace of the world. I ky emphasis upon it So long as India remains the hunting ground for exploitation by the foreign planter,

flig But even if we are not to get it, we shall be futbless to future generations if we do not take identize of the world forces of liberty and democracy which are now set affort and we shall not be able to look at the world in the face it we as Indians do not claim for India a strong and leading place among the democracies of the world Now. Gentlemen, the pith is sue to be wears and the struggle is sure to be tiresome. Enemies against us are likely to assume girater vigour and greater unity is ne go on As I said yesterdy , I will report it to day that, after four velrs of mortal warfare the British soldier went forward led by his comminder with the words " Are we down hearted?" in his mouth as difficulties piled upon difficulties with courage in his heart and God overhead 'Are we down hearted?" asked the leader Cume the an wer 'No" "Shall we win?" asked the leader "Yes" came the answer Similarly I would ask my friends who are arrayed in the sumy of nationalists to go forward with courage in their heart and God overhead and follow in the tootsteps of the British soldier saying "Are we down hearted?" "No " 'Shall we win?' "Yes" If we go forward in that spirit I have no doubt we shall achieve this great principle of Self Determination If you do not get it, England will never be able to hold up her had proudly among the comity of nations, for we shall be able to point out to the world that she hid not the courage, the wisdom, the statesmanship to apply to her own possession the principle which she asked for other countries (Loud appliage)

The Honble Mr Abul Kasım (Bengal) -

Mr. President, Brother Delegites, Ladies and Guntlemen,—You and I are all anxious to get through the busine's of the day, and I believe it would be cruminal on my pirt to inflict a long speech on you. I would therefore only say that I fully and heiritly associate myself with the resolution that has been placed before you. I would only add that I have no apprehension on the point that England will dare dent us the privilege of Self Determination. England which his deduced that people who have so long grown up under bad and worthless teachers such as the people of Anabus, of Armenia and other Iurhish territories are fit to be allowed the privilege of Self Determination, she cannot say and will not say that the people of India who have for the list hundred and fifty years grown up under sympathisms, and sampathetic teachers are not fit for Self Determination, and therefore on that account I am not at all appecheusive of the fact that this privilege will be demed to us

I do not think that the bure-ucracy even will dare object to it, because the bure-ucracy claims that the few thousand people who aguite form only a microscopic minority and that the misses are with them. I ask them to kit them have the privilege of bell Determination and let the misses declare that they want a bure-uscrate Government. If they are so conscious of their own ability, they should not hesitate to place themselves at the tubund of public opinion and Self Determination and I hope they will have the honests, the justice and furness to do so. With these few words I commend this resolution to you

Choudhri Peeru Singh (fenint Delegate) in supporting the resolution speke in limitation and sili-

Mr President, 2 ters and Brothers,-Many able speakers have

spoken to the fact that we are demanding swarm and I wish to address you a few words on behalf of the tenants. Previous to this the gates of the Pandal base been cloud to us but Pandat Madan Mohan Malavaya has had them opened. It is said that only the elucated people sat together to demand swarmy. It is not so. We also demand it. I have said "demanded" accidentally, we want to get swaril, we are not beggirs. We want to get Self Government, Our brethren have sacrificed themselves in Lurope for which they are being praised all over the world. We do not want swarm for nothing, but we have sperificed ourselves for it. Tenants are being oppressed daily by the smiller officials and the police. We are suffering a lot of inconvenience by a comman leering of our carts during the season, of milk and butter which affects the health of our chiltren I am a Jat and a cultivator and a resident of the district which has supplied twenty one thousand recruits. We are all with Pan lit Malaviya, we want swarij but we do not want to turn out the Eugh h We want that we should manage our own affurs but you will never get swiral till you cury the cultivators with you

Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra (U P) in supporting the resolution in Hindi said,-

That the speeches showed why swarm was mantel Chowdhra Peeru bingh had told them that they wanted Self Determination because so many men hal sacrificed their lives for the King and the country. This was the answer to the question. It was essential for them to determine the sort of government they would have The British Government would be their government and King George V would be their Emperor and they would remain his subjects as before All that they wanted was that the present system of administration should be changed. No enemy had attracked this country or Lugland either. Why were we asked to join in the war? Simply because it was in danger, and would vanish if the war was not won If therefore this war was won because we stood by Lingland and assisted her actively with men and money and the liberty, which you wanted to save, is now well established, then we did deserve a share in that liberty You desire that the smaller and weaker nations should be assisted in reforming their administration on the lines they wish we also desire the same thing. The agriculturists are with us and say that they want a change in the system of government which does not satisfy their need. There is no reason, then, why the system should not be changed. The first thing that you want is the repeal should not be changed and more using any you want to the Areas Law which catches hold of any paper thit goes even a little out of the ordinary rut. We appeal to the agriculturists to assist us in getting this law repealed, We do not want the promise that we would get Self Government when we are fit for it We have passed a resolution yesterday which demanded that a time limit should be fixed and we have the support of our agricultural brethren When America accorded the same rights to the Phillipines a time limit was fixed and this is exactly what we want. It should be declared that we would get suaras at a certain date and if this were done we would prepare all the more engerly to show our fitness In the end I would refer to one point. There is a Peace Conference going to sit in Piris where the representatives of all the nations will come to join its deliberations. If the Colonies were given the right of sending their representatives then we also should be given the right to send ours, so that our interest should be fully

protected. All that we want is that we should be made equals and not slaves. This is the substance of the resolution and the meaning of belf Determination and the resolution should be passed unaman mously.

Dr Chauthi Ram (C P) in supporting the above resolution first explained the meaning of the resolution in Hindi and sul-

This war was begun to save Belgium and to uphold justice and above ill to see that liberty was not destroyed for ever and that the weak were not crushed. When a Hundu like myself heard of all this he understood what the real purpose of the war was. The loyalty of India was proverbial. The gods that came to us from England were of white skin and ve accepted them as our god, we acted according to their orders and helped the Government as much as we could, give our men and money freely although we knew that our country was poor. Our main aim was that the Government was in durger and that it was our duty to help them. A call went forth that liberty was in danger and it must be seen that it was well e tiblished and that India was a part of the world understood that India would share in the same liberty Who is no v there who can prevent us from obtaining the full reward for what we had done? Now in the hour of victory the promise is being forgotten We ask the Government to apply the principle of self Determination to us also When I reached the meeting of the Subjects Committee it was found that the resolution did not contain the world that liberty would be given to every one. Only the word progressive nation was there and I began to fear that every body would not benefit by that liberty except the progressive nations that is to say those nations which were advanced. It is not known whether India fell in the line of progressive nations but if any nation deserves the name of progressive nation surely India was one such India contained in her present state politicians of the calibre of G h Goldhale, emment ministers of state whose administrative capacity was acknowledged on all hands. Mahatma Gundhi who had demons trated to the Western materialists that the sword is ineffective a ainst Saty igraha It was clearly demonstrated to Lord Willingdon Chim paran and Kaira were shining examples that they could not terrify him He has proclaimed the gospel of obtaining liberty without the s use of the sword. We are passing resolutions and we have been passing such resolutions for the four years but I see that we go and sleep over it for the rest of the year but I wish to remind you that it is necessary for you to work strenuously if you want your country to rise high with self respect

The President -

This Resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported I now put it to the vote

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

The President -

The Congress will now adjourn for forty five minutes

The Congress then adjourned for lunch till 3 15 P M

The Congress re assembled after lunch at 3 30 r M

The President -

The Subjects Committee will meet after the Congres ries to day in the Subjects Committee room. The Congress will go on to day, not after a disea uson for about an hour or so it will be adjurned till 11 o clock to morrow. After the adjournment of this afternoon there will be a meeting of the Subjects Committee in the Subjects Committee that meeting.

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bencal) -

We have all arranged for truns We did not know that the Congress would meet to morrow also We are placed in an exceeding's awkward position

The President -

I am very sorry Mr Pal.

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) -

My absence will not very much matter, but there are about sixteen Bengal delegates who have already booked their sents in a bound truin which leaves at 7 o clock that is the chief thing

(After some conver ation, which was not audible at the Reporter' tabl the President called upon Mrs Suraladevi Chaudhuram to move the resolution which stood in her name;

The President -

I now request Mr^s Saraladevi Chaudhuram to move the Resolution affecting the rights of women

Mrs Saraladevi Chaudhurani (Punjab) in moving the resolution which is as follows —

That this Congress arges that women, possessing the same qualifications as are had down for men in any part of the scheme, shall not be diquilified on account of their sex. —said.—

Mr Pre ident and Brother Delegates, I thank you on behalf of the awakened women of Indu for the opportunity given them to voice thir a prations from this platform. This is an age for the rights of humanity, for ju tice freedom and Self Determination think this resolution on the rights of women might very well have come under the heading 'Self Determination' We have heard Mr Sitismur's say that according to President Wilson's definition, the principle of "elf D termination implies the settlement of every question whether of territory, economic arrangement or internal develor ment on the bus of the free acceptance of that settlement by the parts immediately concerned and not on the base of the material interest or advantage of any other party which seeks a diffe ent settlen ent Surely we t e women of India, have as much right to de ermine for ourselves is the man (Hear, hear From this phillorm we have been demanling our rahts and we have been sending in numerous memorials and petitions to determine our rights. Out of a papilation of three hundred mi hons I think half the population are no So no have as much right to determ e for our-object as the men (Har, bear) We who form one half of the popul tion of In's a very lar, fortion of His Majesty's subjects, be we ha kwarl or alranced,

progressive or larging behind, be we grouped with that portion of huminity which consists of the subjects of German colonies or accorded a higher place, in either case we have as much clim to the constitutions of justice and friedom and Self Determination as our brithren. The world his out grown the ideal of there being nothing lovelier in woman than to study household goods.

The functful divisions of intellect and emotions being the respective spheres for men and women, each excluding the other are also things of the pat. The sphere for women, according to the present day connotation, relates not only to the duties of what may be termed "enlightened mothering but also to the responsibilities upper tuning to comradeship with men in the rough and tumble of life and to being the fellow workers of men in political and other spheres The new ideal has been struggling for recognition often amid toward and vicissitudes. It is the advent of the world wir that has opened out the glorious opportunities for woman. On her fell the brunt of toil and suffering; during all the tragedies of the period, not in the direction of nursing the sick and wounded in the long drawn bittle lines but of filling in the internal administration of the realm, the places of men who had been combed out by the war. The noble way in which she acquitted herself during the terrible and trying period and her devotion and sacrifice extorted the rdmirition of even the most truculent critics of woman suffrage. Henceforth it became plun suling for her No less than six millions of women have obtain d the franchise in Great British and Ireland, and the Bill making women cligible as members of Parliament is now the law of the land

Should India be shut out from this new and larger ideal of life? Have not Indian women borne their part in this tragic war now consummated into a glorious victory? Have not Indian mothers, wives sisters and diughters torn priceless treasures from their breasts and flung the trumpet cell of duty, to the very sabre of doom? Have they not ministered and contributed to every movement for the comfort of troops and other relief measures? Hive not some of us taken our share in the recruiting campaign both for regular troops and the Indian Mence Force? It is literal truth to say that the help of us, mothers and wives, counted the most, during the orderls of this tragic period. And now that the demon of war is laid to the dust, and the augel of peace is about to flatter her wings, should all our services and sicrifices be forgotten? Should the dykes of prejudice and selfishness still retard the advent of new ideals. The present is pre emmently the time for a successful process of purification, a weeding out of the accretions and overgrowths that are choking out the streams of national life in this country. The current of national life can hardly have a healthy flow so long as one half of the population remuns submerged and shut out from the larger destiny dawning in this country. The words of President Wilson about the woman suffrage are by no means of local application. Mr. Wilson says, men will always ' need the moral sense of women to preserve what . is right,' and "without their counselling men will only be hilf

The history and tridition of this ancient land fully corroborate and support the demind. The Vedas bear witness to the sectic and nitimate co-operation between men and women in every sphere of life. The greate t of Indian poet, Kulida, has put in the mouth of king

suffering from great hardships. I need not speak about them here, for you it less know them too well, and these at present we have no means to remove However, it is not only for looking after our special interests that we make this demand. Our grievinces no doubt me intolerable, but these take a second place before the country's needs We, Gentlemen, want to serve our country first, we want to fight with you in the country's cause, we are actuated by the same patriotic impulse that you are. We ardently desire to share in the responsibilities of the great task that is before us Will you, Sirs, deny us the opportunities? (Cries of No no 1) You will not eny that we are not fit for the rights we demand. They are the enemies of the land who say that the men and women of India are not fit You are acquainted with the lives and works of the great, sagreious and heroic women of this land-Chindbibi, Laximiba, Abalyaba But I do not bise my arguments on these ancient examples, for in our own times women have taken part in political movements and proved their fitness. In the South African struggle men and women endured the hardships of the gool life with Mahatma Gandhi the agitation regarding the indentured labour they took an active part, and a few mouths ago they joined in the passive resistance struggle with the agriculturists in Kairs under the leadership of Mahitmi Gandhi, and here I can say from my personal experience that their c) operation was intelligent and enthusiastic Besides, in this our great movement for Self Government, women have given every assistance They have sent in monster petitions to the Secretary of State A deput tation on their behalf also waited on him, and in this very Congress you see that they are present in large numbers. The rightyou demand for yourself, the liberty you are fighting to secure f r the people of this land, in order to obtain these very right, the sime liberty, the women of this country ask for your assistance, and I tru t you will give it, and by so doing you will prove your sense of justice of our people and thereby add to the glory of the mother land (Loud and prolonged cheering)

Pir Tajuddin (Punjab) in supporting the resolution said -

Mr Pre ident and Gentlemen,—You have just passed Resolution No 3 in which you have called yourself a progressive nation I want to put one question to this House and it is this could you possibly have any claim to be called a progressive nation if the better hilf of India is politically dead? I do not think you have any right to call yourself a progressive nation if you do not give votes to the women of this country. If yen the women in England who organized themselves very strongly have got votes with sheer force and after a great struggle, I mean under all the gilted artificialities of the west man has been cruel to the opposite sex and women had to organize themselves very strongly in order to secure a vote from men even in a civilized country like Lingland. I do not think I need take more time of this House, and so I heartily support this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr B R Bomanji (UP) in supporting the resolution and -

Mr President Lidies and Gentlemen—The proposition before us has already been moved so eloquently by the two Indies who preceded me that there is scarcely much left for me to add to what has already been sud I wish this resolution was entrusted to one younger the appeal made to them Every boy and girl had the right to grow to his or her fullest extent and to receive the highest education the family could not educate them it was a national duty to see that they are educated. When they received the best education they would become mare of their rights and duties. There will be many women then whose ability will be a source of national joy. He thought that one of the reasons why they wanted Self Determination as aguinst the bure meraes was the poverty of achievement of that body So far as femile education went the Government had done nothing compared to what had been achieved by Bhai Takhat Singh and L Der Raj They should now take the matter in their own hands so for as this subject went and not leave it to the bureaucracy. So far as nomen of affairs went there was the slinning example of the Begum of Bhopal who minaged her territory so well Women could well sit upon the councils, manage departments and do everything that was necessary. There should therefore be absolutely no obstacle in their way

The President -

The resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported and I therefore now put to the vote

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously,

The President said -

Mr Tehangur Bomanjee Petit will now move the resolution relating to the recommendations of the Industries Commission

Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit (of Bombay) in moving this resolution said —

Mr President, Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I beg to move that --

'This Congress welcomes the enunction of the principle by the Industrial Commission that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India prosperous and more self-contained in respect of men and material.

This Congress places on record its right at the exclusion of the triff question from the scope of the Commission's inquiries and riterates its opinion that the industrial development of the country is impossible without fiscal autonomy being granted to her

This Congress agrees with the Commission that industry should have separate representation in the Executive Council of the Government of India but it is of opinion that an Imperial Industrial Executive Board is not necessary

This Congress welcomes the recommendation of the Commission that the Provincial Department of Industries should be constituted at an early date and urges the same on the Government of Indus

This Congress urges that Imperial and Provincial Advisory Boards should be constituted for the purpose of promoting industrial deve lopment and that they should consist of Indians elected by Indian in listral and trades accountions and by chambers of commerce

This Congress is of opinion that the proposed imperial industrial and channel services should be constituted on a scale of salary and with the object of having them manned fully by Indians but that Europeans who are experts in any line should be engaged on short term agreements till they can be replaced by duly qualified Indians

This Congress is of opinion that the Government should invite the Universities to establish commercial colleges and should help them to do so by substantial grants

This Congress regrets the absence in the report of the recommen dations for adequate organisations for financing industries and urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting industrial binks on a scale commensurate with the vast and costly machinery recommended in the report

This Congress conveys to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the profound gratitude of the country for his able, closely reisoned, and comprehensive minute attached to the report which puts the case for Indiu industrial development in an unanswerable form"

Ladies and Gentlemen, the long resolution which I have read out to you is so comprehensive that it is not necessary for me to commend it to you with any very lengthy speech. But I shall say this that the Leport of the Industries Commission marks a new era in the industrial development of this country. It accepts the principle of a closer and more active participation by the Government in the industrial growth of this country and with that object it devises machinery for the purpose of truining a set of men in the technique of the industries which have made other countries and which in course of time will make India an advanced country One of the recom mendations suggests the formation of an imperial industrial department under the charge of a member of the Executive Council of the Government of India with an executive board in place of which, as you have seen from the resolution, we have recommended an advisory board on the lines of those recommended for the provinces. It also recommends the institution of two services, namely, the imperial industrial and the imperial chemical, and as you will see from the resolution, we have asked that both the services should be largely manned by Indians The whole machinery has been devised in such a manner that a number of institutions have been recommended, particularly schools, industrial institutions and also in the long run a central chemical institute, a central engineering institute and the conversion of the great Salchi Works into a central metallurgical institute. We have asked for an immediate institution of a Technological The whole machinery thus devised on the recommendations of the Industries Commission would mean a total initial expenditure of nearly two crores and sixteen lakhs and a current annual expendi ture of one crore and sixteen lakhs How this machinery will be able to further the industrial progress of the country, how this machinery will be able to regenerate the country and to place it on a path of industrial progress and development is really for the future to determine But meanwhile, to my mind, the one failing of the Commission's report is the total lack of propelling force which ought to have been recommended by the Commission To my mind the machinery recommended will be inadequate and will not be of any use unless adequate facilities are devised for the purpose of financing industrial enterprises. It is with that object in view that in a certain

portion of the resolution that I have read out, we have recommended the establishment of industrial banks on a large and comprehensive scale, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object which we have in view. When that is done on the lines of similar institutions in Japan and Germans, and when a substantial portion of the various funds held in Lingland and in this country under diff rent headings, our silver and gold reserves, our cash balances which amount to several crores are collected here I am of opinion that at least a sum equivalent to fifty crores can be spared for the purpose of financing these industrial lanks I have been told vers often that it is dangerous to deal with these balance. But those who know the condition of these balances will realise that out of the several crores that constitute the total of these balances. there was only once an occasion during the last twenty years when only a small, an infinitesimally small, portion of that believe had to be used in the bilance of trade of India I venture to think that such an occasion is not likely to arise in the immediate future or at least even if it does arise there will be any very great difficulty to find the amount It is therefore perfectly safe for us to shocate that a substantial portion out of these funds should be placed at the thepond of these industrial banks for the purpose of placing the country on the path of progress and industry. I therefore have that the proposition that I have read out to you which com trises almost every item in the Report of the Industries Commission will be accepted by you in a minner which cannot be mistaken. With these few words I move the resolution (I and cheers and ar ulause)

Mr Mavji Govindji Seth (Bombij) in seconding the resolution rud \longrightarrow

Mr President, Fellow D.legates, Lidies and Gentlemen,-We are in the year of Lord 1918 and in Delhi to div we are still under the punful necessity of pissing a pinis resolution on the industrial future of our country Brother Delegites, Commissions have been appointed to the past and there have been minutes of dissent in the last. Compliants have been made in the past, grievances have been told often and often Our leaders for the last fifty years and more have cried out Didabhai Naoron (Applause) cried hoarse about the poverty of India William D gby and the late Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt (Loud applause) have shown you in their works the mainful spisodes during the time of the East India Company and even sub sequent to that period. There have been grievances, there have been complaints and there have been cries that India is being impoverished day by day, that the drain is very huge and that India is in a state of econo nic helotage / But noboly mindel that till the advent of the war which served as an eye opener. When the war broke out the Government in England thought that India was a rich country and they wanted men they wanted money, they wanted munitions India is in a most unfortuna e position of being at once the richest and yet the process of the countries in the world Ludoned by nature with abundance of raw materials, which is the entry of other coun tries, endowed as India is, with a fertile soil, a favourable climite, with a mult tude of streams, rivers and canals which only require proper utilization, with her gigantic ghats on all sides which need larnessing it is the furest land on the face of the carth, and her rejutation in ages past was such that India was the ency of the whole world India is the land of the Tij Mahal, the Land of the Percock Throne, the land of the glories of Shajahan and Sixiji , and to day it is the same country for which Lugland had great expecta tions But industrially we were quite unfit when the war broke out and that was not our full. That was not the fault of the Congress, that was not the fullt of the Industrial Conference Everybody had cried out, everybody had warned the Government, everybody had remonstrated and appealed and prayed to Government that their policy of indifference and inertia in industrial matters would not do and that they should be up and doing But no, in the Holland Commission Report the Houble Pandit Malaviya had to write a minute of dissent. He had to write a minute of dissent because our angle of vision is in this way and the bureaucratic angle of vision is in that way It is really an irony of fate that we should still be in that condition to day Now the report has been drafted, recommenda tions have been made and a minute of dissent has been written. and to day also his minute has become absolutely necessary, because we think quite the other way and here it is, Brother Delegates, here it is that the real crux of the matter lies Well, it is said that we are in a condition of almost political slavery, but let me tell you, Gentlemen, that we are more in a condition of conomic slavery (Hear, hear) than political slavery Do you remember, Gen-tlemen, how the British came to India? They came as traders into this country, and they traded and traded and still they are trading upon our credulity, still they are trading upon our weaknesses Had it been a national Government, if we had Self Government, had we been associatiated with the Government in the manner, that we were associated with the Moguls in the past, the poverty of Inlia would not have existed to day (Hear, hear) We have cried in season and out of season. My illustrious friend Mr Vithalbhai Patel cried in the Council that India was a poor country and she could not bear the additional burden of forty five millions sterling. What was the result? His cry was a cry in the wilderness. And because there is a clash of interest what do we find to day? Have we got any mercantile marine to day, I moun an Indian mercantile marine Goods have to be carried to foreign countries. Can you carry them in any national railways, or in your own ships? No, the railways are not yours, the manufactories are not yours, but merely the labour is yours and the rav material is yours, and the result is we have been reduced to the condition of commission agents and muccadims and brokers and carriers and what not Nature has endowed India, as I have told you, Gentlemen, with her fairest and choicest blessings, but we are unable to make use of them We cannot make sheet copper to day, we cannot make sheet iron to day, we cannot make sheet glass to day, we cannot make sheet aluminium to-day, we can not make anything to day because we have lagged behind,-why? because Government have acted towards us, excuse me, in a step motherly fa hion I do not say that Anglo Indian or other interests were favoured and our interests were not favoured, but naturally it is a question of human nature and it is everywhere the same, and I for one feel that we have been treated in a step motherly fushion

Gentlemen it is not only England, it is not only the Linglish manufacturers and British merchants that have exploited our country, but Germuny was her. Austria was here before the war and in feet every foreign country that came in hal a fur share of the spoals from Inda Diring the war we thought that the ongle of vision from Inda all we traught that in all probability Government would

lay out a large and comprehensive industrial programme like that of John (Heer, hear) Jupinese have a piternal and national government and the same Japanese who were thirty years ago an infant nation are to day able to supply their manufectures not only to India but to the whole world Had the Government of In his evinced adequate interest in the industrial progress and advancement of our country, they would have sent out ten thousand scholars to forcign countries, they would have awarded ten thousand scholarshins to students desirous of prosecuting their studies in foreign countries, they would have established hundreds of politechnic institutes, they would have established hundreds and thousands of schools, colleges and in lustral and other institutes. But no, the people have lagged behind, the country is in a more imposerished condition than she was fifty years ago, the country is subject to periodical famines, pestilence, disease and what not What are we doing? Have we got trade representation in all important commercial cities of the world? The duty hes with the people there. Let our young men go forward in all countries in the world and establish trade centres there Brother Delegates, the Government can do more, but I believe that the people can do most. There was the Swadeshi movement in 1905. We had our successes, we had our failures, and to-day I want you, Brother Delegates, to stick to the swadeshi movement even at a significe (Hear, hear) That is the only saviour for us Government miv or may not help us I believe all the programme that we have sketched out here will be carried out by our paternal Government, I believe if they are true, if they have the real interest of In his at heart they will carry out the programme, which is such a small and modest programme, that his been placed before you

But there is another side to the question, and that is, the duty lies with the people more than with the Government. When we get Self Government, the problem can be easily solved, but how much time it will take, whether it will be fifteen years, twenty years or thirty years, and who knows what will happen before that, we cannot say But let us resolve in this Delh Congress to day that we shall to the best of our ability help our commercial men, help our industrialists, help our capitalists in every way we can and use swadesh goods only as fur as possible. Let us take the Swalesh wow and purchase swidsh goods even at a secribe, and then will India's glorious part be redeemed and the future will be more glorious still. With these few words I commend the resolution (Loud cheers and applause)

Mr Padam Raj Jain (Rengal) in seconding the resolution in Hindi said;—

The resolution which I have the honour to support is a very interesting the so far as India goes. The whole economic welfare of India depends upon this resolution. To day India was uneasy even for a small amount of grain. There was a great deal of distress in India so far as clothing and food grains went. These were staple necessities to long as a country did not get official help it could not progress fully so far as industries went. Therefore what I have to urge is that in the demand for swarq we must have fiscal autonomy. The problem of Indian industries is a very difficult one. At the time when Europeans used to depend upon India for their cloth the British Government put a duty of a hundred per cent on cloth which dealt a death blow to that industry. We claim that if the Government desires to benefit Indian industries the same method

of protective duties must be introduced. When even a duty of five per cent is put there was an outery in England that it would seriously affect English industries Why should we then not protest on behalf of our industries. Why should we take into account the harm that it would cause to English industries. The bureaucracy now controls everything. There arose the question of improving the quality of cotton so that superior cloth could be produced from superior yarn The cultivators asked the Government to reduce their rent or to induce the mill people to increase the price of cotton the mill owners replied that they could not increase the price till they get a full supply of The Government also did not reduce the rent The result was that the Government did not get much help so far as cotton problem went As Mr B C Pal said in Calcutta if the question was whether we would like political swars or economic swari I would unhesitatingly have economic swars. The question of coal was another crying problem in Bengul and lot of injustice was done to Indian industries The European industries got coil at the expense of the former It could therefore be said that industrial policy of the bureaucracy was a success and it was therefore the duty of the Congress to see that Indian industries were protected

Mr K P Sinha (Bihar) in further supporting the resolution in Hindi said .--

We cannot be satisfied with the condition of Indian industries and it should be our duty to request the Government to remove the injustice done to them and to take the question of rural advancement in hand When the European war with Germany began, India was not in a position to help England with a great deal of money but India out of her loyalty contributed her mite Even the poorest did so but this also did not satisfy the Government and now Sir William Meyer has put excess profits tax which has been supported by some Indian leaders but our President even then affirmed that India was not in a condition to bear this additional burden but in spite of his efforts his view was not accepted and he had to vote against the resolution. We accept the President's minute of dissent as he is one of our trusted leaders. Are you ready to beir add tional taxation even after the war is over! If you carefully look to India you will find that there is cloth famine and numerous women have committed suicide for want of proper covering. We must do our duty honestly and fearlessly The India of to day is not the same India of some years ago. That person only is fit to be our leader who will try his very utmost to carry us to the height of progre s We would not have a flatterer as our leader We will have to maist upon our resolution being acted upon by the Government It is therefore necessary to pass it

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Bengal) who came forward to move an amendment was accorded a grand ovation. In moving his amendment Babu Bepinchandra Pal said —

. Brother Delegates, I would not have imposed myself upon you at this hour hid it not been for the fact that I felt at very strongly that the first paragraph of this important resolution needed some slight alteration in drafting. I consulted with the President and we are both agreed that it might be altered a little in the following terms. This is what I submit for your approval in place of the first

puregraph of the resolution as originally moved. The first paragraph of the original resolution reads thus -

"This Congress welcomes the enunciation of the principle of the Industrial Commission that in fauth Coordinate must play an active port in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India prosperous and more self-contained in respect of men and material."

It is a matter of mere drafting. I want to change it in this way

"While generally welcoming the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and the policy that in Inture the Government must play an active put in promoting the industrial deselopment of the country, this Congress lopes that in the practical application of this principle the object to be kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and Indian enterprise, (Hear, hear), and the protection of this country against foreign exploitation (Hear, hear)

(A Voice What about labour?)

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal -

I do not put in labour, because capital and enterprise include labour with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self-contained and selfdependent.

Gentlemen, I do not think it is necessary for me to take up much of your time to press this slight alteration which I hope the mover will kindly accept

Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit -Yes, I accept the alteration

Babu Bepinchandra Pal (Continued) Thank you, Sir, it is done The mover has kindly accepted the slight alteration I suggested in drafting, and now I will say only one word

To me, La hes and Gentlemen, it seems that in view of the situation in the world, in view of the situation in Great Brittian and the colonies, in view of the situation created by the war and the cassation of the war, the most complex the most delicate and from some points of view, the most dengerous problem that frees its to day in Indix is the industrial and economic problem (Hear, hear), and the reason is that They are going to give a free trade, and what is the new policy that they are going to adopt? This policy is not exactly the policy of socialism, but it is the policy of a sittle partnership in privide "cypititist enterprise, and my authority for saying so is a little book on 'Reconstruction' published with an introduction by Lord Miner, which contains a collection of structies that appeared a couple of years ago in the 'Times new paper I do not say that that policy his been openly accepted, but I do say that the suspicion of some such evolution of the economic policy of Great Britain is justified, and in view of this suspicion, it beloves you and me to be wide awake and not always to think that it will be absolutely safe if the

Government undertakes to pay more attention to our industries. We want them to pay more attention to our industries, we want them to help Indian capital, we want them to help Indian capital, we want them to help Indian capital, we want it is country (Hear, hear and loud applause) With these few words I support the resolution because the amendment has already been accepted

President -

I now put the resolution as amended to the vote The first para graph of the amended resolution reads thus --

"While generally welcoming the recommendations of the Industries Commission and the policy that in future Government must play an active part in promoting the undustrial development of the country, this Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and Indian enterprise and the protection of this country against foreign exploitation with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self-contained and self-dependent."

The whole resolution was then put to the vote and curried unnimously

President -

The Congress will now adjourn and meet to morrow at 11 o clock

The Congress then adjourned

Tuesday, the Sist December, 1918. CONCLUDING DAY.

The Congress re-assembled on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918, in the Congress Pandal. The President arrived at 12-15. After the national music the proceedings begin at 12-30.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, the President said :-

Ladies and Gentlemen,—One of the telegraphic messages of sympathy mentioned here the other day was said to have come from Dr. Mann of Poona. Dr. Mann now writes to me to say that he did not send any message to the Congress and in his present position it would be grossly improper for him to send one. It seems evidently there has been a great mistake somewhere. Will the Press representatives kindly note this and rectify the mistake. The message was not from Dr. Mann.

The President said:— Another telegram received from Cape Town reads as follows:—

"Send heartfelt congratulations India's noble part bringing world war successful conclusion Congress must insust full Responsible Government India and full British cutzenship Indians, South Africa".

The message was received with loud applause.

REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. C. R. Das (Bengal):-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, — I have great pleasure in moving the following resolution which I shall read to you. I do not think any words of mine are necessary to commend this resolution to you. The resolution is this (Reads).

"That this Congress, while fully appreciating the wisdom of the recognition of India's right to be represented directly by an Indian' at the Peace Conference, protests against the principle of nomination by the Government and demands elective delegation on this opension.

That this Congress nominates Lokmanya Rul Gangadhar Tulak to represent the people of India at the Peace Conference and urges upon the Government to soparrange that Lokmanya Tulak may attend the Peace Conference as the representative of the people of India for that elegrams to that effect be sent to Lokmanya Tulak, the Viceroty, the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England, and the Peace Conference."

Mr. B. G. Horniman (Bombay),-

Ladies and Gentlemen,-I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution.

" Mr B Chakravarfı (Bengal) -

Ladies and Gentlemen —I am moving an amendment not antigonistic to the resolution of Mr Das or Ur Horniman, but in agreement with them My amendment is this (Reads)

"That this Congress urges that in justice to India, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives to the same extent as the Self Governing Dominions at any conference that may be field to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

"In view of the shortness of time and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Majesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representative Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilal, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and Mr. Syed Hassan Imam

Gentlemen I am not going to make a speech. I think the amend ment is no itself a sufficient recommendation for your acceptance

Pandit Motilal Nehru (U P) in seconding the amendment made a brief speech in Hindi

Mr C R Das (Bengal):-

Vir President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The amendment which has been proposed is entirely in agreement with the resolution which I have put before you, and I am very happy to say that I accept this amendment as my resolution. The name of Mahatima Gandhi should certainly have been there and the name of Mr. Syed Hassan Imam who presided over the deliberations of the Congress in Bombay is a household name in India. I therefore have great pleasure in accepting this amendment as my resolution.

Mr B G Horniman (Bombay) -

Mr Radhakant Malaviya (U P) who on rising to speak was accorded a grand evotion, said —

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-When this resolution was being discussed (Cries of Hindi, Hindi)

The speaker then addressed the audience in Hindi, and said -

Brothers —This resolution has been mored by Mr C R Das and I will ask you to think well about it One of the questions that I put elsewhere, and thit I will put here too, is what is the extent to which a representative of India will take pirt in the deliberations of the Peace Conference. The representatives that have been sent will take pirt only in the deliberations of the Allies and not in the Peace Conference itself. None of the dominions will have that right. Yould it not be an injustice to India to pass a re o lution which will allow her enemies to criticise. Therefore it should be made clear as to which conference the representatives are bein, sent to Mr Das could not have meant that a representative of India will sit upon the War Conference where only those represent of India will sit upon the War Conference where only those represent of India will sit upon the War Conference where only those represent of India will sit upon the War Conference where only those represent of India will sit upon the War Conference to stated. Every portion of the British Empre will send one or tho delegates. They will not represent

Canada or Australia but they will be delegates of England How far would it then be right for us to claim a privilege not accorded to the dominions. I am afreid that this proposition is not put forward with any enthusiasm. If you want to please yourself only you can do so, but if you want to not according to it then why not act through the British Limpire and say that we should be given a right to attend at a place where all the ruling nations of the world will be represented But think well of the effect this will have and of the possibility of our request being granted. The right to send dele gates has been conferred only on the governments of each colony and not on the people themselves, although of course it is true that governments there are the confidants of the people. It is also true unfortunately that the government of this country does not represent the wishes of the people, and till that is so ne will have to bear a lot of difficulties. No self-governing country will be prepared to con ele to us a position they do not enjoy lou may consider cornestly as to what will be the position of the delegates, who do no enjoy the confidence of the government of this country. I do not say the government must have confidence in your delegates but it is worth considering as to what will be the position of your delegates when they say one thing and the government delegates another For these reasons I oppose the proposition

Mr Vyas (UP) in speaking on the above resolution said that he will to support the resolution. One of the ameriments was to include the names of Messrs Hassan Imam and Gandhi which he heartily supported. There was a time when we considered it an honour to be subserviant to the bureaucrap but Mr Thak his awakened India although he had to suffer for it. He never lost heart, on the other hand he produced books in the jul which have been the wonler of the world. His name has therefore been one which has made India a living force. It is true that the delizates are going to be sent to the Perce Conference on behilf of the Government statt they represent Government and not the public. In fact they are like lons without the nails and teeth. But we want a real hour who knows our country and its requirements best. If they are unwilling to work in the light of the eastern sun whose full is that I there force entirely support the proposition.

B Shiv Prasad Gupta (UP) also spoke in support of the original proposition. He said -

Mr Malavya his questioned the view as to whether any body can be elected to the Peac. Conference and whether Au tralia and Canadi will be allo ved to send delegates to it or not. This was put to Mr Dis and he will reply to it. The speaker was not concerned as to whether Australia or Cinada will be able to send their delegates or whether what In liams said would be listened to or not. They had been praying and begging for the last thirty three vears without any idea of this sort. We have always got a beggar's answer but have we given up begging on account of that In the face of this why should they keep back their real feelings not expressing them when the fate of the world was going to be decided and where all the nations will decide as to how best could peace be spread in the world. It is essential that a representative of India must attend such a conference and it is possible tunt when he does attend India must get what she wants.

Sreemati Lakshmi Devi (Punjib) supported the resolution

m a short Hindi Speech

Sreemati Satyavati Devi further supported the amended resolution in Hindi

The President -

The resolution has been duly proposed, seconded and supported Wu have had discussion on the opposition raised to it and also in favour of it I now pit the proposal as amended by Wr Chakirvarti and accepted by Mi C R Das, to the vote, namely —

"That this Congress urges that in justice to Indus, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives to the same extent as the belf troverning Dominions, it any conferences that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

In view of the shortness of time, and in anticipation of the request male in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Migesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representatives Lokmanya Bal Gan gadher Tilak, Vir M K Gandhi and Mr Syed Hassan Imam "

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimoully

The President -

I now call upon Sr Dinshaw Petit of Bombay to move the resolution regarding India's further contribution

. In moving the resolution Sir Dinshaw Petit said -

Mr President and Delegates to the thirty third session of the Indian National Congress—The proposition which I have the honour to move before you runs thus—

"That having regard to the unprecedented economic strain to which India has been subjected during the period of the war and considering the injury likely to be caused to the infant or inscent industries of the country by the addition of any further burden of heavy taxation, as well as by the fuchities enjoyed by competing foreign industries, and in view of the cessition of hostilities, this Congress urges that the Government will, as indicated by Sir William Meyer in his introductory speech, reconsider the intiter and relieve India of the burden of the contribution of forth five million pounds sterling for War purpose-

Mr President, Ludies and Gentlemen—The method employed in the Vi eroy's Council for passing this resolution recommending a fur ther contribution of forty five million pounds sterling from this country was rather unusual. In the first place the proposition was left entirely to the votes of the non official members. That was an unprecedented tuniner of disposing of any matter in the Viceroy's Council, but I have got nothing to say about that except that I hope that in future in every other important matter the decision will be left to the vote of the non ofit ill members. In the second place, sufficient time was not accorded to the members to ascertain the feeling of the people with regard to this proposal, nor was an opportunity given to them to ascertain what were the contributions of the other colonies of the Empire and what were the sacrifices that were already made by Indu for this purpose I doubt if those non official members who to ed for giving this contribution exactly knew what were the contributions made by the other colonies of the Empire and what were the contributions that were already made by this country in the shape of money, in the shape of food stuffs which were given at a fixed rate, and in the shape of railway materials, which dislocated the trade of tas country to a considerable extent. Thirdly, when this matter was put before the non official members it was openly hinted to them that their decision on this matter re-ted on their sense of lovalty I is not know to what extent the consideration of loyalty weighed with the non-official members in their decision on this important matter But I can say this that in asking Government to reconsider this matter and in asking them to relieve this country from further contributions, I have not the elightest fear of being pointed out as a disloyal man (Hear, hear) But in this country it seems there are two schools of loyalty. There is one school of loyalty which believes in going to the official and telling him exictly what would suit him in telling him what would please his ears, whether it be a fict or not I say that sort of loyalty is dishonest loyalty (Cries of Shame, shame) But fortunately for us there is another school of loyalty w ich would go and tell the official exactly what is in the mind of the people so that the Government may know exactly the feeling of the people (Hear, hear) A man beloging to the former school would go to the official who was responsible for breaking up the idea of the procession of our respected President and tell him, Dir, you have done a very moe thing. The people did not want any procession. There would have been bloodshed and disaster, there fore it was a very wise step that you took in stopping the proce ion ' But a man belonging to the second school or the honest school of loyalty, if he had an opportunity to meet that official, would tell hun, "Sir, with all due respect to your office let me tell you that you have only exposed yourself as a petty minded and unwise official, for instead of doing any good either to the Government or to any body else, you have done good to the Congress because you have bought home to the man in the street that if in your place there had been an Indian, he would have gauged the feeling of the people and would have given all facilities for carrying on the procession (Hear, hear)

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Sir William Meyer in his specil when he moved this proposition said that the contribution depended to a considerable extent on the period for which the wir wind be prolonged and provided there was not any scarcity on account of the failure of the monsoon Luckily the war has now so led, but unfortunately the condutions prevailing on account of the fulure of the monsoon are too well known to all of you Scarcity has prevailed, and therefore we can go with a firm hand and ask the Government to see their way to recons der this proposition and to relieve India from this further contribution 1 trust, therefore, you will unanimously accept this proposition (Herr, heer?)

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombu) in se onding the resolution said -

Mr President and Fellow Delegates -I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably placed before you by the Honble Sir Dinshaw Munochjee Petit Ludies and Gentlemen, you will re member that it was, I think in the year 1916, a hundred million pounds was first given by India towards the expenditure of war as a gift to the British Empire At that time when Sir William Meyer introduced the Bill asking for that gift of a hundred mill on pounly, you will remember that he almost gave an undertaking that it was going to be the last tax on the pockets of the people of India Two years later Sir William Meyer comes again before us and asks us to make a further gift of forty five million sterling I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, whether India can afford to give a further gift of forty five milkon pounds sterling (Cries of 'No, no) I know that if the opinion of the people of India hid been consulted with regard to the gift of even the hundred million pounds, the people of India would have protested against such a huge gift being made to the British Empire The resolution was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council and the members of the Council were not given due notice of the fact that such a resolution was going to be moved. The people of India were not informed. The people of India laboured under the impression that the hundred million pounds which was given two years ago as a gift was the last gift that they were asked to make The prople of India were never informed of the intentions of Govern ment with regard to the contribution of forty five million sterling When the non official members went to the Council this resolution was placed as a surprise before them I wish that the non-office I members had said to the Council that as representatives of the people of India they could not vote forty five million pounds sterling out of the poor treasury of India without consulting the people of India on the point (Hear, hear) But unfortunately the non offi end members did not say that (Cries of Shame, shame) But they were in a very awkward position. They were told "Forty five mil hon we want. You are on the eve of getting political reforms in this country If you refuse to give forty five million perhaps your stinn will be manderstood and you will be considered disloyal"
Ladies and Gentlemen, think of the sword of Damocles that wis hanging over the heads of the non-official members who had to decide whether the forty five million pounds should be voted or not I know that we had five members at least who had the courage, in spite of the sword of Damocles, to say that India could not afford to give forty five million pounds. Unfortunately the others did not realise that position and did not say so But I want you to understand this that the resolution was burried through in the Council and that due notice was not given to the members before they were asked to yote is to whether the forty five million pounds should be voted or not Leaving aside that question for the moment, I have no hesitation in saying this, that the procedure that the Honble the Finance Member was pleased to adopt at that Council meeting is a procedure which is unhard of in the history of representative institutions (Cries of Shame, shame , I am almost inclined to say, and I would have suid it, that it was a dishonest procedure (Cries of Shime, shame) You cannot ask the so called representatives of a people without giving any ilet to the people that a large sum of money was to b exacted from them You cannot ask the so called representatives to give a cheque to Government for no lesser an amount thin forty ave nullion pounds sterling within five, ten or fifteen minutes as

the case may be India is a poor country. In his is a country in which half of the agricultural population do not know what it is to hive a second meal. India is a country where the Government Reports tell us that forty millions of people are living on the verge of startation. And yet, that forty five millions from India should be excited without consulting the people and in this, as I have said, dislonest manner, is really a diagrace to the Government which exacts mine; I would again remail you of the unfertiking that Sir William Meyer had given that after that gift of hundred million no further gift would be demanded from India.

Then again, Ladies and Gentlemen, when that gift was made by the non-official members Sir William Meyer assumed that the n r would still go on for another three years or more. Fertunately for us and for the world the war has ended I do not think the Finnce Member can now justify his claim to this gift from India Although the country has protested against this gratuitous gift of forty tive million pounds mide in the name of the people, our clum 1 upw considerably strengthened, because now the par 14 over and we do not believe that the forty five millions which were taken from us on the assumption that the war would go on for another three years are now necessary for the British Government, and therefore we ask them to reconsider the matter. Not only we ask the Government to reconsiler this matter, but I would go a step further an i an that we should give a mindite from this Congress, from this national assembly, to the non-official members who are said to represent us in the Council, that it is the country's opinion that this forty fire million pounds sterling Lift shall be Liven no more

It is said that the money would be collected by levying an Licess Profits Tax so that the people may not be asked to contribute to it but only the pockets of the rich should be affected. It is a full coons argument, for this reason. When the undertaking was given that the hundred millions then asked for was the last gift that the country would be called upon to make, the industries of the country legin to prosper and the poor people invested what little money they hal in the industrial concerns which were prospering believing that as no further tax was to be levied on them the industries would go on prospering more and more But the result of this tax is that the industries will be crippled and so the poor people who had invested the little they had in these industrial concerns the threstened with losing the money that they had invested in the e industrial concerns becomily, considering that we were going to have prosperous times the work nen who worked from morning till late in the evening in those mills and factories were about to Let increased wiges. The mill owners and the factory owners were about to lay out schemes for providing their workmen with good houses and for giving them opportunities to clucate themselves and their children All this comes to an end, because the industries are heavily taxed, and it is not only the rich who will suffer but the poor workmen as well, who toil from morning till lite in the evening on account of the importion of this new hift

There is no time and so I cannot place more arguments before you, but I may tell you, Ludies and Gentlemen, that this is a very important question. The economic strun that India is already pas it g

through is so great that it does not wint to said cannot free another greater economic strum especially in consideration of the fact that in the world that inton which is economically most projerous will have the greatest abantage over other nations. I therefore isk you to accept this resolution which his been so ably moved by my fruind Sir Dunha Petit.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimou ly

The President next put a series of Resolutions from the Chair Before doing so he said -

Gentlemen,—There are only a few more resolutions, and I have been akel by the Subjects Commuttee to put them from the Chair I have lot my voice, and so I will call upon my friend Mr Ruma samm Lyer to read them

The following resolutions were then read individually and explained by the Prescient in Hindi. They were then put to the vote individually and declared curried

"That this Congress reaffirms the resolution of the Special Congress demanding that fifty per cent of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India

"Having regard to the special importance of Ajmer Merwara all British Rajputana as a model for the Native States, this Congress supports the claim of that Province that its status should be that of a Regulated Province, and that a Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people should be provided in the Leform Scheme and that two elected representatives of the Province should be allowed on the proposed Legislative As embly

"That this Congress again most earnestly requests Government to release Messrs Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali, who are now in the beginning of their fifth year of internment."

Mr Ramaswami Iyer then read the following resolution -

"That this Congress reaffirms the resolutions, passed at previous Sessions of the Congress, on the subject of the status of British Indians in the Self Governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Empire, and once again places on record its sense of resentinent and ever growing dissatisfaction at the continued ill treatment of Indian settlers in the Dominions and Colonies, evinestly hoping that in time of the readjustment of the relations between the component parts of the Empire, the statesmen and people of Great British will enduavour to redress the gritishings of the Indian settlers

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

President

The next resolution is slightly modified from the form which has taken on the agenda paper, Mr Ramaswami Iyer then read

the following resolution -

4 That this Congre, approves of the submission of an address of congratulation on the successful termination of the war to His Vajesty the hing Emperor and of a petition to the High Court of Parliament in England enunciating our demand for Responsible Government as an integral part of the British Empire and embodying the resolutions of the Congress regarding such demands, and appoints.

Mr Y C Kelker,

Mr h M Munshi, and

Mr I J Patel,

to draft a suitable petition and desires the All India Congress Committee to arrange for its preparation and presentation.

The Resolution was explained by the President in Hindi. It was then put to the vote and carried unanimously

The following Resolution was then put to the vote from the Chair and curried -

- (a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the Congress Con itition should be so amended as to bring the work of the British Congress Committee into coordination with that of the other component parts of the Congress organisation
- (b) That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary to make the newspaper India more attractive and to associate an Indian or Indians in its editorial management.
- (c) That in the opin on of this Congress half the delegation fees which are now ear marked for the British Congress Committee be set apart generally to be utilised for propagandist work in England
- (d) That in the opinion of this Congress the deputation which will proceed to England in connection with the Constitutional Reforms be authorized to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the British Commercial Committee to make the necessary arrangements on lines suggested above
- (e) In Article 28 of the Congress Constitution and the word shall omit the words "remit to the British Committee of the Congress through the General Secretaries of the Congress and substitute therefor 'make over to the All India Congress Committee and also omit the words "subject to a minimum of Rs 3,000 at the end of the said Article

At the end of the said Atticle add the works ' this concurs shall be a fund of the Indian National Congress and shall be administered by the All India Congress Committee sulject to the supervision and control of the Indian National Congress

The All India Congress Committee may, at their discretion, spend in the United Kingdom or elsewhere such amounts or any portion thereof for work and propagation of the Congress

The President -

The next resolution on the agenda is No 10 It relates to a proposal to appoint a conclustory board to deal with all matters of controversy arising from time to time between the Hindus and the Wahomedans. I am sure you will approve the idea and give your support to it. But as to the actual form of the resolution, when it was passed it was understood that it was generally accepted, but as econ as it was passed there were some members who gave notice of an amendment and they wanted a change. Now the change, however desirable it may be, I cannot accept unless the matter goes before a Subjects Committee and I cannot put a resolution from the Chair unless the resolution is unanimously accepted. In this position I am sorry to keep back this resolution for the present, but it will be taken up by the All India Congress Committee, and I hope and trust that steps will be taken in the direction indicated

The resolution was accordingly not put the vote and was kept back to be taken up by the All India Congress Committee

Mr Ramsswam Iyer then read the next Resolution which was as follows .—

"That this Congress desires the All India Congress

Committee to consider and report what changes may be introduced in the working of the Congress Constitution, rules and the procedure of the Congress session and the Subjects Committee in the matter of electorates, elections, etc."

The resolution was then explained in Hindi by the President before putting at to the rote. The President their announced that the total number of delegates this year was 4,900. The announcement was received with great appliance.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unani mously.

Mr Ramaswami Iyer then read the following Resolution, which was explained in Hindi by the President

"That the payment by the delegates of the delegation fees, under Art 21, may be remitted for this year only, in the case of tenant delegates and other members of poorer classes, on the recommendation of the respect ive Provincial Congress Committees"

The Resolution was put to the vote and carried with great acclamation

The President

I now call upon Rs: Sabib Pearey Lal to move the 4th Resolution on the agenda of the 30th December

Rai Sahib Piyare Lal (Delhi) in moving the following resolution in Urdu sail -

"That this Congress strongly recommends that Delhi should be constituted into a Regulation Province, that it should have a Legislative Council to never the Chief Commissioner and that it should have at least two represents tives in the Legislative Assembly."

Fver since we know history this city has been the capital of many kingdoms. Since a few years the star of this place had set and since then it has passed through many phases of existence. Now through the gracious pronouncement of His Rijesty the King Emperor Delhi has had the privilege of being once more the capital of India We are grateful for it The only regret is that the system of govern ment which was left undetermined then but which was set up liter his not proved to be entirely satisfactory Dilhi was separated from the Punjab and formed into a province. The privilege of having some representation in the Punjab Legislatuse Council was necessarily till it away and now we are without any representation any alere Delhi could not be called a province in any sense of the term. With its area of about sixty four miles it is not bigger than an ordinary tchail or taluga By necessary implication a province should be self contained, that is to say, it should be able to manage its own affors by itself without depending upon any other province in respect of Council, High Court or University and all the other executive puriphernalia But we are subject to the Punjib in every one of the e things We were told at the outset that ne would be under the Government of India, but a local government was later on forsted ut on us which though small in size is entirely autocratic in its authority The public have no voice there nor is the Government responsible to the public in any way. To this complaint the official reply is that Delhi is really an Imperial enclave upon the model of the city of Washington, the Capital of the Linted States of America Now if we examine this point we find that Washington 14 only the doction of government offices and the residence of covernment officers It does not pretend to have any trak or manufacture and therefore it is not necessary to live it any representation whatsoever in either the benute or the Congress At the same time it bears the smallest part of the tax of the country On the other hand if we look at part of the find that it has got a very bg population, a voluminous trade and well known manufactures It is not merely the residence of officials but the beggest centre of Indian trade in Upper India D.lhi has got a history and a greatness of its own and comparison with Washington is entirely beside the point But whereas a resident of Washington could be elected to the Sente no resident of Delhi or Warnington count be elected to the State no resident of counter of counter or counter of the past history. If we can a look shead we can detect no ray of light at all. In the new reform scheme tits province gets nothing. There are councils for every province in India but none for Delhi, the reason being that owing to its position as cipital of the Government of India it can have no council government and te present system must continue In the report Delhi has been mentioned as one of the smallest provinces and one member has been allotted to it in the Imperial Legislative Council which is entirely inndequate and in attefactory considering its Council when is entirely in unqualities and in autoractory considering its position and importance. The juest on naturally arises as to who position and important to be small. The people requested the Secretary of

State to increase its area but we met with the reply that it could not be done by offival order and it wis necessity to know the will of the people, that is to say, in this matter the principle of Self determination is accepted. I may say I am glad that it was done in this small matter. We therefore see that the condition of this province is unsatisfactory before and there is no hope of any change for the better in the near future. This ought to have been a model province. On the other hand it is worse than any other province and we do not know if there would be any further opportunity of reforming it if it is not done now. This city has now relitions with the whole of India and therefore the whole of India is bound to support it in its efforts for amelioration. With these words I commend this resolution for your acceptance.

Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan (Delhi) in supporting the above resolution said,—

That the ancient and the modern greatness of Delhi entitled it to be converted into a province. When the secretary of State and the Viceroy were receiving deputations a deputation wated upon them on behalf of Delhi and a request was made that Delhi should be converted into a big province having a university and a high court but it has not yet received any attention. The scheme recommends one member for Delhi who will be very probably nominated. It therefore appears that the request of Delhi has been refused. It was therefore essential for the resolution to be put forward in the Congress, and it deserves support.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed with great acclumation

Mr B Chakravartı --

"Ladies and Gentlemen —We have been deliberating that there is a certian amount of practical work which has got to be done and the rest lation which I am go ug to place before you is in connection with practical work. It, is this

"That this Congress resolves that a Committee consisting of -

Hon ble Pendit Gokarn Nath Misro,
Mr C Vijvyaraghva Achviar,
Hon'ble Mr G S Khapurde,
Hon ble Mr N C Kelkar,
Nr (R Du,
Hon ble Mr V J Patel
Mr Butkat Ali, and
Lala Harkishen Lall, and as I am reminded
The Previent, so ex officio—

be appointed (1) to select the members of the Deputation to proceed to Englind to advocate and press the demands of the Congress is contained in the resolutions of this Congress and (2) to co operate with the Provincial Congress Committees an collecting the necessary

funds with Mr. helkar as the Convener

I do not think at this late hour and on the fifth day of the
sessions I should inflict a speech on you. This is one eminently a

sessions I should inflict a speech on you. This is pre-eminently a prictical que tion. We must have a number of men appointed for

the purpose of selecting as to who should proceed to England and further more, to concert messures to collect in uset in order that the work of the Congress can be successfully carried on I commend this to your acceptance

The Honble Mr. G S Khaparde -

I second this proposition

The Hon'ble Mr Gokarn Nath Misra (U. P.) then proposed an amendment suggesting the addition of three names to the Committee. The names were—

The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, Mr Syed Hassan Imam, and Hakim Ajmal Khan

He further suggested the substitution of the words "on the lines laid down by the Congress" for the words "to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed in this session." He urged that the delegates be left full discretion in the matter in England

Mr Purshotham Das Tandan (U P) in supporting Pundit Golum Nath Misra's amendment said —

That that was a very important resolution and it was necessary for them to send delegates on behalf of the Congress who would fight their cause in England, and tell England what reforms are nunted in India. Therefore the deputation that must be selected must be very strong. They must understand fully that the Congress depends upon them and they should select the best and the ablest men for it So far as possible all differences must be made up The fact will have to be stated although it was unpleasant that far from the differences being made up it looked as if there are three or four different opinions among the Leaders of the Congress duty was to see that all parties of the National Congress were united so that they could present a united front, and that the nation for which the Congress existed was able to send a good deputation Therefore the names that had been suggested should be added Re gurding the alteration in the wording proposed by Pandit Gokarn hith Misra he said that it would assist those who considered that if they were confined within narrow limits they would not be able to do anything although he did not look at it from that point of view but since it was essential that there should be no differences the amendment should be accepted

Mr C R Das (Bengal) opposed the amendment In doing so, he said \sim

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I rise to oppose the amendment which has been placed before you I deal with the amendment But let me explain to you what the resolution is and what the supendment implies The resolution is that a commuttee should be formed? If the only object of the amendment is the inclusion of the other three names to the Committee, I have not the alightest objection. Our President of the Reception Committee would be a very valuable member of this committee, I have no objection to that. But the real point of the amendment,

and I want you to notice that,-is this "that this deputation in England will advocate ', that is the wor ling in the original resolution, they are ' to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed by this Congress' Now what is the meaning of that? The menning of that is that they are to advocate and press our demands including the demand for full Provincial Autonomy (Herr, hear) That is the resolution. The amendment is 'that they are to do it on the lines laid down in this Congress Well, Gentlemen, I am one of those who do not want to keep anything vague. I shall object to any representative of the Congress to go to England and tell the English p-ople that we do not want full Provincial Autonomy (Hear hear) It is no good It is the false cry of unity. It is no good to bury your head in sand and imagine that people do not see you Either you approve of this demand, that is full Provincial Autonomy, or you do not I su have declared by your resolution that you want full Provincial Autonomy Therefore it is your duty to tell your representatives, and this is the resolution by which you give instructions to your representatives, this is the resolution by which you give authority to your respresentatives. I beg of you not to give that authority in a vague manner (Hear, hear) Give that authority definitely so that it may be impossible for any of your representatives to tell the English people that we do not want full Provincal Autonomy (Hear, hear) That is my objection to the amendment The words must be "to advocate and press the demands of this Congress as contained in the resolutions passed in this session ' We don's want any vague generality I do not want the words "on the lines laid down ' as suggested by the mover of this amendment because it may be said "Well, on the lines laid down, and I do not want full Provincial Autonomy, I do not want the department of police to be given to the people, well I have kept up to the general line but I do not want full Provincial Autonomy I there fore warn you that it is your duty to prevent that sort of thing, and I warn you against accepting the amendment to that effect, namely, to advocate and press the demands "on the lines laid down by the Congress" Those words are too vague, and I want you to say and to affirm the resolution which was moved by you, namely "to advocate and press the demands of the Congress as contained in the resolutions passed by this Congress ' I want you to stick to every bit of it, and I don't want you to pass this vague amendment

The amendment of Mr Gokara Nath Misra suggesting the substitution of the words "on the lines laid down in the resolution for the words "to advocate and press the demand of the Congress', was then put to the vote and lost

The original resolution namely,

"This Congress resolves that a committee consisting of-

Hon ble Tandit Gokarn Nath Misrs,
Mr C Vijayaraghava Chariar,
Hon'ble Mir G S Khaparde,
Hon'ble Mr N C helkar,
Mr C R Das,
Hon ble Mr V J Patel,
Mr Brkat,
Lala Harksten Lal,

heartiest thanks are due to him for all that. He was not going he and to recount all the services rendered by the President as that would make a volume of itself but he would like to remind his andience of one Lit and that was that whenever the country needed the services of the President it was given ungrudgingly. In fact his name had become a hon-shold word in India and Delhi was certainly proud of having as its President such an honoured and illustrious leader of the country. The present see ion was momentous in the history of the Congress and question after question cime up for discussion on which there was serious difference of opinion amongst prominent delegates and he was sure he was not divilging any secret when he said that during the discussion of many important questions in Subjects Committee it was the tact, the coolness, the great personality of the President which presented any serious and untoward result.

He concluded by giving on his own behalf and on behalf of all present a vote of thanks to the President.

Rai Sahih Piyare Lai (Delhi) in seconding the resolution said -

That the first ides of holding a session in Delhi came practically from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and it was a matter of gratification to the people of Delhi that the whole of India chose him as the President of this session. He hoped that all persons present realised the importance of the measures put forward by the present session of the Congress and the best thanks they can offer to the President was to go out of the Congress determined as honest men to carry out those measures and to explain to the country the full significance of the resolutions carried out at this session. As a member of the Reception Committee and as one of its General Secretaries he heartly supported the resolution and was sure of a most cordial and enthusiastic response.

Ghulam Moin ud din (Panjab) in further supporting the resolution said -

It is my pleasant duty to support this proposition but I do not think that I am equal to the task set on me I am labouring under the great dawlardings that the previous speakers enumerated all the frest qualities of the President. If the name of a Pre ident conveyed any meaning and accounted for anything then I sibini that so far as this Congress of Hindus, Mussalmans, Parisi and Christians and others goes there could not be a more proper one than Madan Mohan Malavija's Hindi scholars will be able to tell you that the name means one who is an embodiment of love of God, the God being the God not only of the Hindus, Mussalmans, Parisis, Christians but the God of love of the Congress also I think that Pandity has fulfilled all the requirements and the glorious ending of the session of the Congress is conclusive proof that the fears of certain people were entirely unlounded

When the master came we, the servants of Indu, all bowed our heads in respectful obesisnee. It goes without saying that the one thing which his made the Congress a success here has been the won kridl personality of the President. It appears that the tree of the Congress will now begin to bear full fruit. I see the faces of Hindus, Mussulmans as well as of the agriculturists lend grice to this Congress I therefore most heartily support the propo al

H M Ajmal Khan, Churman Reception Committee -

I dies and Gentlemen, my honoured friends, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh and Ru Salub Piyare Lil have put before you the propo I of vote of thanks to the Previent. It has been supported by Mr Ghulun Monudin of Kasur I think you are in entire agreement with the proposal and I wish that you should accept it most heartily

The Re olusion was carried with great enthusiasm

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

The President then rose amidst defeating cheers and in concluding the session of the Congress addressed the audience in Hindi and regretted that his voice was not in a proper condition for him to render adequate thanks for the kind and generous words in which bis services hid been praised He was thankful for the great honour though he never desired to be the President of this years Congress In 1909 Sir P M Mehta was to pre ide and with the exception of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji there was none greater or better fitted for the chair but Sir P M Mehta's inability to attend brought the honour on him (the speaker) and he had to bow to the wishes of the people. This year too Mr. Tilak had been electel to the chair by the unanimous to ce of the people. He would have presided had he not had to go to England to look after his ease. In his absence the speaker's services were commanded and he wis proud and thankful that he was remembered when some ser vice was wanted. The speaker never desired this honour and there fore if he had served well it was they who deserved the thanks and on the other hand he deserved pardon if he had failed in his duty He specially apologised to those who had been troubled by him, speakers who had been prevented or interrupted by him, but he was helpless. He carnestly desired that the important resolutions should be thoroughly discussed so that there might be no complaint of having to vote without fully understanding the subject. He therefore expressed his regret to those who had not as much liberty to speak as they wented. He also craved their indulgence for anything untoward that he might have said either in the Congress or in the Subjects Committee If he had done mistakes in doing his duty he craved their pardon

The spealer then thenked the Reception Committee of Delbi who had arranged a really grand session of Congress in a place which was considered to be politically belowed. The difficulties of the Reception Committee in the beginning could not be imagined. But it w as a mitter for sincere congratitutions that all of them had been overcome. It would take very long to enumerate the names of all who were connected with the Reception Committee and he might possibly omit some but he would mention the numes of the Chair run of the Reception Committee Hang ul Wall. Hahim Ajmal Rhan, Ru Bahadur Sultin Singla who had invited the Congress at Calcutt and who left nothing undone in his labour of love in making the Congress a success. Mr Abdur Rahman, Ru Bahadur Ku hays Led who was responsible for the Pandul, Messrs Bose, Munchar Lal, Shiv Narini, Lapksin Sri. Ham and other They all deserved the thanks Narini, Lapksin Sri. Ham and other They all deserved the thanks

Hakım Ajmal Aban, Sayed Hassan Imam,

Hon ble Pandit M Malaviya, as ex officio Member, be appointed to select the members of the deputation to proceed to England to press the demand for Self Government as contained in the resolutions passed by this Congress and to co operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in the collecting of the necessary funds, with Mr helkar as the Convener, was then put to the vote and passed

The Congress then passed the following resolution which was moved from the Chair, and passed with great acclamation -

"That this Congress records the valuable services re dered by the Secretaries of the Congress for the last vear, namely the Hon'ble Mr Bhurger and Me ers C P. Ramaswami Iyer and P Lesava Pillar

This Congress appoints -

The Hon'ble Mr V J Patel,

Mr Fazl al Baq

Mr Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra, as Joint Secretaries for the year 1919.

The President -

Gentlemen, you will find two revolutions Nov 13 and 14 on the agenda which are to be put from the Chair I have received notice of amendments to these resolutions, so I cannot put these resolutions from the Chair They will therefore stand out.

The Resolutions \os 13 and 14 were accordingly not considered

There is one resolution relating to the Indigenous systems of medicine Mr Kımaswamı İyer will kındly read it out

"That recognising the comparatively dominant preva lence of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in In 1 a and their undeniable claims to usefulness this Con gress strongly recommends to the Government of India the emment de trability of taking definite steps to secure to them the advantages vouchsafed to the western sy tem under the present administrative policy of the Government That the consideration of the opinions of the Local Govern ments with respect to placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis as revealed in the summary laid before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this year should be postponed pending a thorough inquiry by a mixed committee of representative Vaids, Hakims, their sympathisers and experts and such other medical practi tioners as may be nominated by Government."

The resolution was put to the vote and passed with great acclaims tion

Dr Kitchlew (Panjab) in inviting the next Congress to Amr tear eard -

It is my pleasant duty to invite you to American on behalf of the Amritsar delegates in particular and the Punjab delegates in general You will remember in connection with the Punjab resolution that it is necessary to hold the Congress there so that all India may be able to say with one voice that the same representation should be given to the Punjib as were being given to the other provinces There is a rumour which I wish may prove false that it is being tried to make the Punjab the Ulster of India But none of you will wish that there should be any Ulster in India Therefore you must come to the Paujab and the people of Amritsar will do every thing that is possible for your comforts if you will kindly accept their humble invitation.

Mr Sarup Narain (Amritsar) in seconding the invitation said -

Dr Kitchlew has just told you the need for the Congress in the Punjub and I feel it my duty to second the invitation I am glad that American will have this opportunity of serving India and the leaders of India who were thinking of India always. I assure you that Amritan will serve you as faithfully and as devotedly as the son series his parents. Amritsar is a small place but none lives in a cottage. Amritsar may not have big schools, Amritsar may not have big buildings, Amritsar may not have a river but it may not have one outnoings, American may not have a river out it will try to serve you by overcoming all difficulties. American depends upon its Punjab brothers in helping it to undertake this great work of holding the Congress there and making it a success It nill entertain you with the same love as the biling did Ram Chandra, and as Sudama did Sri Krishna with his love I therefore respect fully invite you to the Punjab

At this stage the President vacated the Chair and Mrs Beeant occupied the Chair for a few minutes

Mr C P Ramaswami Iver then read the list of the All India Congress Committee Members for the year 1919 elected by the various Provincial Congress Committees under the constitution

(At this stage the President resumed the Chair)

The Honble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra -

Gentlemen, the first meeting of the new All India Congress Committee whose names have just been announced will be held this afternoon at 4PM in the Subjects Committee pandel, and all those gentlemen whose names have just now been read out are kindly

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh (Delbi) then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and in doing so he said that he had the unique honour and privilege of a king all present to Join him in according a vote of thanks to the President. The great achievements and successful termination of the thirty third section of the Indian National Congress was due largely to the great personality of the Hon the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who in his unostentations way had worked all his life for his conditry and our

They knew that a viet and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the railway station to greet him and they also saw the feeling of love with which young men of the best families were serving the Centrers. He thanked those relunteers who were serving him and he praced that these young men with increasing sense of purriotism might be a valuable assit and credit to the country. Some of them had come from outside and had brought their own uniforms and horses, which showed unmistability that they only desired an exporturity for service and he did not know in what words to think them. He expressed his gratitude to those who had helped the cause with money and in this connection Lala Duli Chird del conspienous work. He had seen many congresses but the 3 red session was a special one. This was the Congress in which zumindire and cultivators attended as delegates. Hindus and Musalmans, zummelers and cultivators all had collected under one roof, to deliberate for the good of Inlia What Congress could be called a greater success than this one. It was a matter for thankfulness that the number of delegues to the Congress was about 4800 of which about 700 were ten int delegates. He held that this enthusiasm would increase day by day and Congress committees would be appointed in each tab-il and talugus. In the creation of God there is no difference between man and man People of this country lassess two feet, two eyes, and two hinds just like the people of other countries It was only necessary to understand ourselves. The light of Gol which illumines the heart of an emperor illumines the heart of a poor labourer equally. People differentiate between a men and a nomin but so far as the light of God goes there is absolutely no difference. It is present on a small man and a grant and among animals in an equal degree It is essential for men to cast away fear entirely. It is an unworthy thing for a man to harbour. Don't do injustice but if injustice is done to you do not sit quietly. He who suffers injustice quarity sins greatly, as the culprit receives added encouragement. The position is that the man has to har injustice and be a somer at the same time.

Conditions in Europe and in India were different but it would not take much to better the condition of India. Those Deries who had cherred the Congress every day with their sweet songs deserve gratitude. The speaker thought that there was one thing needed both in his and in Europe. We must take it that we shall get responsible government. It might be to day or ten years later. An example might be given of a boy who being promised a gult by the father missting on receiving it very soon. In the same way India should insist and not rest contented till it received self-government. We were bound to get it sooner or later. What the Indiana said was that it was their country and they did all the work. They were ready to help and what they wanted was that they should be allowed to have a voice in the minagement of the country.

There was one thing which Indra also had to remember that she would never be unjust to anyboly, neither to a brother nor to a strate and that if injustice has done then they would not sit questy. They would lift their voice taking their stand on justice and right. If they moved along a broid they would more as equals whether they were Luropeans or any body else India choose England as her ruler. No fellow subject had a right to look down upon another fellow subject whatever his colour or country might be Lach should treat the other with love and then there would be no difference whateverent

. Future congre see would be held but it was necessary to curry the work of the Congress into the villages and towns. The ideals of the Congress should be explained to everybody Women might imagine that they could not do anything and that they were in need of protection but they should remember that Draupada pro tected her life bits stood up an inst Rikh his by her own strength and Rapparent was a houng example of the eternal honour and courage of women. Whether the won n were left behind the padah or came out of it, what was wented was that they should all work for the good of the country They should remember those whose deeds of brivery were chronicled who oppised the emperors with their fices covered They should entirely give up fear. They should believe that they had the e-sence of God in them and it was not necessary for them to be protected by others. Till they came forward in the field of progress it would not be possible for the country to al vance. The one legged man could not move as freely as one with two legs So long as half its soul and half its britin and half its body remained in a weak state no nation could become a nation in reil-It was only when this difficulty was removed that we would gain the respect of other countries in the world. We might or might not have external purity but our souls must be pure. We must stand fast upon our faiths and beliefs and Dharma

He begged the audience to spread the principles and objects of the Congress and see that there was no place without a strong Cm gress committee People should tollow the resolutions of the Congress They were werk as they were dependent on others There was no pride in it No Eighshman would be proud to remin in this condition. What could be said was that Indians were weak or sick and that they wanted the help of a brother Hindus and Mu il mans were brothers and the beloved of this country. They should understand that this country was thems that they were of the same nation. They lived on the same land they walked and ate in the sume place. If one followed one religion and the other another no brother should cause pun to the hearts of the other no brother should lift his band against the other. Even if a brother of ours causes pun to our hearts then we should not retaliate by couring pain to the former nor would he lift his hand aguinst him. How sad an i punful it was when one saw a brother's hand lifted against a brother The hand should be lifted only to prevent injustice to serve our brothers and sisters, to go to the help of a brother They should remember that although Hindus and Mu almans followed different religious yet they were brothers. It made him ever aid to see differences between the two. The Hindus had been following the teiching of the Vedas for 4000 years. The Musalmins received their inspirition from the horan for over a thousand years and who had such hoary civilizations at their back? These people could surely harn from their ancient civilizations that a brother was after all a brother and that they should not give others an opportunity to laugh at us It was punful to have to hear from people 7000 miles away that if the inhabitants of India were given full rights they would cut one another a throat as if the Hindus would kill the Musal mus, or the Musalmans would kill the Hindus The speaker would appeal to his Muselman brothers not to do anything which would cause pun to his Hinda brethren. If by sacrificing himself he could remove the complaint of the Musalmans then his head was ready for the sacrifice. He was standing there ready for it. He would

express sincer regret for all that the Hinlus might have done to cause pain to the Musalmans. Even now there was time to understand and be symputhetic. Those dars were gore when Hindas nied to say that they never bowed to the Musulmans and the Musalmans used to say that they defeated the Hindas A common danger would not differentiate between a Hunda and a Musalman II a fumine would sifect both equally, why then should they thenselves increase the differences? The question of con satisfice was an age long problem which had done inceledable harm to thousant to their brethren. They killed and got killed for some supposed religious ment, but they well knew the aftermath of the whole thing which fell to the share of the Hindus and Musalmans able.

But for the sake of God they should come to their senses and pledge themselves not to do anything which would cause pain to the other. If the Musalmans wanted that the cow scarffice should be witnessed by some body the speaker was ready to stand and look at it although his sool might revolt against it or be might suffer however greatly. He would keep on looking but what he wanted was that the chief cause for complaint should be removed, and thousands of families and from destruction. If they could fill untie in solving the problem they could lead the ship of this country to a harbour of safety. If the two communities knew each other then this custom would never grow in it anyone made a mistake it would be a mistake of that person in it is valid never be attributed to the Hin has or the Missal mans as a whole. They should see and watch the trend of events and should nutre.

They should try their level best to obtun responsible government and full prosincial autonomy. Time would come when they would get full responsible government in India and in the provinces. All that they wanted was to work in co-operation.

The speaker again thinked them for what they had done and closed the proceedings

The Congress then dissolved amid scenes of great enthusiasm

Appendix A.

RESOLUTIONS

оf

THE THIRTY THIRD SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

held at Delhi in December, 1918

Loyal Congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor

I That this Congress most respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the long Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the War which was waged for the liberty and freedom of all the peoples of the world.

Passed unanimously

Appreciation of the Gallantry of the Allied Forces.

- II (a) That this Congress desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallintry of the Allied Forces and particularly of the heroic achievement of the Indian Troops in the cause of Freedom, Justice and Self determination.
- (b) That the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Allied Nations and the United States of America through His Vijesty's Secretary of State for India and to His Excellency the Commander in third of India

Passed unanimously

Constitutional Reforms

III That this Congress re affirms resolutions 2, 3, 4, and 11 passed at the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombiy.

[Resolution II of the Special Session held in Bombay in September 1918

* That this Congress reaffirms the principlies of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Salf Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All India Muellin League held at Lucknow in December, 1916, and at Caloutta in December 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian People and by enabling it to take its rightful pluce as a free and self governing Nation in the British Common-Wealth, strengthen the connection between Great British and India *.

Resolution III of the Special Session

That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible government, and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms"

Resolution IV of the Special Session.

The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority in matters directly concerning peace, tranquility and the defence of the country subject to the following:-

'That the Statute to be passed by the Parlament should' include the declaration of the rights of the people of India as British citizens.

- "(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and these shall be no penal or administrative law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature,
- "(b) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be inhibe to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association, except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial.
- (c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a license as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice,
- "(d) That the Press shall be free and that no license or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper.
- "(e) That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any sulject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects"

Resolution XI. of the Special Session.

This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether landequate response made by the Government to the demand for the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army, and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken so as to earble the grant to Indians at an early date of at lenat 25 per cent of the Commissions in the Army, the proportion to be gradually increased "1

Passed unanimously

- IV (a) That this Congress also reaffirms Resolution No 5 relating to Self Government prissed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bomlay, subject to this, that in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Session, this Congress is of opinion that so far as the Provinces are concerned, full responsible government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reforms
- (b) That non-official Turopeans should not be allowed to form separate electorates on the ground that they represent the Mining or the Fer Indiantries, and if they are allowed such representation they should be limit I to their proportion compared to the population of the Province concerned.

Resolution V. of the Special Session.

That this Congress appreciates the carnest attempt on the part of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State and Fins Excellency the Vicercy to inaugurate a system of re-possible government in India, and while it recognises that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions, it is of opinion that the proposals as a whole are disappointing and unextiscatory, and suggests the following months cations as absolutely necessary to constitute a substantial step towards responsible covernment.

Government of India

- 1. That a system of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects similar to that promised for the Provinces shall be adopted for the Central Government.
- 2. That the "reserved" subjects shall be Foreign Affairs (excepting relations with the Colonies and the Dominions), the Army, the Navy and relations with the Indian Raling Princes, and subject to the declaration of rights urged in Resolution IV., matters directly affecting peace, tranquility and the defence of the country, and that all other subjects shall be transferred.
- 3. The allotments required for the "reserved" subjects shall be the first charge as the revenues.
 - 4. The procedure for the adoption of the budget should be on the lines laid down for the Provinces.
 - 5. All legislation shall be by bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly, provided that if in the case of the "received" subjects, the Legislative Council does not pass such measures as the Government may deem necessary, the Governor-General in Council may provide for the same by regulations, such regulation to be an force for one year, but not to the more form of the members of the Assembly present and voting are in favour of them.
 - 6. There shall be no Council of State; but if the Council of State is to be constituted at least half of its total strength shall consist of elected members, and that the procedure by certification shall be confined to the reserved subjects.
 - At least half the number of the Executive Councillors (if there be mare than one) in charge of the reserved subjects should be Indians.

The Legislative Assembly.

- 8 The number of the members of the Legislative Assembly should be raised to 150 and the proportion of elected members should be four fifth;
- 9. The President and the Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly.
- 10. The Legislative Assembly should have power to make or modify its own rules of business, and they shall not require the sanction of the Governor-General
- There should be an obligation to convene meetings of the Council and the Assembly at stated intervals, or on the requisition of a certain proportion of members
- 12. A statutory guarantee should be given that full respons ble government should be established in the whole of British Ind.a within a period not exceeding fifteen years

The Provinces

THE PAPOUTIVE

- t There should be no additional members of the Precutive Government without portfolio-
- 2 From the commencement of the first Reformed Councils the principle of the responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature shall come into effect
- 3 The status and salary of the ministers shall be the same as that of the members of the Executive Council
- 4. At least half the number of the Executive Councillors in the first of reserved subjects (if there be more than one) should be Infine.
- 5 The budget shall be under the control of the Legislature and to the contribution to the Covernment of India and to the allocation of a fixed sum for the reserved subjects and should frest taxitize be necessary, it should be imposed by the Provincial covernment as a whole for both trunsferred and reserved subjects.

LEGISLATURE

- 1 White holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full proxincial autonomy, the Omgress is yet prepared with a view to inclinating the passage of the liteforms and to save the time which would otherwise be lost in controverse, to leave the departments of line, police and justles (prisons excepted) in the larks of the Executive Government is all frozinces for a period of six years. The Luccutive and Judicial departments must be senarated at once.
- 2 The President and the Vice President should be elected by the Council
- 3 The proposal to institute a Grant Commutate should be dropped The Prox neal Legislature touncil still legislature from the Prox neal Legislature touncil still legislature for respect of all matters within the jurisdiction of the Proximcal Coverament including law justuce and police Int where the Guverament is not astisfied with the decision of the Legislature Ocuncil in respect of matter relating to law, justice any police it shall be open to the Government to refer the matter to the Government of India The Section in the Indian Legislature and the ordinary procedure shall follow But if Grand Committees are notituted, thus Congress is of opinion that no less than one laft of their strength shall be elected by the Legislature Connells
- 4 The proportion of elected members in the Legislative Council shall be four fifths
- 5 Whenever the Legislature Assembly the Council of State or the Legislature Council is deserved it shall be obligatory on the Governor General or the Governor, as the case may be to order the necessary elections and to resonance case may be condet the necessary elections and to resonance case in the deserved within a period of three months from the due of two distribution of the Legislature shull take physical resonance of the second of an appeal to the electorate and the reason shall be stated in writing and countersigned by the Minister.

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIA OFFICE

(a) The Council of India shall be abolished and tiere shall be two permanent Under Secretaries to assist the Secretary of State for India, one of whom shall be an Indian

- (b) All the charges in respect of the India Office Establishment shall be placed on the British Estimates.
- (e) No flauncial or administrative powers in regard to the reserved subjects should be transferred to the Provincial Governments, until such time as they are made responsible regarding them to the electorates and until then the control of the Parliament and the Secretary of State should continue.
- (d) The Committee to be appointed to examine and report on the present constitution of the Council of India shall contain an adequate Indian element

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

The proportion of Muhammadans in the Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly, as laid down in the Congress-Legion Scheme, must be maintained.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

This Congress is of opinion that, consistently with the Imperial Interests, the Government of this country should have complete freedom in all fiscal matters, and that the question of opprovincial contributions to the Imperial Exchequer be referred to the Provincial Congress Committees for opinions to be placed before the next Congress at Delhi.

The Indian Civil Service

V. That this Congress re-affirms resolution No 6 of the Special Congress demanding that 50 per cent, of the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India.

Pased unanimously.

Reform in the Puniab.

VI. That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made or certain quarters or assagm on merican position to the Ponyale in the Reform Scheme, and urges that having regard to its political, multitary and historical importance, its wealth, education, social advancement and its magnificant services during the last War, the Punjub should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the Hinted Provinces

Passed unanimously

Reform in Delhi

VII That this Congress strongly recommends that Delhi should be constituted into a Regulated Province, that it should have Legislative Council to assist the Chief Commissioner, and that it should have at least two representatives in the Legislative Assembly

Passed unanimously

Reform in Almer-Merwara.

VIII Having regard to the special importance of Ajmer Merwara and British Rapputara as a model for the Native State, this Congress supports the claim of that Province that its status should be that of a Regulated Province, and that a Council consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people should be provided in the Reform Scheme, and that two elected representatives of the Province should be allowed on the proposed Legislative Assembly.

Passed unanimously.

Franchise for Women.

IX That this Congress urges that women, possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the scheme, shall not be disqualified on account of their sex

Passed unanimously

The Rowlatt Committee Report

X That this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee which, if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudically affect the successful working of constitutional reforms

REPEAL OF EXTRA JUDICIAL MEASURES.

This Congress urges on the Government to remove from the Statute Book immediately the Delence of Indra Act, Bengal Resolution III of 1818 bombay and Madras Resolutions of 1819 and 1827 respectively, the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal La Amendment Act, and other similar repressive measures curtailing the liberty of the subject

RELEASE OF DETENUES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

This Congress further urges upon the Government that all detenues, interned or externed under the Defence of India Act, or the aforemen tunner regulations, and all political prisoners should at once be set at liberty as an act of amoesty in view of the victorious termination of the war, as also to ensure the success of the new regime under the new scheme

Passed unanimously

Application of the Principle of Self-Determination to India

XI In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr Lloyd George, and other British Statesmen, that to ensure the future peace of the world, the principle of Self Determination should be applied to all progressive nations,

Be it resolved-

- 1 That this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parlament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive Nations to whom the principle of Self Determination should be applied
- 2 That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be-

- (a) The removal of all hundrances to free discussion, and therefore the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press, private or public meeting, or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinion of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed, further, the abolition of the laws, regulations, and ordinances, which confer on the Executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern, or imprison any British subject in India, outside the processes of ordinary Civil or Criminal Law, and the assimilation of the law of sedition to that of England
- (b) The passing of an Act of Parlament which will establish at an early date complete Responsible Government in India
- (c) When complete Responsible Government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the supreme Legislitive Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian Nation

Resolved further -

(d) That in the reconstruction of Imperial polity, whether in matters affecting the inner relations of the nations constituting it, in questions of foreign policy or in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the Self Governing Dominions

Passed unanimously

Status of Indians in British Colonies

XII That this Congress reaffirms the resolutions, passed at personal Sessions of the Congress, on the subject of the status of British Indivis in the Self Governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the Lingue, and once again places on record its sense of resent ment and ever growing dissatisfaction at the continued ill treatment of Indian settlers in the Dominions and Colonies, earnestly hoping that in view of the readjustment of the relations between the component parts of the Lingue the statesmen and people of Great Britain will endearour to redress the grievances of the Indian Settlers

Passed unanimously

Representation at the Peace Conference

XIII That this Congress urges that in justice to India, it should be represented by an elected representative or representatives, to the same extent as the 5-il Governing Dominions at any Conferences that may be held to deliberate on or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction

In view of the shortness of time, and in anticipation of the request mile in the preceding pirt of the resolution being acceded to by His Mijesty's Government this Congress elects as its ripresentatives Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr M A Gandhi and Mr Sjed Hasan Imam

Passed by an overwhelmin; mmority

Industrial Development

XIV. While generally welcoming the recommendations of the

Industrial Commission and the policy that in future the Government must play an active part in promoting the industrial development of the country, the Congress hopes that in the practical application of this principle the object kept in view will be the encouragement of Indian capital and enterprise and the protection of this country against foreign explointion with the sole aim of making India industrially and economically self contained and self dependent

This Congress places on record its regret at the exclusion of the treff question from the scope of the Commission's inquiries and returnts its opinion that the industrial development of the country is impossible without fiscal autonomy being granted to her

This Congress agrees with the Commission that industry should have separate representation in the Frecutive Council of the Government of Inda but it is of opinion that an Imperial Industrial Erecutive Board is not necessary

This Congress welcomes the recommendation of the Commission that the Provincial Department of Industries should be constituted at an early date and urges the same on the Government of India

This Congress urges that Imperial and Provincial Advisory Boards should be constituted for the purpose of promoting industrial development and that they should consist of Indians elected by Indian industrial and trales associations and by Chambers of Commerce

This Congress is of opinion that the proposed Imperial Industrial and Chemical Services should be constituted on a scale of silary and with the object of fiving them manned fully by Indians but that Puropeins who are experts in any line should be engaged on short term agreements till they can be replaced by duly quilified Indians

This Congress is of opinion that the Government should invite the Universities to establish Commercial Colleges and should help them to do so by substantial grants

This Congress regrets the absence in the report of the recommenda tions of adequate organisations for financing industries and urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting industrial Banks on a scale commensurate with the vast and costly machinery recommended in the report

This Congress conveys to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia the profound gratitude of the country for his able, closely reasoned and comprehensive minute attached to the report which puts the case for Indian industrial development in an unanswerable form

Passed unanimoi sla

Contribution of £45 Millions

VV That having regard to the unprecedented economic strain to who Inda has been subjected during the period of the War, and considering the right pure likely to be caused to the infant or inscent industries of the country by the addition of any further burden of heat exation as well as by the facilities enjoyed by competing foreign infustries and in view of the cessation of hostilines, this Congress arges that the Government will, as indicated by Sir William Meyer

in his introductory speech, reconsider the matter and relieve India of the burden of the contribution of £45 millions for War purposes.

Passed unanimously.

Release of the Alı Brothers.

XVI That this Congress again most extrestly requests Government to release Messrs. Shukat Ali and Mohammad Ali who are now at the b gunning of their fifth year of internment.

Passed unanimously.

XVII. That this Congress approves of the submission to His Nijesty the King-Himperor of an address of congratulation on the successful termination of the War and a petition to the High Court of Parliament in England enunciating our demand for responsible forcemment as an integral part of the British Empire and embodying the resolutions of the Congress regarding such demands, and appoints

Mr. N. C. Kelkar,

Mr. K. M. Munshi,

Mr. B G. Hornman and The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel

to draft them and desires the All India Congress Committee to arrange for their preparation and presentation.

Passed unanimously.

Deputation to England.

XVIII. That a Committee consisting of-

The President,

Syed Havan Imam,

Hakim Ajmal Khan, The Hon'ble Pandig Kokaran Nath Misra,

Mr. C. Vipernghava Cherier,

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S Khaparde,

Mr. N. C Kellar,

Mr C. R. Das,

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel,

Mr. Barkat Alı,

Lula Harkishen Lal and

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl ul-Haq

be appointed (a) to select the members of the Deputation to proceed to Llugland to advocate and press the demands of the Congress contained in the resolutions of this Congress, and (b) to co operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in collecting the necessary funds, with Mr. Kelkar as the Convener.

Passed by a large majority

Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

XIX. That recognising the comparatively wider prevalence of

the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India and their undeniable claims to usefulness, this Congress strongly recommends to the Government of India the eminent desirability of taking definite steps to secure to them the advantages vonchastel to the western system under the prevent administrative policy of the Government.

١

That the consideration of the opinions of the Local Governments, with respect to placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a satisfactory basis as revealed in the summary laid before the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this year, should be postponed pending a thorough inquiry by a mixed committee of representative Vardyas, Hakims, their sympathieses and experts and such other medical practitioners as may be nominated by the Government

Passed unanimously

Amendment of the Congress Constitution

- XX (a) That in the opinion of this Congress, the Congress Constitution should be so amended as to bring the work of the British Congress Committee into co-ordination with that of the other component parts of the Congress organization
- (b) That in the opinion of this Congress it is necessary to make the newspaper India more attractive and to associate an Indian or Indians in its editorial management
- (c) That in the opinion of this Congress half the delegation fee which is now ear-marked for the British Congress Committee be set apart to be utilized generally for propagandist work in England
- (d) That in the opinion of this Congress the deputation which will proceed to England in connection with Constitutional Reforms be authorized to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the British Congress Committee to make the necessary arrangements on the lines suggested above
- (e) In Article 28 of the Congress Constitution after the word "shall" ount the words "remit to the British Committee of the Congress through the General Secretaries of the Congress" and substitute therefor 'make over to the All India Congress Committee," and also ount the words "subject to a minimum of Rs 3,000" at the end of the said Article

At the end of the said Article add the words "this amount shall be a fund of the Indian National Congress and shall be administered by the All India Congress Committee subject to the supervision and control of the Indian National Congress"

(i) The All India Congress Committee may, at their discretion, spend in the United Kingdom or el ewhere such amount or any portion thereof for work and propaganda of the Congress

Passed unanimously

\$\text{\text{XI}}\$ That the Congress desires the All India Congress Committee to consider and report what changes may be introduced in the working of the Congress constitution and rules in the matter of electorates,

elections, etc and in the procedure of the Congress Session and the

Passed unanimously

Remission of Delegates' Fees

XXII That the payment by the delegates of the delegation fees under Art 21 may be remitted for this year and for 1919 only in the case of tenant delegates and other members of the poorer classes on the recommendations of the respective Provincial Concress Committees.

Passed unanimously,

Secretaries of the Congress.

XXIII That this Congress records the valuable services rendered by the Secretaries of the Congress for the last year, namely the Hon'ble Mr Bhurgri and Mesers C P Ramaswamy Iyer and P. besaya Pilly

Passed unanimously

AXIV That this Congress appoints as Joint General Secretaries for the year 1919 -

The Hon'ble Mr V J Patel,

" Mr Fazl ul Haq, and

, Bandit Golaran Nath Misra,

Passed unanimously

The Next Congress

XIV That the next Congress meet at Amritsar in the Punjab

Passed unanimously

Appendix B.

MEMBERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

PRESIDENT (Ex-OFFICIO).

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BA, LLB, George Town, Allahabad.

(President of the 33rd Session of the Indian Nation Congress at Delhi.)

GENERAL SECRETARIES (Ex-OFFICIO).

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Bandra, Bombay.
- 2 The Hon'ble Mr. Tazl-ul-Haq, 22, Turner Street, Calcutta.
- The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, 7. Neill Road, Lucknow.

BENGAL.

Ex-OFFICIO.

- 1 The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjes, 126, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.
- 2. Dr. Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., D.L., 33, Judge's Court Road, Alipur, Calcutta.
- 3. The Hou'ble Babu Ambika Charan Mozumdar, MA, B.L., Pandpur, Calcusta.

ELECTED.

- The Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarty, 231, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
- 2. Mr. C. R. Dac, 148, Russa Road, Bhowampur, Calcutta.
- Mr. Satyananda Bose, M.A., B.L., 78, Dhurumtola Street, Calcutta
- 4 Mr. Akhil Chundra Dutt, Comilla, (Bengal).
- 5. Mr. Harendra Nath Dutt, 139, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta,
- 6. The Hon'ble Mr Abdul Kasım, Burdwan, (Bengal).
- 7. Mr Bijoy Krishna Bose, 28, Hazra Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta,
- 8 The Hon'ble Mr Kammi Kumar Chanda, Silchar, (Assam).
- 9 Mr L B. Sen, 57/1, Harish Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.
- Mr Bepin Chandra Pal, 52/B, Sankaripara Read, Bhowanipur, Calcutta
 Mr. Moti Lel Ghose, 2, Anand Chatterjee Lane, Bag-bazar,
- Calcutta.
- 12. Mr Srish Chundra Chatterjee, Dacca, (Bengal)
- 13 Mr. B. K. Lahiry, 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutts
- Mr. Basanta Coomar Bose, 32/2, hansuripara Road, Bhowampur, Calcutta
 - 15 Mr Surya Kumar Some, Mymansingh, (Bengal).
- 16. Mr Mojibar Rahman, 3, Elliot Lane, Calcutta.

- 17 Mr Surendra Nath Tagore, 6, Corporation Street, Calcutta
- 18 Rai Bahidur Mr Jadunath Mozumdar, Jessore, (Bengal
- 19 Mr Jitendra Lal Bannerjee, 84, Sita Ram Ghose Street,
- 20 Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Kalighat, Baranagore, 24
 Pergannas Bengal
- 21 Dr Promotho Nath Bannerjee, 284, "Upper Circular Road, Calcutta
- 22 Babu Sasanka Jabon Ray of A of L, 154 B, Baculhagan Rold, Bhowampur, Calcutta
- 23 Mr B N Susmal 73, Hartsh Mukerjee Road, Bhowampur, Calcutta
- 24 Mr Lalit Mohan Das, 82/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta
- 25 Mr Gunoda Charan Sen, 15, Chaulpatty Lane, Bhowampur,

BOMBAY

L's OFFICIO

- Sir N G Chandavarkir, Kt BA, LLB, Pedder Road, Cumbilla Hill, Bombay
- The Honble Sir D C. Wacha, Jiji House, Rovelin Street, Fort, Bombay

ELECTED.

- Mr B G Hornman, Rombay Chronicle Office, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
- 2 Ur Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay
- 3 The Hon ble Mr M A Jinnah, Bur at Law, Fldon Road Fort, Bombay
- 4 Mr M & Gandhi, Ahmedabad
- o The Honble Mr V J Patel, Bar at Law Bandra, Bombay
- 6 Mr B G Tilak, Gaikwad's Wada, Narayan Peth, Poona City
- 7 Mr N C helkar, 401, Sadashev Peth, Poons City
- 8 Mr Umar Sobam, Umar Manzil, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay
- 9 Mr P K Telang, Matheu Road, Girgaon, Bombay
- 10 Rai Bahadur Chitaman V Vaidya, Kalyan, Bombay
- 11 Dr D D Sathaye, 730, Girgson Road, Bombay (4)
- 12 Mr M R Jayakar, Bir at Lan, Warden Road, Bombay (6)
- 13 The Hon ble Mr D V Belvi Belgaum, Bombay
- 14 Mr R P Larandskar, High Court Pleader, Satara City
- 15 S G Banker, Esq , Bellevin, Chowpaty, Bombay
- 16 The Hon ble Mr Sheriff Devji Canji, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay
- 17 Mr N B Vibhakar, Bar at Law, 43/45, Khandwad, Girgaon, Bombay
- 18 Mr S V Kowjalgee, Pleader, Bijapur
- 19 Mr Krishan Lal N Desai, High Court Pleader, Khadis,
- 20 Mr Mawji Govindji Sheth, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SINDH.

1

LLLCTLD

- The Hon'ble Mr Harchandras Vishindas, CIE, Pleader, Karachs (Sindh)
- 2 Jamshed N R . Mehta, Teq , Liphinstone Street, harachi
- 3 Dr Chothram P Gidwani, Bealinnicharya Ashrani, Hyderabad,
- 4 Durgadas B Advani, Esq., Garry Lhata, Karachi (Sindh)
- 5 Jairamdas Daulstrum, Esq., Bulchind Buildings, Garrykhata, Karachi, Sindh

MADRAS

I's OFFICIO

1 Mrs Annie Besont, Adyar, Madras

ELLC1 ED

- Dewan Baha für L A Gosundarughasa Iyer, B A, B L, "Palm Grove, Mylapore, Madras
- 2 The Hon ble Mr V S Srinivara Sastriar, BA, LT, 17, Sydon Line, Implicine, Madras
- 3 C P Rimaswami Iyer, Lq, BA., BL, 'The Grove', Teynampet, Madras
- 4 Dewan Bahadur P kesava Pillai, Pleader, Gooty, Anantapur District
- 5 G A Natesan, Esq., Sunkurama Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras
- 6 B P Wadia E q, Theosophical Society, Adjar, Madras
- 7 T V Muthukrishna Iyer, L q, High Court Valil, Mylapore, Madras
- 8 S Gurusami Chettiar, Esq, BA, BL, High Court Valil, Purasawalkam, Madras
 - 9 S Kasturiran, a Aiyangar, E q , Mount Road, Madras
- C Vajayaraghava Charner, Eeq. BA, The Arame Salem, Salem District, (S India)
- 11 The Honble Mr B V Narasımba Iyer, BA, BL, High Court Vakil, Salem, Madras
- 12 T V Venkatarama Iyer, Leq, BA, BL, High Court \u00e4nkil, Mylapore, Madras
- 13 A Rangiswami Aiyangar, Esq., BA, BL, Editor, 'Suadesa mitran Eraballo Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras
- 14 The Honble Mr lakub Hasan Sait, 223/224, Moor Street, George Town, Madras

ANDHRA

ELECLLD

- 1 M R Ry N: Subba Row Pantulu Garu, Esq., B A, B I Rujth mundry
- 2 , T Prakasam, Esq Bar at Law, Madras

- 3 M R Ry The Hon'ble B Venkatapathi Raju Garu, Vizagapatain 4 " The Hon ble A S Krishna Row Garu, Nellore, Madras
- 5 , K Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Guntur, Madras
- 6 ,, C R Parthasyrathi Iyengar, Psq, B A, B L, Chittoor
 7 Hathi Sinkira Row, E-q, B A, Dharmayaram (Anant
 pur District), Vaders
- 8 ... G Hirisarvothama Row Garu, M A . Madras
- 9 ,, Dr B Putt bhi Sitaram Ayya, BA, MBCM,
 Massilipatam
- 10 , V Rama Diss Garu, B A , B L , High Court Vakil, Farbathigh, Mylapore, Madras
- 11 , Ru Bahadur T M Narasımhachary, Avl, BA, BL, Cuddapah, Madras

UNITED PROVINCES

Ex OFFICIO

The Hon'ble Pendit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BA, LLB, George Town, Allahabad

ELECTED

- 1 The Hon'ble Paudit Motilal Nehru, Anandhhawan, Allahabad
- 2 The Honble Pandit Golaran Nath Misra, Advocate, 7, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 3 The Hon ble Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan Bahidur of Mahmudibad, KCIE, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow
- 4 The Hon'ble Mr Syed Wazir Hasan, Advocate, Lucknow
- 5 Ru Bahadur Dr M N Ohdedar, Way Road, Lucknow
- 6 Bibu Rum Chandra, M.A., Advocate, Pirjalil, Lucknow
- 7 C S Ranga Iyer, Esq., Assistant Editor, The Independent,
- Allabibid
 8 Pandit Hirkaran Nath Misra, Bar at Law, 6, Neill Road,
- Lucknow
 9 Yunshi Iswar Saran, Vakil, Allahabad
- 10 Babu Purshottam Dass Tandon, Wakil, Allahabad
- 11 Mr Priva Nath Banery, Advocate, Allahabad
- 12 Pandit Ilbal Naram Gurtu, Theosophical Society, Benares
 - 13 Pandit Kushna Kant Malaviya, Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad
 - 14 Syed Harder Mehdi, Vakil, Allahabad
- 15 Pandit Kailas Nath Katju, Vakil, Allahabad
- 16 Smut Shiva Presid Gupta, Nin lansihu ki Gali, Benares City
- 17 Mr Sri Prakash, Barrister, "Sevashram, Benares
- 18 Pandit Jawabarlal Nehru, Anandhhawan, Allahabad
- 19 Mr B R Bomanji, Saharanpore
- 20 Rm Siheb Dr Murari Lal, Campore
- 21 Mr N G Paranjpye Theosophical High School, Camppore
 - 22 Mr Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Burnter, Abgarh
 - 23 Mr Narendra Deva Varma, Vakil, Fyzabad
- 24 Thakur Rajendra Singh, Talukdar, Tikra Estate, Biswan, District Sitapur
- 25 Babu Ayodhya Dass, Goralhpore

SINDH.

LLI CTLD

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr Harchan Iras Vishindas, C I L. Plea ler, Karachi (Sindh)
- Jamshed N R . Mehta, Feq., I Iphinstone Street, Karnelii
- De Chuthram P. Gidwam, Brahmscharya Ashram, Hyderikol, 3
- Durgadas B Advani, Esq., Girry Lhata, Karachi (Sin lh) 4
- Jairamdas Daulstram, L.q., Bulchand Buildings, Garrykhata, 5 Karachi, Sindh

MADRAS

I'V OFFICIO

Mrs Annie Besant, Adyar, Madras

ELLCTED

- Dewan Bahalur L A Govindarighava Iyer, BA, BL, "Palm 1. Grove,' Mylapore, Malras
- The Honble Mr V S rinivara Sastriar, BA, LT, 17, 2 Sydoji Line, Implicane, Malras
- C P Rumaswaini Iyer, Lsq, BA, BL, 'The Grove', 3
- Dewan Bahadur P Kesava Pillar, Pleader, Gooty, Anantapur
- G A Natesan, Esq., Sunkurama Chetty Street, Georgetown, 5
- B P Wadia, Esq., Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madrus €
- T V Muthukrishna Iyer, L.q, High Court Vakil, Mylapore, 7 8
- S Gurusamı Chettiar, Esq, BA, BL, High Court Valil,
- S hasturiranga Aiyangar, Esq , Mount Road, Madras 9
- C Vijayara, baya Chartar, Lsq, BA, The Arame Salem, Salem 10 11
- The Honble Mr B V. Narasımha Iyer, BA, BL, High 12
- T V Venkatarama Iyer, Loq, BA, BL., High Court \nkti,
- A Rangasnami Aiyangar, I q, BA, BL, Lditor, "Snadesa mitran' Eraballo Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras
- 14 The Houble Mr 1 thub Hasan Sait, 223/224, Moor Street,

,

ANDHRA

ELECLLD

- M R Ry Ni Subba Row Pantulu Garu, Esq., BA, BL Rapah 1 2
- T Prakasam, Esq., Bar at Law, Madras

- 8 M R Ry The Hon'ble B Venkatapathi Raju Garu, Vizagapatam
 4 The Hon'ble A S Krishna Row Garu Nellore Madros
- The Hon'ble A S Arishna Row Garu, Aellore, Madras

 K Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, Guntur, Madras
- C R Parthasurath lyengar, Esq., B A, B L, Chittoor
- 7 , Hathi Sinkara Row, Esq., BA, Dharmavaram (Anant pur District), Madras
- 8 , G Hiri arvothama Row Giru, M A , Madras
 - Dr B Pattabhi Sitaram Ayya, BA, MBCM, Masulipetam
- 10 ,, V Rama Dass Garu, B A , B L , High Court Val.il, Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras
- 11 ,, Rai Bahadur T M Narasimhachary, Avl, BA, BL, Cuddapah, Madras

UNITED PROVINCES

Ex OFFICIÓ

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BA, LLB, George Town, Alfahabad

ELECTED

- The Hon'ble Pundit Motifal Nehrn, Anandbhawan Allahabad
- 2 The Honble Pandit Golaran Nath Misra, Advocate, 7, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 3 The Hon ble Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad, KCIE, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow
- 4 The Houble Mr Syed Wazir Hasan, Advocate, Lucknow
- 5 Ru Bahadur Dr M N Ohdedar, Way Road, Lucknow
- 6 Bibu Ram Chandra, MA, Advocate, Pirjahl, Lucknow
- G S Ranga Iyer, Esq., Assistant Editor, The Independent, Allahabad
- 8 Pandit Hurkaran Nath Misra, Bar at Law, 6, Neill Road, Lucknow
- 9 Manshi Iswar Saran, Vakil, Allahabad
- 10 Babu Purshottam Dass Tandon, Wakil, Allahabad
- 11 Mr Priya Nath Banerji, Advocate, Allahabad
- 12 Pandit Ikbal Narain Gurtu, Theosophical Society, Benares
- 13 Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad
- 14 Syed Haider Mehdi, Vakil, Allahabad
- 15 Pandit Kulas Nath Katju, Vak l, Allahabad
- 16 Srijut Shiya Prasad Gupta, Nan langihu ki Gali, I enares City
- 17 Mr Sri Prakash, Barrister, "Sevashram," Benares
- 18 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Anandbhawan, Allahabad
- 19 Mr B R Bomanji, Saharanpore
- 20 Rai Siheb Dr Murari Lal, Cawnpore
- 21 Mr N G Paranjpye Theosophical High School, Cawnpore
- 22 Mr Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Berrister, Aligarh
- 23 Mr Narendia Deva Varma, Vakil, Fyzabad
- 24 Thalur Rajendra Singh, Talukdar, Tikra Estate, Biswan, District Sitapur
- 20 Babu Ayodhya Dass, Gorakhpore

THE PUNJAB

ELECTED

- 1 Mr Har Kishen Lal, B & , (Cintab), Bar at Law, Lahore
- 2 The Hon'ble K B Mian Fizl i Hussun, Bar at Law, Labore
- 3 Lala Danpat Rai BA, LLB, Pleader, Lahore
- 4 Mr Dun Chand, Bar at Law and Municipal Commissioner, Labore.
- 5 Bakhsi 1 Tek Chand, MA, LLB, FPU, Shanti Bhawan, Fane Road, Lahore
- 6 Dr Gold Chand Naurang, MA, Ph D, Bar at Law, Lahore
- 7 Lala Dharam Dass Suri, Valid, High Court, Labore
- 8 Lali Dharam Chand, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 9 Mehta Bahadur Chand, B A , LL B , Valil, Labore
- 10 Lala Fagir Chand, BA, LLB, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 11 Dr Mhal Chand, LMS, Wachhowali, Lahore
- 1- Mr h C Vidyarthi, Manager, Bharat Insurance Company, Lihore
- 13 Lula Ratan Chand, Lahore
- 14 Pandit Rambhij Dett Chaudhri, B A , LL B , Pleader, Labore
- 10 Mr Muhammad Din, Bar at Law, MA, LLB, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore
- 16 Dr Said af din Kitchlu, B A , Ph D , Amritsar.
- 1. Mr Tolar Mall Bandari, Bar at Law, Amritar
- 15 Sted Mohan Shah, B A , LL B , Pleader, Labore.
- 13 Mahl Barkat Ah, M A LL B, Lahore

CENTRAL PROVINCES ELECTED

- 1 Mr U B Ghate, BA, LLB, Pleader, Chindwara, (CP)
- 2 Mr S h Vaishampavan, B A , LLB Plender, hhandwa, (CP)
- 3 Mr E Raghavendra hao, Bar at Law, Bilaspur,
- 4 Mr R S C M Thacker, Bir at Law, Raipur
 - Mr M K Padhye, B A , LL B , Plender, Nagpur
- 6 Dr B S Munje, Nagpur
- 7 Mr N R Allekar, BA, LLB, Pleader, Nagpur
- 8 Mr S K Barlinge, BA, LLB, Pleader, Nagpur
- 9 Mr Manack Chand Kochar, B A., LL B., Pleader, Nar-inghpur (C P)
 - 10 Mr B B Deshmukh, B.A, LLB Pleader, Chinda (C P)
- 11 Mr S V helkar, BA, LLB, Pleader of hatol (C P)
 - 12 R S D Lakshminarayana, Hony Magistrate of hamptee, (C P)

DELHI, AJMER MERWARA, AND BRITISH RAJPUTANA ELLCTED

- 1 Hariq ul Mull Hakim M Ajinal Aban, Delhi
- 2 Ras Samb Pearey Lal Pleader, Delhi
 - B Dr M A Ansari, Delhi
 - 4 I.ai Babadur Lala Sultan Smgli, Dellii
 - 5 Pat Sahib Pandit Chandrika Prasad, Aliner

ES OFFICE

Mr. Sved Hasan Imam, Fraser Road, Patna

ELECTID.

- Mr. S Sinha, Bur at Law, Patna
- 2 hhin Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Lian, Patna City
- 3 The Hon'ble Rat Buhadur Purnendu Narayan Singh, Vakil, Buhanpalaree, P O Muradpote, Patna
- 4 Mr Parmeshwar Lall, Bar, at Law, Dak Bungalow Road, Patna
- o The Hon'ble Mr Mazhar ul Haque, Bar at Law, Fraser Road,
- 6 Bibi Rajendri Prasad, M.A., M.L., Vakil, Patna Gaya Road,
- 7 Mr Chandra Bansi Sahay, Bar at Law, Naya Tola, P O, Munadoore, Pitna
- 8 Babu Saroshi Charan Mitra, Vakil, Exhibition Road, Patna
- 9 Pandit Ambica Prisad Upadhya, Valid, Exhibition Road, Patna
- 10 Babu Braj Kishore Prasad, Vakil, Laheria Sarae, (Darbhunga)
- 11 Mr Deep Narayan Sungh, Bar at Law, Valil, Bhagalpur
- 12 Babu Chandra Deo Narayan, Valal, Chapra
- 13 The Honble Ran Bahadur Dwarks Nath, BA, LLB, Mozefferpur
- 14 The Hon ble Mr S K Sahay, Ranchi (Chhota Nagpur)
- 15 Babu Madho Singh, Vakil, Chapra
- 16 Babu Gorakh Prasad, Vakil, Motthara
- 17 Babu Sri Krishna Prasad, Vakil, Fort, Monghyr
- 18 The Hon ble Babu Bishun Prasad, B A , B L , Gaya
- 19 The Hon'ble Mr Gopabandhu Das, Satyabadi, District Puri

BERAR

Ex OFFICIO

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar, CIE, BA, LLB,
Amraoti

LLLCTED

- 1 The Hon'ble Mr G S khaparde, Amraoti
- 2 Mr M S Anneye, Pleader, Amotimal, (Berar)
- 3 Mr Wasudeorao L Chiplanker, Akola, Berar
- 4 Mr Wasudeo Ruo B Pumplikar, Pleader, Malkapur, Berar
 - The Houble Rao Sahib R V Mahajani, BA, LL B, Akola, Berar
- 6 Dadasahib N M Bedarkar, AB, Window Dehrery, No 7, Amraoti

BULMA.

ELICTID.

- 1 Dr. P. J. Mehts, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Rangoon
- 2 J R Dars, Pop., Bur at-Law, Merchant Street, Rangoon,
 - J C Chat rp, Est, Advocate, Mandalay.
- 1 S 5 Hillar, Fel, Advocate Rangoon
- 5 Haji Ahmal Moola Danood, Tamme Road, Rangoon

NAMES OF THE SIGHETARIES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTE'S FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Bengal P C C.

Mr. Bijov Krishna Bose, 28, Horra Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta, Secretory, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee,

Bombay P C C

Dr. D. D. Sathave, Scretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 755, Girgaon Load, Bombay (4)

Sindh P C. C

Jairundus Daulatram, Esq., Buchan I Buildings, Garrykhata, Karachi, Sindh, Scretary, Sindh Provincial Congress Committee

Madras P C C

T V Gopalaswam Mudahar, Eeq. High Court Vakil, Malras, Secretary, Madras I rovincial Congress Committee.

Andhra P C C.

K Venkatappaşya Pantulu, Esq, Guntur, Madras, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee

United Provinces P. C. C.

- l Pandit Kailsah Nath Katju, Secretary, U P. Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad
- 2 Dr Jaikaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.D., Bar-at Law, Joint Secretary, I. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1, Elgin Road Allahabad

Punjab P C. C

Lala Ratan Chand, Hony Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahora

Central Provinces P C. C.

Mr M Bha vam Shanker Neyogi, Joint Secretary, C P. Provincial Congress Committee, Craddock Town Na_pyur,

Delhi Ajmer-Merwara and British Rajputana P C C

1 Mr Sri Ram, Bir it Law, Pitt Ram Street, Delhi,

2 Lili Vanchar Lil, B 1, LL B, Vikil, Delhi

Secretaries Delhi Ajmer Merwara, and British Rajputana Provincia Congress Committee, Delhi

Behar and Orissa P C C.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Hony Secretary, Behar and Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, Patna City.

Berar P. C. C.

- 1. S. V. Gokhale, Esq., High Court Pleader, Amroati,
- 2 B G Khiparde, Leq., BA, LLB, High Court Pleader, Amraoti, Secretaries, Berar Provincial Congress Committee

Burma

Moo τ Mal, L q , Secretary, Burma Provincial Congress Committee, 1, Tauku, Mq Taulay Street, Rangoon

Appendix C.

LIST OF OFFICE BEALTLS AND MIMBERS OF THE ENICHTIVE COMMITTE OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Chairman

1 Haziq ul Mulk Hafiz Hakim Mohammad Aji al Klan

Vice-Chairmen

- 1 Lala Pearcy Lal, Motor Merchant
- 2 Rai Bihadur Lala Sultan Singh, I ais
- Dr M A Ansari, M D, M S
- 4 R. 1 Sahib Chandrika Prasad
- 5 Miss Gmeiner, Superinter dent, Hindu Girls' High School
- 6 Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dual
- 7 Seth Ram Lal
- 8 Mr h C Roy of the Associated Press
- 9 Lala Banwari Lal Rais
- 10 L Satva Narain Reis

General Secretarias

- 1 Ray Sahib Piyare Lal, Pleader
- 2 Lala Sri Lam, Bar at Law
- 3 Lula Shiv Narain, B 1 LL B, Pleader
- 4 Mr 5 A Boss, BA, BL, Pleader
- a Mr Abdul Rahman BA, LLB, Plealer
- 6 Dr A Rahman, MB, CH B, etc

Joint Secretaries

- 1 Mr M K Acbary 3, BA, LT
- 2 Lala Dah Chan L
- 3 Lala Manohar Lal B 1 . LL B
- 4 Mr Gauri Shanker Bhargaya.
- o Lala Ram Kripal Singh, I A
- 6 Mr Chanda Lal, W A , Bar at Law
- 7 Mr B G Bhattacharva M A LL B
- 8 Seth Kidar Nath Goenka
- 9 Lala budh Prakash, MA, LLB
- 10 LaL Hazari Lal
- 11 Lala Bens Prasad
- 19 Mr R B Sen
- 13 Bawa Hardayal Singh, B 1 , LL B Pleuder
 - 14 Lals Aishan Lal B A
- 10 Lala Brij Lal BA, LLB, Pleader
- 16 Lala Jawahir Lal
- 17 Lala N rate Dis

Joint Secretaries-contd

- 18 Lala Bishan Dyal, B A., LL B
- 19 Seth Lachman Das
- 20 Lala Shankar I al, B A
- 21 Lala Surai Prasad
- 92 Lala Atshan Dval, BA, ILB
- 23 Inla Tara Chand BA, LLB
- 21 Lala Amir Chand Khosla
- ٠, Lala Jamna Dies, BA, LLB
- 26 Pandit S N Haksar, L M E
- 27 Mr. A S Bose
- 28 Lala Bishan Sarup, BA, LLB
- 23 Lala Ranga Lal, Bur at Law
- 30 Lala Bil Kishan Dis
- 31 Lala Manohar Lal (Accountant, Allahabad Bank)

Treasurers

- Lala Manohar I al
- 9 Lala Bulagi Das Gotewala

Members of the Executive Committee

- Hope Abdul Gaffar 1
- Mr P Mukern
- Mr Prathu Dyd, MA, LLB
- Lu Sibib Mithin Lal, BA, LLB 4
- 5 Mr Pushkar Narain Mehra, BA, LLB
- 6 Mr Ghisoo Lal, MA, LI B
- 7 Mr Chatar Bihari Lal, B 1, LL B
- Babu Sti Aishin Dis Mahendru
- 9 Pandit Sluv Nitain Dwivedi
- I ala Sham Lal
- 10
- Inla Gur Narain Khanna 11
- Mr Lang Behart Ld, B 1, LL B 12
- Lala Madho Ram Khant a 13
- Lala Ram Lishan Das 11
- Lala Babu Mal La

18

- Prof. Indra Chandra 16
- Lala Ram Saran Das Lahari Lala Har Govind Prasad Nigam
- Lala Umrao Singh 19
- Sardar Nanak Singh 20
- Rat Sahib Moti Sagar, B A , LL B 21
 - Dr I T Mitra, LMS 22 93 Dr J K Sen, L M S
- Dr A C Sen, L M S 54
- Pandit Basdeo Prisad 25
- 26 Lala Bala Prasad, Lais
- 27 Pandit Piyare Lal
- 28 Lala Piyare Lal

Appendix C.

OF OFFICE BEARIRS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Chairman,

Haziq ul Mulk Hafiz Hilim Mohammad Ajinal Klan ١

Vice-Chairmen

- Lala Pearcy Lal, Motor Merchant
- Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Lais 2 Dr M A Ansari, M D, M S
- 4 Rat Sahib Chandrika Prasad
- Miss Gmeiner, Superintendent, Hindu Girls' High School 5
- Hon'ble Lala Madhusudan Dyal 6
- Seth Ram Lal
- Mr A C Roy of the Associated Press
- 9 Lala Bunwari Lal, Rais
- L Satya Naram Reis 10

General Secretaries

- 1 Rai Sahib Piyare Lal, Pleader
- 2 Lula Sri Ram, Bar at Law
- Lola Shiv Narain, B.A. LLB, Pleader
- Mr S N Boss, B A , B L , Pleader 4
- Mr Abdul Rahman, BA, LLB, Pleader
- Dr A Rahman, MB, CH B, etc

Joint Secretaries

- Mr M K Acharva, BA, LT 1
- Lala Duli Chand
- Lala Manohar Lal, B A , LL B
- 4 Mr Gauri Shanker Bhar, ava
- Lala Ram Kripal Singh, B A
- Mr Chandu Lal, M A , Bur at Law
- Mr B G Bhatticharva, M A , LL B
- 8 Seth Lidar Nath Goenka
- 9 Lala i udh Prakash, MA, LLB
- 10 Lala Hazara Lal
- Lala Beni Prasad 11
- 12 Mr R B Sen

14

- 13 Bawa Hardayal Singh, BA, LLB Pleider
 - 10
 - Lala Mishan Lil, B A Lali Brij Lal, B A , LL B , Pleader
 - 16 Lala Jawahir Lal
 - Lair Nurmu Dis 37

Joint Secretaries-confd

- Lala Bishan Dyal, B A, LL B 18
- Seth Lachman Das 19
- 20 Lala Shankar Lal, B A
- 21 Lala Suraj Prasad
- 22 Lala Kishan Dyal, BA, LLB
- 93 Lala Tara Chand B A , LL B
- 24 Lala Amir Chand Khosla
- 20 Lala Jatona Dass, BA, LLB 26 Pandit S N Haksar, L M E
- 97 Mr A S Bose
- 28 Lala Bishan Sarup, BA, LLB
- 29 Lala Rangi Lal, Bor at Law
- 30 Lala Bal Kishan Das
- 31 Lala Manohar Lul (Accountant, Allahahad Bank)

Treasurers

- Lala Manohar I al
 - 2 Lula Bulaqu Das Gotewala

Members of the Executive Committee

- Hatt Abdul Gaff ir
 - Mr P Mukern
- Mr Prabhu Dyal, M A , LL B
- 4 Rai Sahab Mithan Lal, B A . LL B
- Mr Pushkar Naram Mehra, BA, LLB 5
- Mr Ghisoo Lal, MA, LLB G
- 7 Mr Chatar Bihari Lal, BA, LLB
- Babu Sri Kishan Das Mahendru
- n Pandit Shiv Narain Dwivedi Lala Sham Lal
- 10
- Lala Gur Narain Khanna 11
- 12 Mr Rang Behiri Lil, BA, LLB
- 13 Lala Madho Ram Lhanna
- 14 Lala Ram Aishan Das
- Lala Babu Mal 15
- Prof Indra Chandra 16
- Lala Ram Saran Das Lahara 17
- 18 Lala Har Govind Prasad Nigam
- Lala Umrao Singh 19
- 20 Sardar Nanak Singh
- Rat Sahib Moti Sagar, B A , LL B 21
 - Dr I T Mitra, LMS 99
- Dr J K Sen, L M S 23
- Dr A C Sen, LMS _4
 - Pandit Basdeo Prasad 25
- 26 Lula Bala Prasad, Rais Pandit Piyare Lal 27
- 28 Lala Piyare Lal

Members of the Executive Committee-concluded

- 29 Lala Jugal hishore
- 30 Kai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal.
- 31 Mr K A Desai
- 32 Lala Jagan Nath Singh
- 33 Lala Lakshmi Narain, BA, LLB
- 34 Mr Badr ul Islam, B A , LLB , Bar at Law
- 35 Lala Madan Mohan Lul
- 36 Mr Himmat Singh
- 37 Lala Basheshar Nath
- 38 Pandit Sita Ram, MA, LLB
- 39 Sheikh Ataullah, BA, LLB
- 40 Mr Nur ud din
- 41 Sardar Partab Singh
- 42 Hon ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Advotcate
- 43 Mr B S Puri, BA, Bar at Law

Office Superintendent

Mr A h lyer

Appendix D.

MEMBLES IN CHARGE OF SUB COMMITTEES

Funds Securing Sub Committee

,,

- I Hazqui Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan
- 2 Ru Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh

Finance Controlling Sub Committee

- Ru Babulur Lala Sultan Singh
- 2 Ras Salub Lala Payare Lal

Pandal Sub Committee

- 1 Par B hadur hanhaiya Lal
- 2 Mr k A Desai

Accommodation Sub Committee

- 1 I ala Shiv Narain
- 2 Mr L A Desai

Propaganda Sub Committee

- 1 Dr M A Ansari
- 2 Haziq ul Mulk Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan

Office Sub Committee

- 1 Mr S N Bose
- 2 Mr Abdul Rahman

Volunteers Sub Committee

1 Lala Jagan Nath Smoh

Board Sub Committee

- 1 Dr I T Mittra
- 2 Lala Lakshmi Narain

Drafting Sub Committee

1 Mr K C Roy

Reception Sub Committee

1 Dr J K Sen

Appendix F.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

ANDHRA

			
No	Улте	Profe sion	Addres
1	B.la Venkata Subbayya Chetty, Mr C	Merchant	Prodduttur
2	Bhima Row, Mr A	Merchant .	Adoni
3	Krishnama Charlu, Mr C S	Lundlord .	Pro Iduttor
4	Angeswara Row Pautulu Garu, Mr K	L'litor Andhra Patrik	Madras
a	Narasumba Chariar, Mr. C. S., B.A.	Pleader	Prodduttur.
G	Ramjee Culhanjee, Mr		420, Mint Street Madras
, 7	Ramakrishna Row, Mr Patro	Vechanical Engineer	Andhra Jateeya Kalasala Masalapatam
8	Sambamurti, Mr B , B 1 ,B L	likel .	Cocanada
9	Shankar Row, Mr H	Landlord and Pleader	Dharmavaram
10	Saramulu Naidu, Mr. A	Agriculturist	Madras
11	Subba Row Pintulu Garu,	Vakil & Landlord	Rajahmundry
12	Swami Chetty, Mr T.	Medical Practi tioner	Prodduttur
13	Venkatapathi Raji Garu, The Hon Mr Bhupati, BA, BL	High Court Valid	V izagapatam
14	Venkoba Row, Mr G .	Landlord, Hospet Taluq	Kamplı, Bellary.
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BENGAL.

CALCUTTA.

No	Хиппе	Profession.	Ad lress
]5 16	Ahmed, S., B.A. A. K. Lazlal Haq, the Hon'ble Mr	Val d, High Court	22, Turner Street
17 15	Amar Singh, M C P S Avid Behiri Lah	Doctor Zummdar	18, Mullick Street. e/o Malmbir Jain Sumiti
19	Bijpu, Pt Amorka Priesd	Pelitor, Bharata	3, Dicre's Lane.
20	Bilwant Singh Jam	Merchant	c/o Mahabir Jam Samu
21	Limerjee, Dr Amirendranath	Surgion	34/2, Beidon Street.
22	Bourgee, Jatendra Ld, MA,	Vakil, High Court	
23	Binerjee, Dr. Pramatha Nath, MA, DSc. Bir at Lin	I ceturer, Calcutta	
24 25	Binsidner Jaden Bisu, Sentosh Kumar, UA, BL	Merchant Valal, High Court	75, Cotton Street.
26	Bisa Narendra Kumar,	Valil, High Court	12, Pataldanga Street
17	Bose, Bijoy Arishna, M A , B I	Vakil, High Court	28, Hazri Lare, Kalighit,
18	Bose, Ajit Mohim, M B , H B	Physician	191/1, Bon Bazar Street
25	I'R A S, Bir at-Law	Advocate	237, Lower Cir- cular Road.
	Chandra	Service	
3	}	1	c/o Mahabar Jain Simiti.
,	2 Damodar Das Jain 3 Dhanna Lai Lohia	Merch int & Mill	53/1, Burtollah
a	1 Dass, Chittaranjan Burnster at Lin	On ner Advocate	Street 148, Russa Read
	Dass, Laht Mohan, M A	1 4 3	South 82/1, Harrison R1
	Bur at Law Diss, Probodh Kumar,	Vikil	(Now High Court Judge, Patna) 123, Manualtola Street
	BL. MRIS Dass, RC, BA	Service	Street 14, Mullick Lane,
	Dawood Ahmed	. Merchant	Bhawampore
	Dikshit, Pt Prabhu Dyal .	· Merchant	103/1, Harrison Road
	1	Journalist	
	42 Dutts, Hirendranath, M A B L	Solicitor, High Court	139, Cornwallis Street
		Zamindar	26, Kashi Dutt Street Nimtilla
		. Herchant and Binker	53/1, Burtolla Street
•	14 01 11 15 15	. Merchant	
٠ _	46 Ghosh, M N.	. Merchant	Suker Street

No	N ume	Profession	Address
47	Ghose, Satkarı	Reporter	S4, Sitaram
48	Ghosh, S N	Merchant .	Ghose Street 17, Mohan Bagan Row
49 50	Ghulam Hu cun Gopul Das Robertgi	Merchant	
51	Gupti, Sukademath	Medicil	Armenian Street
52	Gupta, Dinendranath	Prictitioner Merchant	Street 31, Shrim Bizar
53	Gupta, Shyam Lal,	Merchant	1/ , Machua Bezar
54	Haldar, Bhudhar, B L .	Valil High Court	
55	Har Pras d	Gota Mercl int	Street 15, N rayan Prisid Bib i I ane
56	Harswarup Gupt: BA	Mer hant	45 Cornwalls
57	Ishwar D . LL B	Merch int	Machua Bizar St
8 59	Julim Chin i Ranodia Justint Sunh	Brober Merchant	Lower Chitp ir R !
60	Jevraj, Lala	Piece Goods Brol er	Samui 70, Cotton Street
61	Irlani, S Ghulam	Merchant	45, Ripon Lane
62	Jwala Prasad	Leg d Practitioner	132, Harrison Road
G3	Iwala Prasad	Merchant .	c/o Mahab r Jain Samiti
61	Knul, Pandit Jaglish Airnin	Merchant	111 Muktaram B bu Street
G5	Khandelwal, Damodar Dies	Lindholder	2 Hanspikur Lane Burri B zar
66	Khandelwal, Raghu M l	Banker	132, H rrison Road
C7	Lachhman Singh	Coil Merchant	7 Syallow Lane
69 69	Luchman Dus Ladle Mohan Lal	Merch nt Merchant	J, Mullick Street
70	Lihiri, Basant Aumar, BA,	Advocate	Sa miti 237, Lower Circu
	Bar at Law	1	lar Rord
71 72	Lokhat, D M Mahadeo Lal	Piere Goods	66 Canning St 174, Harrison Road
73	Milap Chand Jain	Merchint Merchint	Road c/o Mah ibir Jain
71	Misser, Pandit Sunder Lal	Zimindar, Mer chint & Ba kti	Samiti 183, Harrison I o d
7,	Misra, Pt Gadadhar Prasad	Merchant & Ba ker	192 Harrison
76	Mitra Dr Mrigendra Lal,	Surgeon	Road 212, Cornw dlis St
77 78	Mitra, Mrs Mi gendra Lil	Do	Do 69 Darja Charin
-	(F lm)		Banerjee Street
79 80	Mol 119, A D Mol ammed Abd il Hai	Merchant	9, Munshi Wal bullih Line
81	BA, BL	Service	hullih Line 10, Oli Post Office Street
	1 ((Direct

No	' Zame	Profession	Address.
82		Ozulet	
8.1	Moti Lil Priblodika	Merchart	18, Mullick Street.
	Mujibur Rahman	Elitor,	4, Elhot Lane.
83	Mukerjee, S	"Musalman" Lon tholder and	30/6/2, Midan
		Merchant	Mitri Lane.
86 87	Musaddi Lal Robitgi, B.A. Nindi, Dr. P., M D.	Merchant	15, Armenian St.
88	Narayan Dis Bajruja	Pratitioner Binker and	91, Lower Chitpur
5)	Padamrij Jain Raniwala	Merchant Merchant and Landholder	Read.
90	Pal, Bepin Chandra	Journalist and	Mullick Line. 55/3, Sinkharipera Road, Bhawampur.
91	Pal, Juanaranjan, M.A		do.
92	Paramanand Robatga	Merchant	15, Armeman St.
93	Prabhu Dynl	Merchant	1/2, Marhua Bazar Street.
91	Ram Chandra, Shroff	Mer hant	61, Cross Street.
92	Ramrichp il Poddar	Merchant	c/o I ulichand Padamraj, 9,
		1	Jaggomohan
96	Ray, Sudhir, Par at Law	Adsperte	Mullick Lane.
97	Ray, Sudhir, Par at Law Ray, Dr. K S. M B. D L., M B. C HB (Ldm.)	Medical Practition	44, European
	MB, CHB (Ldm)		Asylum Lane.
98	liny, Purna Chandra, M A	Vakil, High Court	21, Bechoo Chat-
	1) 1	1	terire Street.
99	Sigarmal	Merchant	174, Harrison Rd.
100	Samajpati, Pandit Suresh Chindra	Editor, Basum iti	2/I, Ramdhan
101	Sant Lal	Merchant	Mitra Lane c/o Muhabir Jain
102	Sarkar, Kaladas, B.L	Vakil	Samiti. 10, Balorum Bose's Ohat Road,
103	Sirma, R S	Journalist	Bhawampur,
101	Sasmal, B. N., Bur at Law	Landholder	Press 73, Harish Muker-
	l .	1	1 c liou l.
105	Sedhmull Dalmra	Merchant &	Bhawanipur, 69, Cotton Street,
106	Sen, Kaviraj Pandit Sudhindra Nath	Binker Physician & Landholder	31, Presuma Kumar Tugore St
107	Sen, Gunada Charan, M A.	Vakil, High Court	habiraj Biti, Pathuria Ghat. Chaulputti Lane.
108	B L Sen, Nishith Chandra, Bar at Lan	Advocate, High	4, Beltra Road.
109 110	Sharma, Pandit Bhola Nath Shukla, Pandit Durga Prasad	Court	71, Bartolla St.
		Merchant	381, Upper Chitpur Road.
111	Shukla, Niranjan Lui	Merchant	Chitpur Road.
112	Singh, R.	Merchana	11, Une Street.
113	Sakul, Pandit M. N.		Shambhunath Pandit Street.
	<u></u>	Contractor	c/o Mahabir Jain Samiti.

1)	N une	Profession	Address
	Mor	7	
114	Mul kasem, The Hon'ble Mr ,	Lamin lar and Agriculturist	Bardwan.
115 116 117 118	Bajranglal Jhunjhunwala Bul, Durga Prasa I Bunerjee, Mikunj Behari Bunerje, Birada Kanta, MA, BI,	Merchint Talu i lar Mukhtear Plender	Memensing Patuakhili, Barisal
119	Bancep, H C, L M S	Medical Practi-	67, Amloki Tala Lane, Sibpur,
120	Banerji, Tapash Chandra	Pleader	Howrah Becharum Dewn, Dacca
121 122	Banerji, Lol Behari, B L Bardeloi, Nabin Chandra, B L	Plender Vald, High Court	1
123 124	Burkattullah, MA, MRAS Chan Is, The Hon ble Mr	I lucationist Vakil, High Court	Sinkot, Abulan Silchar, Assam.
123	Kamini Kumar, M.A., B.L. Chaidhari, Mohammed Ismail Khan M.R.A.S	Landholder	Barneal
126	Chakravarti, Hem Chandra, B I	Pleader	Bar Isbrary, Dacca
127	Chattery, Srish Chan Im, B L Chattery, Arun Chindra, L M S, M R A S	Pleader	Daces Nadia
129	Diss, Mohini Mohan, Kavibhushan	Doctor	General Secretary, Nama Sudre Association, Dicca
130	Dass, Kalı Prasantıs .	1	Sighet Tower, Sighet, Assum
131	BL	Pleader, Mirasdar	Sylhet, Assum
132	Das Gupta, Dr. Peary Shankar, L.M.S.	President, Dt Congress Com initee, Bogra, Medical Practi	Bogra, Assam
133	De, The Hon'ble Mr Ramani Mohan, BA, BL	Zamındar	Kaimgunj, Sylhet, Assam
134 135 136 137 138	Ghosh, Bepin Biltiri, B L. Giri, Jagneswar Guha, Dinesh Chandra, B L. Guha, Sris, Chandra, B L. Guha, Durga Prasafina	Pleader Mukhtear I awver Lonyer Mukhtear	Malda Contai, Midnipur Ny mensing do Patuakhali,
140 139	Gupta, Bihari Lal Sen, Gupta, Kaviraj Kiran Chandra	Mukhtear	Barreal do I gerton Road, Delhi
141 14. 143	Haldar, Jvotish Chandra, B L Kanailal Jhonjhunwala Lahiri, Bibhuti Bhusan	Physician Plei der Herchint Surveyor	Howr th Rang to 1 lata Iron an 1 Steel Co Sikchi (Jumshedput)
144	Lahiri, Paresh Chandra Majumdar, Rai Bihalur Jidunath MA, BL, Vedanta Vachaspati, Vaidyi	I awver / min lar, Valid, Cl urman Dt Board	Ny n ensing Jessore
146	Bharati Mohamed Ishaque Chowdh 131	Mukhtear	Mali.

212			7101.4815
Nυ	Name	Profession	Addres
147	Mukerji, Kshitis Chandra, B.A., B.L. leoch, Maumohan	Vakil, High Court	Krishnagore.
145 149	Neon, Manmohan Rakshit, Prakash Chandra	Landholde-	Wymen_ing Muzilpur, Jaynagore.
150 151	Rav, Jogendra Lal Lay, Saush Chandra	Pleader do.	Serajgunj Pabna. Milford Road,
159 153	Rav, Keda- Nath, B L. Rav, heshub Lal Chauden	do Pleader Municipal	Darca. Innappur Tessore
154 155	Rav, Durga Dass, BL Sanval, Girija Mohan, MA., BL	Chairman Lawyer Pleader	Mymensing Ghoramora P O Raj hahi
156	Sanval, Dargesh Chandra,	đo	i qo
159	B.S.c., B.L. Triar, Abnash Chandra, B.L. Tarkar, Karshna Charan sen, Aughera Chandra sen, Bepun Bihari, L.M.S. Sen, Nagendranath, B.L. sen, Iad Bihusan, B.L. Sen, Lal Mohan, B.L. Shastri, Strya Charan shoro, Bihar Lall Smutsa Bajaj	Banker Landholder Physician Pleader do do Author Merchant	Mymensing Kal-wam, Malds. Tippersh, Mymensing Khulna, Jescore Barreal, Hichra (E LR) Ranigunj do Sylhet, Assam.
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No	Name	Profession	Address
	BE		
168	Abdul Kadar Abdulgani, Md	7amındar	Amraoti
163	Abdul Sattar Syed	Agent	do
170	Amjad Alı Vid	Lamindar	do
171	Aney, Madhav Shrihari BA, BL Bapat, Bilkrishna Shridhar	Pleader .	Yeotmal
172	Bapat, Bilkrishna Shridhar BA, LLB	High Court Pleader	1mraoti
173	Bupat, Luxman Chintaman	Pleader	Yeotmal
174	Bhagat, Ambadas Pandurang	Money lender	Ellichpur
175	Bharve Vishnu Waman BA, LLB	Plender	Taluk Kelapur, Distt. Yeotmal
176	Chiplonlar !! L	Plender	Alola
177	Desumulh, Dhondo Duslar	Landlord and Jagurdar	Wun Distt, Yeotmal
178	Deshpande, Pandurang Ambadas	Private Service and Land holder	Yeotmal
179	Ghulam Mohammad, MA,	Professor	Amraoti
180	Hood, Gangudhar Nagorao BA LLB	Pleader and Landlord	Yeotmal
181	Jatokar, Bhimrao Hanumant BA, LLB	Pleader and Land holder	Do -
182 183	Jatokar, Krishnaji Hanumant BA, LLB	High Court Pleader Landlord and	Deopette, Basım Akola
184	Joglekar, P C Ahaparde, Hon ble Ganesh	Merchant Advocate Land	Amraoti
101	Srikrishna, BA, LLB	lord and Member of the Imperial Legislative Council	Amizoti
182	Oke Sadashiv Govind	Chief Clerk DTS Office	Adra BNR
186	Oke, Vinayak Laxman BA LLB	Pleader	Akola
187	BA LLB Oke, Yeshwant Ramchandra BA, LLB	Pleader .	Akola
188		High Court Pleader	Akola •
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No	Name.	Profession	Address.
	BIHAR AN	ID ORISSA.	
189	Baidya Nath Prasad Gupta	Merchant	Saraiganj, Muziffarpur,
190	Banarei Presad Jhunjhunwala	Valid	Patna
191	Banker Bibari Lal, BA, BL	do	Chapra.
192	Brija Kishore Pra-ad, VA,	***	Lahirm Serai, Dt. Durbhunga.
193	Chundra Deva Narayan, B L	Plesder	Chapra
194	Chandhri, Satya Charan	Service	Amolatoh, Arreh
195 196	Den Nath Dass Dubey, Pandit Anand Prasad		Burur Bhagulpur,
197	Fatch Bahadur	Mukhtear	Chipra.
198	Ganga Prasad, BA, BL	Valil	Muzillarpur.
199	Gara Presad Singh, BA,	Plesder	Muzaffarpur.
200	Girdhar Prasad	Merchant	Gays.
201	Harbana Sahai, DA, BL	Pleader	
203 203	Hari Ballabh Sahai	do Vakil	
203		Pleader	711 1
200	Jageshwar Prasad Nandi	Merchant	
206	Jai Prasad Lal	•••	Buxar, Shahabad
207		Plesder	Chapra
208 209		Merchant	Bhrealpur. Exhibition Road, Bankipore
210	Nilkanta Sahai	Pleader	Guya
21			Lahiria Sarai.
213		Vakil	Patna Sarana
51		Pleader	Sarangunj Muzaffarpur.
21	5 Kay, Atul Mishne, B A., B L.	Vakil	
21		•••	Khavan Kalen,
12	Bibidur Shroff, Murhdhar Prasad, BA, BL Sinha, Mathura Prasad, BA	Valul	Patna City. Chapra.
21	Sinha, Mathura Prasad, B A	Pleader	Chapra.
21	9 Sinha, Bindeshwari Prasad, BA, BL,	Vakil	Monghyr.
	20 Sinha, Krishna Prakash Sen	, Vakil .	Gava.
	BA, BL, 20 Sinha, Krishna Prakash Sen 21 Sinha, Madhava 22 Sinha, Nirsu Narayan, MA	Valid & Zamindar	
	1 8 1.	, vaku	, Patua.
	23 Sinha, Nalini Ranjan 24 Sinha, Purnendu Narain, MA, BL 25 Sinha, Pr Sadhu, LMS	Banker Vakil, High Cour	đo. 1 do
9	20 Sinhs, Dr Sadhu, L M S	. Doctor	Change Dr C.
	26 Sri Krienna Prasad, B A , B !	Valil	Chapra, Dt. Saran. Fort, Monghyr
	27 Sri Nivas 25 Sri Satyanand (Sanjasi)	Merchant	hatra, Chapta Muziffarpur.
	Vikramaditya Sahay, B A,	Pleader 7	Muziffarpur. Chapra
		· · · ·	• '
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No	Name	Profession	Address
2165	LLB	Pleader .	Lahore
	Mookerjee, Harr Nath, MIVA	Physician .	Ambala
	Moolchand, Bar at Law	Advocate .	Amritsar
	Mori Mal Moti Lal Mongha	Agent . Merchant	do Labore
2170	Moti Ram Chawla	do .	Sialkot
	Unkand Lal	Ta lor	Ludhiana
	Muksm Lal Pura MA, (Ovon) Bar at Law	Advocate .	Lahore
	Mukh Ram	Trader	Delhi
	Mul Chand	Merchant .	harnal
2175	Mulkh Raj Misser Mulk Raj	do .	Amritsar do
	Mul Ry	Pleader	T Lathal
	Munshi Ram	Merchant .	Terozepur
	Munshi Ram	Bunker .	Amritsar
2180	Murari Lal, BA, Bar at	Merchant	Lahore
	Murari Lal .	Bus ness	Amritsar
	Murari Lal	Banker Bus ness	T Panipat. T Bahadargarh
	Murari Lal Murari Lal	Merchant .	Rohtak
2180	Murari Lal BA, LLB	Pleader .	Sonepat
	Murari Lal B A , LL B Murli Dhar, Rai Sahib	do .	Ambala
	Mushtak Husam Khan, BA,	do .	Rohtak
	Nahar Sugh Nanak Chand, Bar at Law Nanak Chand B.A., LLB	Trader	
	Nanak Chand, Bar at Law	Advocate .	Lahore
2190	Nanak Chand B.A. LLB	Pleader .	T Sonepat Rawdlp ada
	Nanak S ngh Nand hishore Agrawal, BA, ILB	Agent Pleader	Ambda
	Nand Lal	Shop Leeper .	Sonepat
	Nand Lal	Pleader .	Gujranwala
ر 219	Nand Lal Puri, BA .	Banker .	Lahore
	Namun Das	Business	Multan
	Narata Das, B A , LL B Narata Das Khanna	Pleader . Merchant	Jullunder Amritsar
	Museup Smah B A	Pleader	Gugranwala
2900	Naurang Gokal Chand BA, Ph D Bar at Law	Advocate .	Lahore
4.0	Ph D Bar at Law	Pleader .	Gurdaspur
•	Naranjan Das Datt, B A , LL B_		}
	Naram Di ar Smeh Ahloowala	Merchant .	Abbottaba l
	Narottam Das, Bar at Law Nathu Mal	Merchant	Larnal
29 3		do	Amr tear
	Vathu Rim .	do	Multan
	Yau Nihal Singh	do Bunker	Ji ang Abob r
	Ni. mat Rai	Pleader	I hore
2910	Athal Cland	Merchant	Jhane
	Nihal Chand	Banker Plea ler	Lahore Juliun ler
	Nthal Chand, B.A., LL B	Advocite .	Amritsar
	Vinnyan Pershad VI A.	Pleader	Lahore
201	Notan Das Cambb r	Busines	do
- •	nd Ram	M rchant	Amntsur
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

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No	Name.	Profession.	Address
	Pandit N. C., M.A., Birat-	Contractor	Ferozepur. I abore.
2320	Panna Lal, Rai Sahib Parbh Dayal Purkash Chand, B A., L.L.B.	Mill Owner Contractor Pleader	Ambols. * Patrela.
	Parmanand, Shrimati, Mrs	Buller	Amritsar.
2225	Parma Nand, Rai Sahib, BA, Bar at-Law Parmatma Sarup, B Sc,	Advocate	Abbottabad. • Rohtal.
	LL B. Parmeshwari Das B A., LL B Pars Ram, Dr.	do Physician 7	do L'erozepur,
	Pars Ram Gupta Pars Ram Sharma Pandit, L.M.S	Business	
22 ,0	Pashawri Lal, BA, LIB Patel Raji Bhai Umedhbhai	Pleader	Gurdaspur. Ambala.
	BA, LLB Pat Run, BA, LLB Pentey Mohan, BA, LLB	da	Hissar. Labore.
2333	Pheru Ram Philips, M. S. Phoolchand	Merchant do Lard owner	Amritsar. Sinlkot. Panipat.
	Phul Chand Pirthi Nath Prabhu Dryal	Merchant Service	Hissar. V. Langana. Amritsar.
2210	Probhu Dayd. Prokash Chandra, BA, LLB.		Jullunder. Hissar.
	Prem Sugar Prem Singh Sodhbans	Auditor	l do
221	Prithivi Chand Chuda Prithivi Chand Chuda Prithivi Singh Varma, Raj	Continctor	T. Kujah. Ferozepur Rawalpindi.
	Rumar of Suket	Buker	
220	Purushottam Das Pyrri Lal Bahat Rachbpal Singh	Mercliant Shop keeper	Lihore Rawalpindi T Raikot
22	Radha Kishen	Merchant Agent	Abbottabad. Amritsar. do.
~-	LME Radba Lat	Frader	
4/2	Radha Ram, B A., LL B Radha Raman, B A. Raghunath	Trader	Gurgaon
229	Raghunath Raga Ram Chowdhri, B A , LL B ,	Plender	Hissar. Jhang.
41	Raj Krishna, M.A. Rallu Ram Ram Chund Ram Chand	Retired Services.	Kurnal, Gujranwala, Labora
	Ram Chand Ram Chander	do Contractor	Abohar Amritsar. Ambala.
		Shop Leeper	Sonepat

No	Name		Profession.	. !	Address
	Ram Chander Vaid		Physician Trader Merchant]	Karnal
270	Ram Dhan		Trader		Rohtak Amritsar, Ambala
1	Ram Gopal		Merchant		Amritaar.
1	Ramu Dis				Ambala
1	Rangit Singh		do Banker Pleader	· • i	T Tohana. Ferozepur. Sonepat Ludhiana
	Ramp Lel		Banker	. (Ferozepur.
275	Ram Arishna Das		Pleader	!	Sonepat
- 1	Ram Krishija	•	Contractor Book seller	- 1	Ludhiana
	Ram Krishna	•	DOOF seller	•	Lanore
	Ram Krishna Gaur	•••	Merchant	- 1	T Raskot
	Ram Lil	•••	Merchant	1	Rawalpindt
290	Ram Naram	•••	Agriculturist		V Nızampur khurd
	Ram Naram, B.A	***	Zamindar		Rohtak
	Ram Nath, M G P S	• •	Zamındar Physician do	}	Jullunder
	Ram Pil, N. L., Dr.	•••	do	•• {	Lanore
	Ram Pashad Ram Parsap Ram Parsap Ram Pershad, BA, LLB Ram Pershad Ram Preshad Ram Prasad, BA Ram Rakh Wal khanna Ram Rakh Wal khanna	•••	Sarrat	•••	l erozepur.
285	Ram Partap		money tender		T Dance
	Ram Pershad, BA, LL B	• • • •	Lieuder	•••	D. R.
	Rum Pershad	•••	Banker	•••]	T Cartal
	liam Pershad	•••	Pauer)	T Chahahad
	Ram Praced, B.A	•	D-open	••••	Amustent
2290	Ram Rakh Mal Khenna	•••	do.	•••	Larotenur
	Ram Ratin	٠.	Pleader	•••	Lerozepur Rohtak
	Ram Richhard Singh, M A (Hons) LL B		1	• • •	Trong con at
	Para Same		Landlord Saraf Banker Landowner Lander Verchant		do
	Ram Strup .	•••	Sarraf		
9905	Ram Sharan Das	٠.	Binker		Lu thinns
'0	Ratan (hand	٠. '	I and owner		Lihore
	Ratan Lul		1 mider	. 1	Americar
	Ratton Chan I	٠	Merchant		do . T Sonepat Lahore
	HAUAR Lai Jain		Toricultura :	٠. ا	T Sonepat
2300	Roughon Lal Bor of Law		Advocate	•••	Lahore
	Ripu Sudan Singh Rishi Ram, B A		Mill owner Service Painter Pleader Business Pleader	: [Dalur, Or
	Rishi Ram, B A		Service		Lahore
	Hoop Krishna	•••	Painter	•••	
	Roop Ram, BA, LLB		Pleader	•• 1	do
2305	Roshan Lul	••	Business		do
	Roshan Lal BA, LL B	•	Pleader		T. Khanewal.
	Rozdon, S N , B A	•	Business	••	Amritsar
	Roshan Lai B A , LL B Rozdon, S N , B A Ruzhon, S N , B A Rucht Ram Sohn, M A F C S , F P U , Rai S Rudra Sain, B A , LL E Rudlu Ram Tika	4.3	rensioner	• •	•••
4-	Pulsa I PU, Rai S	abio.	Plander		Ambela
0210	Ruldu Ram Tika	•	Service		Ambala Amritsar.
2310	Pun Chand	• • •	Service Banker		Amritear. Panipat
	Rup Chand		Merchant		Amritsar
			[do		Raikot, Ludhians
	Sidia, Mr. Bar at Law		Advocate		Amritsar.
231	LLB			٠.	Panipat Amritsar Raikot, Ludhians Amritsar. Sialkot
	Signr Mal	••	Business Merchant	44	Hiceda
	Silub Daval	•••	Herchant		Amritear
	Salik Chind Gupta		Agriculturist		Ambile
	Sinsari Ram P	•	Contractor Pleader		Ambda Ferozepar Lahore
2320	Sint Lal, BA, LLB	٠,	Advocate	•	Labore
	Sintinum, K, BA (Ozo Bir at Law	.,	Advocate		1
	Bir at Lan 2 Sint Ram Sint Rim Seth, Dr., L	۲.	Service		Amritear
	Sint Rim Seth, Dr. L.	СP	Physician		do
	and LCS		1 2	-	J

No	Name	Profession		Address
1	Sant Singh Sardar, BA,	Pleader	•••	Lyallpur.
23-,	LL B Sapra Devi Dayal, BA,	do		Jhang
)	LL B Sardir Val	Accountant	•••	T Bers
- 1	Sat Der		***	Jullunder.
1	Sityapal, Dr , BA , MB		••	Amritsar.
1	Serat ud din	Merchant		Lahore
2 30	Sethi, Amoiak Ram	Business	•••	
1		1 ;	**	do
- 1	Sethi, A. R	Merchant	•••	do Lahore
- 1	Sethi, Charanjit Lal Sethi, Naumdh Lam, B A Sewa Ram, Dr. B H M	Merchant Mill owner Physiciam Pleader Zimindar Business	• •	Dera Ismail hha
23*5	Sewa Ram, Dr. BHM	Physiciam	•••	Nowshera
ł	Shambu Dial, BA, LLB	Pleader	•••	Nowshera Hissar V. Babnpur
- 1	Shambu Parshad	Limindar	•••	V. Babapur
1	Sham Das	Business	••) Amrittar
2340	Summit non	Merchant Pleader	٠	Robtal
2010	Sham Sunder, B.A. L.I. R	do.	•••	do
	Shankar Diss	Merchant	:-	
	Shanker Dass	Banker		Robtsk
	Shankar Nath	Mpl Compr.	•••	Pathankot. Panipat
2340	Chamba Kaman Tatasa	Banker do	••	Panipat
	Smantt Sarup Jaiota .	1 00	•••	Ram Dass, Am.
	Sher Singh	7amındar		Abohar
	Sher Singh	Bunker		Rohtak.
2550	Sher Singh	Contractor	٠.	do
2330	Late D. C.	Banker	•	d)
	Ship Dijal	Plea ler	•	do Ambala
	Shu Diai	i Merchant	٠	Multan
	Shiv Lal	Confectioner Pleader		Amritar.
2300	Shiv Narun BA	Pleader		Amritsar.
	Shiv Rain, BA, LLB Shri Datta, Pt.	do Physician		Ferozepur.
	Shugan Chand	Banker		lissar 3
	Shuja ud din Ahalifa, Dr.	Advocate	•	Lahore
	MA, LLB, Bar at Law	ì		
2360	Shyam Chand Sikn, Sundar Lal, BA,	Merchant Pleader		Panipat Ratdia
	LLB	T teader	٠.	Hatdha
	Sikri, Sundar Das	Merchant		Amritear
	Sikm, Nihal Chand, Dr., L.M.S	Physician		Labore
	Sri Ram Gantam, BA,	Plea ler		
	LL B	T IEM IET	•	T Nawashahar
236	Sita Ram Koorichh	Merchant		Amritsar
	Sita Ram Seth	Service	-	do T Behra
	Sita Ram	Engineer Business		T Behra.
	Sita Ram, BA, LLB	Merchant		Karnal Bombas
237	Sita Ram Shastri, Vidya	Teacher	:	T Bhiwani
	martand	A		,
	Sobha Ram Sohan Lal	Agent Broker	į.,	Ambala
	Sohan Lal	. Merchalf		Amritsar T Lisur
٠	Sohan Lal	. Banker	:	P. pipet
237	Sohan Lal Kapur BA	Agriculturist		Pi mipat Amritsar
	Sondhi, P	angeneuntufigt	t i	Juliunder

Jahagirdar, Rango Appacharya, M.A., L.L.B. Jun, R. M. Kasen Ganeshram John Maddas Devlaran Jamnadas Ovaldas Shah Jamnadas Govaldas Shah Jarwalla, Kikabhai Ghelabhu Jawen, Kalidas Jasram, B.A., LL.B. Javakar, M.R., M.A., LL.B Barat-Law Jamnadas Govalda B. Javakar, M.R., M.A., LL.B. Barat-Law Jerum Dharansey Jaweller Madvocate Bombay. Merchant Wadgadi. Service Service John Merchant Joell, M. A., Hon'ble Mr Joel, Maryan Sid shiv Joelh, M. B Jarvath, M. A., Hon'ble Mr Joelh, M. B John, M. B John, M. J. John, M. B John, M. J. John, M. B John, M. J. John, M. J	_	No	Name.	Profession.	Address.
Juju Rum Kassen Ganeshram Merchant Sholapur.		372		Vakil, High Court	Bombay.
Jammadas Devkaran Jammadas Devkaran Jammadas Gokaldas Shan Jammadas Gokaldas Shan Jammadas Kedaranath Jampadas Jampada		373	Jan Rim Kissen Ganeshram	Merchant	Sholanur.
Jammadas Obarladas — Banker Bomby, Merchant Jammadas Okaldas Shah Jammadas Okaldas Ok		374	Jampadas, Devlaran		
Jammadas Gokaldas Shah Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Kedarnath Jammadas Jaruwalla, Kikabhat Ghelabhu Jawakar, M. R., M.A., LL.B. B. Jarakar, M. R., M.A., LL.B. Jarakar, M. Merchant Jawahat, Jamuh M. A., Hon'de Mr. Juwert, Rughunath Gopalda, Jamardun Moreshvar Jog, Narayan Sudahu Joglekar, Wanna Kashinath Joshi, M. M. Jarakar, Jamuh M. A., Hon'de M. Jamuh Joshi, Naghbat M. (Miss) Joshi, Vishwanath Bapu Kahdi, Sundar P. Kadakar, Krishnarao N. Kalewan, Dinanath Joshi, Vishwanath Bapu Kalewan, Dinanath Shankerrao Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Kalewar, Krishnari Raghunath Katlar, Kirishnaji Raghunath Katlar, Kirishnaji Raghunath Katlar, Krishnaji Raghunath Katlar, Krishnaji Raghunath Katlar, Krishna Rhuman B. A., Ll. B. Kapadin, Probhakar, B. A. Kapadin, Ratilel Girdhar Maladior Maladior Maladior Girgami. Malahat M. Katlar, Waman Bhimrao M. Katla			Jumpadus Dwarladae	Banker	
Jamandus Kedarnath Jarbari, Amntala Bhanjibha Jarwalla, Kikabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikare, T. D. Jarwalla, Katabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikare, T. D. Jarwalla, Katabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikare, T. D. Jarwalla, Katabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Kikare, J. D. Jarwalla, Katabhai Ghebbin Jarwalla, Katakara, Kirishnaji Raghunth Ghebin Jarwalla, Kikare, J. D. Jarwalla, Katabhai Ghebbin Ja					
Jungtari, Amrital Bhanjibha Javeri, Chanduld B. Javeri, Chanduld Javeri, Kiddas Jaram, J. Javeri, Rydunath Gopalds, Javeri, Chanduld Javeri, Kiddas Jaram, J. Javeri, Rydunath Gopalds, Javeri, Chanduld Javeri, Cha			Jampadas Kedarpath		
Jartwalla, Kikathai Ghelabin Javakar, M. B., M.A., LLB Barat-Law Bartat-Law Javakar, M. B., M.A., LLB Barat-Law Javakar, M. B., M.A., LLB Barat-Law Merchant Service do. Bombay.					
Javeri, Chandalul B. Jaweller Sombry No. 9.			Jarmalla Kakahhai Chakahha	4	1 p. 1
Javakar, M. B., M.A., LL.B.			Jariwania, Mikaunai Gueraun ii		
Bar. at-Law Service					
Service			Barat-Law	İ	,
334 JJavern, Kaitelas Jaaram, B. A., Li. B. 355 Javern, Righunath Gopald danch Marchant M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. A., Horbide Mr Jornal M. Marchant John, Magubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Magubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mass) Joshi, Nashwarath Bapu Money lender Marchant Jornal M. (Mass) Joshi, Nashwarath Bapu Kadaka, Krishnarao N. Kadakaya Krishnarao N. Kadakaya Krishnarao N. Kadakaya Krishnarao N. Kalewan, Dananath Shankerrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Kalewan, Pandar, Morrapi M. (Marol Marant, Shankerrao Marol					
Jayeeri, Kaildas Jasram, Pleader			Jethmal Khimji	Service	
Junuth M. A., Hon ble Mr		384	Jhaveri, Kalidas Jasram,	Pleader	Ahmedab id.
Junuth M. A., Hon ble Mr			BA, LLB		
Junuth M. A., Hon ble Mr			Jhaveri, Raghunath Gopaldis	Jeweller	Bombry
Birt-Law Sar		386	Junuh M. A., Hon'ble Mr	Advocate	Bombay.
10g Narayan Sad shire 10g Narayan Sa			Birat-Law		}
1988			Jog, Janardin Moreshwar	Trader	
Joshi, M. B Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, N. Guiss Joshi, V. Johnanth Bapi Serice Bomby, No. 2. Wedeal Practitioner Somby, No. 2. Wedeal Practitioner Guirgaum. Service Guirgaum. S			Jog, Narayan Sadishiv .	Plender	Dhiwandi, Thans.
Joshi, M. B Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, M. Guiss Joshi, N. Guiss Joshi, V. Johnanth Bapi Serice Bomby, No. 2. Wedeal Practitioner Somby, No. 2. Wedeal Practitioner Guirgaum. Service Guirgaum. S			Joglekir, Vinayak D	Pleader	Thans.
Jochi N. M. Wrishna Sta Raus Sof I. Society John John, Ramkrishna Sta Raus Service Poons. 393 John, Vishwarshi Bapu Service Poons. 394 John, Vishwarshi Bapu Service Poons. 395 John Vishwarshi Bapu Service Girgaum. 396 John Vishwarshi Bapu Service Girgaum. 397 Katksyn Krishnaria N. Pleuder Satara. 408 Kalewan, Dinanath Landlord Satara. 409 Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Shankerrao 400 Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Contractor Shankerrao Contractor Godo. 401 Kamat, Shinker Vaman Nul, Merchant Samadran, 10 Merchant Sohcitor Godo. 402 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 403 Kapida, Parn unand Kaverji Godo. 404 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 405 Kapida, Parn unand Kaverji Godo. 406 Jonner, Poons. 407 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 408 Klakar, Kirishnaji Raghunath Albi Kakar, Waman Bhimtso Medical Practitioner Pleader Hydrabad Poons. 410 Kelkar, Waman Bhimtso Medical Practitioner Pleader Hydrabad Poons. 411 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khadilar, Krishnaji Prabhakar, BA Khare, T. D. 412 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khandar Mala Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khara Chin Khare, J. D. 413 Khane, Mahadeo Vithal Khandekar, Fandurang Vishun Khare, J. D. 414 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khare J. D. 415 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Khandexar Mala Khare, T. D. 416 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Khandexar Mala Khare, T. D. 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Kandor Girgaum. 418 Khande Mala Mala Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Mala Mudtor Girgaum.			Joglekar, Waman Kashinath	Money lender	
Jochi N. M. Wrishna Sta Raus Sof I. Society John John, Ramkrishna Sta Raus Service Poons. 393 John, Vishwarshi Bapu Service Poons. 394 John, Vishwarshi Bapu Service Poons. 395 John Vishwarshi Bapu Service Girgaum. 396 John Vishwarshi Bapu Service Girgaum. 397 Katksyn Krishnaria N. Pleuder Satara. 408 Kalewan, Dinanath Landlord Satara. 409 Kalewan, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Shankerrao 400 Kalewar, Yeshwantrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Shankerrao Contractor Shankerrao Contractor Godo. 401 Kamat, Shinker Vaman Nul, Merchant Samadran, 10 Merchant Sohcitor Godo. 402 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 403 Kapida, Parn unand Kaverji Godo. 404 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 405 Kapida, Parn unand Kaverji Godo. 406 Jonner, Poons. 407 Kasar, Raghunth Savalaran Godo. 408 Klakar, Kirishnaji Raghunath Albi Kakar, Waman Bhimtso Medical Practitioner Pleader Hydrabad Poons. 410 Kelkar, Waman Bhimtso Medical Practitioner Pleader Hydrabad Poons. 411 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khadilar, Krishnaji Prabhakar, BA Khare, T. D. 412 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khandar Mala Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khara Chin Khare, J. D. 413 Khane, Mahadeo Vithal Khandekar, Fandurang Vishun Khare, J. D. 414 Khandekar, Pandurang Vishun Khare J. D. 415 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Khandexar Mala Khare, T. D. 416 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Khandexar Mala Khare, T. D. 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Kandor Girgaum. 418 Khande Mala Mala Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Vali Mukhera Mala Mudtor Girgaum.			Joshi, M B	Astrologer	Bombay No. 2.
394			Joshi, Nagubai M. (Mis)	Medical Practitioner	
Nabada			Joshi N. M	S of I. Society	
Nabada			Jo hi, Ramkrishna Sita Ram		
399 Kale, Moro Dinkar Mercbout Candidad Shankerrao Shanker Sobietor Choupati. S			Joshi, Vishwanath Bapu	Pleader	
399 Kale, Moro Dinkar Mercbout Candidad Shankerrao Shanker Sobietor Choupati. S			Kabidi, Sundar P.	Service	Girgaum.
Salewan, Dunnath Sankerroo Shankerroo Solettor Soletto					Satara.
400 Kaleure, Yeshwantrao Shankerron Merchant Shandar, Morary M Merchant Solutior do				Merchant	Dharwar.
400 Kaleure, Yeshwantrao Shankerron Merchant Shandar, Morary M Merchant Solutior do		399		Landlord .	Bombay No 8.
		400	Kalewar, Yeshwantrao		
402 Kamdar, Morary M		401		Merchant .	Bombay.
103 Kamdur, Ramibat M. (Mrs)			Kamdar, Moraru M		
		103	Kamdur, Ramibai M. (Mrs)		Choupati.
405 Kaprdia, Parm mand Kuverji do		404	Kanu Dwarkadas, M. A.	Merchant	Bombay.
Aug. Kasar, Raghunath Savalarem do.			Kapadia, Parminand Kuverji	do	
Aug. Kasar, Raghunath Savalarem do.	_		Kapadia, Ratilal Girdhar	do	Do.
Hedral BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. Ball Ball Ball Ball Practitioner Probleman Bhimrso Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Bal	_		Kasar, Kaghunath Savalaram	do	
Hedral BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. BA., Lt. B. Ball Ball Ball Ball Practitioner Probleman Bhimrso Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Ball Bal			Katkar, Krishnaji Raghunath		
Medical Fractioner Franctioner Franctioner Fractioner Fracti		409	Relkar, Nrisinha Chintaman	Journalist	Poons.
411 Kesheorao Santakrao 412 Khadalkar, Krishnsji Prabhakar, B A. 413 Khambata, Pherozshah Sorabi 414 Khandekar, Fandurang Vishnu 415 Khare, I. D. 416 Khare, I. D. 417 Khare, I. D. 418 Khare, T. D. 419 Kham Chand Lul Chand 410 Khare, I. D. 410 Khare, I. D. 4110 Khare, I. D. 412 Khare, I. D. 413 Khare, I. D. 414 Khare, I. D. 415 Khare, I. D. 416 Khare, I. D. 417 Khare, Ishakeo Vithal 418 Khare, I. D. 419 Kham Chand Lul Chand 410 Khare, I. D. 410 Kham Chand Lul Chand 4110 Kham Chand Lul Chand 412 Khare, I. D. 413 Khare, I. D. 414 Khare, I. D. 415 Khare, I. D. 416 Kham Chand Lul Chand 417 Khare, I. D. 418 Kham Chand Lul Chand 419 Kham Chand Lul Chand 410 Kham Chand Lul Chand 410 Kham Chand Lul Chand 410 Kham Chand Lul Chand 4110 Kham Chand Lul Chand 412 Kham Chand Lul Chand 413 Kham Chand Lul Chand 414 Kham Chand Lul Chand 415 Kham Chand Lul Chand 416 Kham Chand Lul Chand 417 Kham Chand Lul Chand 418 Kham Chand Lul Chand 419 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 411 Khandekar, Pandurang 412 Khandekar, Pandurang 413 Khandekar, Pandurang 414 Khandekar, Pandurang 415 Khandekar, Pandurang 415 Khandekar, Pandurang 416 Khandekar, Pandurang 417 Khandekar, Pandurang 418 Khandekar, Pandurang 419 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 411 Khandekar, Pandurang 412 Khandekar, Pandurang 413 Khandekar, Pandurang 414 Khandekar, Pandurang 415 Khandekar, Pandurang 415 Khandekar, Pandurang 416 Khandekar, Pandurang 417 Khandekar, Pandurang 418 Khandekar, Pandurang 418 Khandekar, Pandurang 418 Khandekar, Pandurang 419 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandekar, Pandurang 410 Khandeka		410	helkar, Waman Bhimrao		
412 Khadilkar, Krishneji Prabhakar, BA 413 Khembata, Pherozshah Khandekar, Fandurang Vishnu 414 Khare, L. G., BA. (Cantab) 415 Khare, T. D. 416 Khare, T. D. 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal 418 Khare, T. D. 418 Khare, T. D. 419 Khim Chand L. I Chand 419 Khim Chand L. I Chand 410 Khare, T. D. 410 Khare, T. D. 4110 Khim Chand L. I Chand 412 Khare, T. D. 413 Khare, T. D. 414 Khare, T. D. 415 Khare, T. D. 415 Khare, T. D. 416 Khare, T. D. 417 Khare, T. D. 418 Khare, T. D. 419 Khare, T. D. 410 Khare, T. D. 410 Khare, T. D. 4110 Khare, T. D.		411	Kesheorao Santakrao	High Court	Jambog,
413 Khrumbata, Pherozshah Sorabi 414 Khandekar, Pandurang Vashun 415 Khoma, Tarachand H. B.A. (Cantab.) 416 Khore, L. G. B.A. (Cantab.) 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vathal 418 Khure, T. D. 418 Khure Chand L.I Chand 419 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 4110 Khure Chand L.I Chand 412 Khure Chand L.I Chand 413 Khure Chand L.I Chand 414 Khure Chand L.I Chand 415 Khure Chand L.I Chand 415 Khure Chand L.I Chand 416 Khure Chand 417 Khure Chand L.I Chand 417 Khure Chand L.I Chand 418 Khure Chand L.I Chand 418 Khure Chand L.I Chand 419 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 410 Khure Chand L.I Chand 411 Khandekar, Pandurang 412 Khandekar, Pandurang 413 Khure Chand L.I Chand 414 Khandekar, Pandurang 415 Khure Chand L.I Chand		412			
414 Khandekar, Pandurang Vashur 415 Khama, Tarachand H, B A 416 Khure, L. G, B A. (Cantab.) Publicust 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Mukhtear Valai Khare, T. D Mukhtear Valai Khure Chand Li Chand Bombay.		413	Khambata, Pherozshah	Merchant	Bombay.
415 Khanna, Tarschand H, B A 16 Khure, L. G, B A. (Cantab.) Publicast downward 17 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal Publicast Mukhtear Valai Khare, T. D. Mukhtear Valai Mader Gargaum. 419 Khim Chand Lal Chand Khopker, S. R. Service Mohade		414		Pleader	Islampur, Satara.
416 Khure, L. G., B.A. (Cantab.) 417 Khare, Mahadeo Vithal 418 Khare, T. D 419 Khum Chand Lal Chand 420 Khopker, S. R 419 Service 410 Girgaum. 410 Gombay. 410 Gombay. 411 Gland 412 Gombay. 413 Gombay.		415	Khanna, Tarachand H, B A	Pearl Merchant	Bombay.
417 Khare, Mahadeo Yifhal Mukhter Valil Malegaon, Nasik. 418 Khare, T. D Auditor Girgaum. 429 Khim Chand Lel Chand Khopker, S. R Service Bombay.		416	Khure, L. G , B A. (Cantab)	Publicist	do.
418 Khare, T. D. Khom Chand Lal Chand Service Grgaum. Khopker, S. R. Service Grgaum. Bombay. do.			Khare, Mshadeo Vithal	Mukhtear Vakil	Malegaon, Nasik.
419 Khm Chand Lat Chand Service Bombay.			Khare, T. D.	Auditor	Girgaum.
420 Anopker, S. M. Service do.			Khim Chand Lai Chand		
		420	плоркет, с. п.	Det. 106	au.

No	Name	Profession	}	Addre•s
121	Kochar, L. D., B.A	Tanning 1 xpe	rt.	Bombay.
422	Lol ite, Dhondi Rioji	Agriculturist	}	Walwa, Satara
425	Koparkar, Ye-hwant Ganesh,	Pleader	.	Dhulia
424	BA, LLB Kowjalgi, Shriniyasrao Venketrao, BA, LLB.	High Court Pleader		Brjapur.
125	Kuberdas Hargovinddas	Business		Ahmedabad.
426	hulkarni, Govind Hanmant	Land holder		Belgaum
427	hulkarni, Govind Hanmant Kulkarni, Sakharam Romehandra	Money lender	•	Khirvadi, Nasik
425	Kulkerm, Vinayak Yadavrao	Pleader		Islampur, Satur
429	Rumb are, Govind Rumchandra	Agriculturist		Bijapur
430	Lichmandas, B	Troder		Benares
431	Lachna Naram -	Contractor	•	Sinta Cruz
434	Lall, C B Lall, C B (Mrs)	Merchant	٠	Bombay.
410	Loll, C B (Mre)	l. ·		do
414		Business	٠	do
435		Merchint	•	do
136		do	•	do.
437		do	٠	do.
438		do	:	i go
440		do	:	do
141	Do Teso	do	:	do
445	Lam Didibhoy, B Lamge, Shiuta Ram Chimage Lampindas Lilchand	Service		do.
443	Lames. Shanta Ram Chiman	Contractor		do
44	Laxmandas Lilchand	Broker		do
443	(Srimsti)			Poons
446	dam	Contr ctor	٠	Bombay No 2
44		Merchant		Bhayudar
44	BA, LCE	Lugiueer	•	Lashkar, Gwalio
44		•		Jharia
43	0 Lilidhar, S Loy Sampat			Bombay.
45		1		Fort, Bombay.
45	J Makinji, Madhivid	1.10 1		Vadgadı
45		1	•	Bombay.
41	5 Maharaj hishan	10	_	Santa Cruz
40		Merchant		do
40	BA	Pleader	•••	Relgaum.
41	8 Malek Ruhim Jailor	1		n. 1
41	y Main Shantilal Tribhuvandas	Merchant	:	Bombny.
46		Publicist		Fort, Bombay. Bombay No 4
46		Merchant		do
40				Javerswad, Ahmedslad
46	34 Manaklal, Manulal, Sheth	Banker	٠.	Ahmedabad
46	o Mondal Kuberdas	Merchant		do
	G Manual Maganlal	Share broker	٠.	
	Manohardas Bhergay	Business	• •	Gamdevi.
	Marathey Narayan Sadashiv B Sc . F T S	1		Poons.
	69 Mingi Govin Iji Sheth .	Merchant	••	Bombay
4	70 Michta Gulab'an Manifel (Mrs	, .		do

			
No.	Name.	Profession	Address
471	Mehta Harpsan K , F T S	1	Rombon No. N
472	Matta Mandal R	Merchant	Bombay No 2.
473	Mehta, Maniful R Mehta, Rama Shanker		
410	Dham Chalas	Busker	1
474	Bhavam Shanler		1 .
	Mehta, Surajuial Shaichand	Irweller	
475	Mithe, H A	Merchant	do
476	Mody, A	}	Deolali.
477	Modi, Chandrult Sarabhai, B.A.	Merchant	Bombay.
478	Modi, Vrajlal Vanmali	Contractor	do. No 2,
479	Mohomed Usuf Nazim	Journalist	do.
480	Morarji, Kitansi D		do
481	Mukundis Kisturchand	Truder	do.
482	Mullin W P, BA, LLB	Professor	l ==
483	Muushi Kasadd Mamkld,		
	B \ LL B Muth: Mankehand Kishan-	}	Bombay
484	Mutha Manikehand Kishan- chard, BA, LLB,	Pleader	Ahmednagar
485	Naguid is Motte un	Merchant	Bombay.
486	Nok D K.	rectice .	
487	Nork, Health Runful	Land lord	Poons
458	Nuk Multuhu (Secomata)	121114 2014	Hyderabad Dn.
463	Nuk, Muktaba (breemata) Nak, Vaman Ram Chandra-	Land lord	do do
490	Nakhoda, Amirbhoy Usman-	do	Surat
	bhoy	0	}
491	Nandal Manchharam	Share broker	
492	Nippoo, Velji Lakhamsi, BA, LLB	Pleader	Bombuy No 3
493	Narielwila, Hiralal Harjivan	Merchant	Broach
494	Norselwala, Ichhalaxmi Hirolol Mre)		do.
495	Nargund, Javarno Shrinivas- rao B A , LL B	Pleader and Muni-	Bagalkot, Bıj upur.
416	Narminala, M A	Land lord	Suret
497	Narotamdas Bhanji		Bombay.
994	Narst, Gordhandas Jampadas	Merchant	do
499	Vancar Ilmarcar	Broker	do
500	Nensey Umarsey Nicholson, B K, BA, LL B	Valil, High Court	do
501	Oke, Narayan Janardan, BA,		Dhulta.
	LLB.	l'leader	
502	Pukwasa, Multi Mangaldas	}	Bombay
503	Pakrasa, Mangaldas	Solicitor	do
504	Palnithar, Ganesh Hari	} . [do No 2.
505	Pandya, Ambilal Bapolal,	Pleader	Ahmed ibad
506	Danada Vanumal Rochaldas	Broker	Bombay.
507	Dane Roghuburdatta	Business	do.
508	Paranjpe, Shivaram Mahadesa,	Publicist	Poona .
599	I littlestri ommen B.	Werehant	Palghar, Thina
510	Paregaonkar, S G.	Agriculturist	bangammar, Distt Nagar
	Barel h Kantilal B	Banker	Bombay.
511	Parekh, Kantilal B	Doctor	do.
512	Parckh R H , L W S Parckh R and Mohandas	(outractor	do No 2
513	Parekh Kalifa Monach		Islampur, Distt
514	Patanker, Naray in Canesa,	!	Satara Wai, Distt Satara
513	Patanker, Shankar Mahadera	do	Dien Dania
	1		

~~	<u></u>		
No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
-10	Detail Dealthurian V	Business	Ghat Kopar, Thans.
516 517	Patel, Parbhudae V Patel, Shapsorji B	601	Nargol.
.18	Patel, Shapsorji B Patel, Shaparji Dhicaji		do
519	Datal Vallable blog P	Barrister	Ahmedabad,
20	Patel, Vallable blas P Patel, V. J., The Hon ble Mr.	Advocate	Bandra.
.120	Bar-at Law	and the second	
521	Pitigara, Thakordas D	Stenographer	Gualior
p22	Patwardhan, Han Kishava	High Court	Ahmednagar.
,,,,,	TTS RA LLB.	Pleader	
523	Patwardhan, Moreshwar	High Court	Bombay No. 2.
	Patwardhan, Moreshwar Padmakar, BA, LLB.	Pleader	1
524	Parse, Ganesh Abage	Cultivator	Mongrul Dastgir,
	(,	{	Berar.
525	Petit, Dinshwa M. The		Bombay.
	Hon'ble Sir, Bart		} _
326	Petit Jehanmy Bombanii	Merchant	_ do.
-127	Phylins, Anant Vasudeo	Landlord	Poons.
525	Pholins, Anant Vasudeo Pholisk, Dittatraya Atmaram, B 4, LL B	Pleader	do.
	BA, LLB	ł., .	i
529	1 mater 11 %.	Merchant	Hubli.
330	Phank, Krishnaji Moreshwar	Pleader	Poona.
531		Landlord	do
-00	Ganesh	17	Dombor.
532		Merchant	Rombay.
539	Ganpatean	ob	do.
31:			5 5.
53			3 a-
31	G Por cha. Vijavsinha Govindi	do.	10-
53		1	Bombay
	Tribhovandas (Mrs.)		1
33	8 Pranyean Purushottam		Bhayudar.
ె		. Trader	. Girgaum, Bombay.
74		***	Bombay.
54		·	Aligarb, U. P.
	C Ridha Kishen Saba, Seth		Bombay.
	11 10	Date Confessor	, Girgaum. Bombay.
			n
	Bamehandra, Gharpure Dattatraya, M A , B Sc.	1 rolessor	
5	46 Ramehandra Lalchand	Broker	. Bombay.
	47 Ramdas Krishna .	Journalist	. do
5	48 Rameshwarpratap Singh,	Zamındar	
	Kunwar, BA.	1	10
	149 Ramp, Ranchhod B	. Merchant	Bombay.
	551 Ranade, Mahadeva Laxma	Shop Leeper	
	BA J.J. B	Pleader	Satara.
	552 Ranchhoddas, Bhavan, Shet	h Banker	
	150 Rummyrayan Goenka 151 Banade, Mahadeva Laxma BA, LLB 15652 Runchhoddas, Bhavan, Shet 1553 Rauchhoddas, Bhavan, Shet	Merchant	. Vijalpur, Distt.
	(.*		Broach,
	554 Ranglal		Ramgath, Sikar.
	555 Ratifal Dhirajram		Bombry.
	506 Raulal Hardal 507 Rayal, Shankar Prasad	Business .	Ahmedabad.
	Chbaganlal	Merchant .	. Broach.
	5-18 Rehman, A.	do	Bombay
	559 Rukshmanibai Desai	Manager, Malol	Kladia, Disti
	(Shrimati)	Vid; alaya	Ahmedabad.
	560 Sabnia, Dinker Dattatry aye	Lawyer	Bandra.
	MA, LLB.	ì	1

No	Name,	Profession.	Address
561	Sangani, Rasiprasad	Clerk	Rombay.
	Ambuprasad, B A.	I	, -
562	Sanghyi Tapulas Durlabdas	Merchant	
563	Sant, Dinkar Madhara Sant, Madhara Bapajee	Clerk	
564	Sant, Madhara Bapajee	Assistant	do.
1		Serretary.	1
1	1	Lonference	t
565	Sahsrabudhe P G.	***	
366	Sathave, Dr. D. D		llomlay.
567	Sathaye, Dr. D D Sathaye, Ramalan (Mrs.)	(,	do.
568	Savarkar, Narayan Damodar,	Dentist	Girgsum.
	L.M.S. (Hon.) L.C.P.S.		1 "
569	Sawant, J. M., B.A., LL B	Pleader	Sholapur.
570			. 10 1"
571	Shah, Chimanlal Chaganlal Shah, Devachand Motichand	Cotton-Broker	do.
572	Shah, Devachand Motichand	Busmes	do.
573	Juan, M. C	Broker	10.
571	Shamji Vallabhdas		do.
575	Shamaundar Hardeodas	Business	do.
576	Shankerlal Manulal	do	Ghatkopar.
577	Shevade, Ganesh Baburao	Land holder	Kalghatgi.
578	Shivnarayan Saligram	Merchant	Sangamnar,
579	Situldas Turthdas	Broker	Abmedingar. Bonday. Abmeditud.
580	Solomon, Sarah J. F. Mes	1110411	Ahmedahad
581	Solomon, Sarah, J.L. Mrs Soman, Ramchandra Ganesh	Pleyler	Ahmedstud. Satara.
582	Sukhades, I. N. B.A	Merchant	Dellu
533	Sukhdee, I. N., B.A Sukhdee, I. M.S	Merchant Doctor	
581		Pleater	Bar-a, Sholapur.
	Pandharinath, BA., LLB	_	
585	Surather, Madhas, Maral	Doctor .	Bomby.
58G	M.D. Snamiji Akandananji		
547	Tambul. Ale Gundooldes	Agriculturist	Walne, Satara.
533	Tamboh, Ala Gundoobhu Tandan, Bida Presad	Business	Santa Cruz.
589	Tarini Presad Sinha	Business	Bombay.
590	Teju, Thakersy Feju, Virji	Merchant	Mandyı, do.
591	Teju, Virji	do.	do
593	Teling, Pandharmath	***	Bombay.
	Kashinath, M.A., LL.B., Thakker, A.V., L.C.E Thuker, Budoodai Dharamsi		da, No 1
593	Thicker, AV, LCE		40, 50 1
591	(Mr.)		•••
395	Thacker Balkrishna	Publicat	Peons
	Panduring	1	
395	That ar Bhogalal Trabhasandas	Bitemess	Al-n-dala i
597	Thacker, Dharama Jetlaha	Solator	Burit 13
	MA, LLB		Ahrre lata 1
202	Thekore, Ganguerraroop	•••	MIN (14/4)
399	Palmayati Chimenlal (Mrs.) Thakare, Nirmala Thakare		Khain,
	(Semestri)		Ahn clairs !
ተርብ	Thakar, V. M	To be	Ahr ednigie
COL	Tribhawan lis Pramis	State to ber	Frimlar
(0)	Tri' kel ie, V. S. De, L M S. Trippilli, Pamani	€? il •€	4,
(05	Tripathi, l'amani Gearn ¹⁾ annam	Brances .	tergents
chi	(receptor and and the Trans. It I also R	Meriant	l'anint.
603	Trivi li I slp B Tulpule, Hervithal, B A',	Parter	Perts.
200	11 B.		
			• •••

No	Name -	Profession	Address
606	Umachiji, Vasudeo Shrimivas, L M S	Medical Practitioner	Gudag, Dharwar.
607	Umer, Soban	Merchant	Bombay,
608	Upadhya, 1 B.	Trader	do.
	Usman, Haji Essa Haji	Merchant	do.
610	Vabile, Manadeo Govind		Ahmednagar
bli .	Vaidya, Chintamani Vinayak MA, LLB	Retired State Officer	Kalyan, Thans
612	Vaidya, N V	Share broker	Girgium, No 4.
613	Vaidya, P. Vishnu	Pleader	Thana
614	Vaidya, Womanrao D.	Physician	Bombay, No 2.
615	Vaishampayan, Ganesh Hari	Pensioner	Thana
616	Vakil, Chhopabhai A , B.A., LL B	Solicitor	Bombay,
617	Vakil, Dwirkadas Chotelal	Broker	do
618	Valil, Madanial Hardevram, B A		Gopipura, Surat
619	Vallabhdas, Govindji		Bombay
620	Vallabhdas Tulsidas	Landed Proprietor	Tardeo, Bombay
621	Vaze, Shridhar Ganesh, B A.	S. of I Society	Poons
623	Velkar, Motiram Balkrishna, L M S	Physician	Girgaum, Bombay.
623	Venket Ram, R		Bombayt No 1.
824	Vijayanker, Ramrao Ganpatrao	Merchant	do
625	Vinayakrao, Keshorao V A		Jambag, Hyderabad
626		Photographer	Bombay, No 4.
627	Virkar, 5 G	Service	·
628	Versi Khiasey	Merchant	Bombay.
629		, do	do
630 631		Head clerk	T do
031	Balkrishna, B A , LL B	Pleader .	Dhulta,
682	Wadekar, Ramchandra Kesheva	Trader	90
633		Share broker	Girgaum
634	Wasudeo, S V.		Bombay.
635	Yamak, GI		do.
63	Yajuik, Shrilal Maniklal	Yarn broker	do
637	Yernvadekar B W	Business	Poona
	3	•	

No	Name	Profession		Adiress
	В	JRMA	T	
۳s	Ahmed Maula Dawood, Haji	Merchant		70 Meghul Street,
619	Bhimani Mr A R	do	. 1:	Rangoon Rangoon
(40	Chinas, Mr P B	do	. [do
CH	Dis, Jyotish Ranjan, Bur at I iw	Advocate		32 Park St , Rangson
642	Ghulam Hussun Mull	, do	. :	254, Dalhousie
C13	Hargobindas Bhai Laidas Bhai	do Rice Merchant	1	Street, Rangoon I at goon
fł,	Madanut Mr Y	Journalist		d,
F46	Mamsa Mr M D K	Merchant	٠.	do
617	Munm, Mr I M	do	•• 1	do
648	Musa Mall	do	•••	254, Dalli mur 't ,
643	Muss, Mr W H 5	do		Lar join do
650	Shan, lim, Mr D G	Doctor and Merchant	1;	70, Moghul Street, I mg wn

xlir			FATEAL PROVINCES
No	Nume.	Profession.	Address
	CENTRAL I	PROVINCES.	,
651	Abhyankar, Moreshwa, Vasudeo, Barat-Law	Advocate	Nagpur.
652	Abkar, Narayan Rangnath,	High Court Pleader	do.
653	B A , B, L. Bechon Lal Ojha	Malgazar	Mandla.
654	Bem Prashad Singu, Seth	Merchant and	Jubbulpur.
655	Bhakre, Y. R.	Shastri	Nagpur.
656	Bhikre, Y. R. Bhide, Balwant Annat	Merchant	Nagpur.
657	Bhimras Chowdbars	do	Betul.
658	Bhimraj Chowdhari Bobde, Manohar Ramchandra B.A., LL B.	Plender	Nagpur.
659	Bramharaksha, Gangadhar	do	do.
660	Chande, Mahadeo Kashinath B.A., LL.B.	do.	Khamgaon, Berar.
661	Chedilal Thakur, M.A. (Oxon)	Advocate and Landlord	Akaltara, B. N.
662	Chimote, M. N.	Printer	Nagpur.
663		Medical Practi-	do.
664	Cholkpur, Maroti Vitholea	Service	Katola, Nagpur.
665	Chotelal Banıa	Contractor	Akaltara, B. N.
660		Pleader .	Bilaspur.
667	B.A., B.L. Deo, Ganesh Ram Chandra L.M.S	Medical Practi-	Nagpur.
668	Deshmukh, Balwant Raghav, B A , B L,		Chanda.
66	9 Deshuande D M	Landlord .	Sındı, Wardha. Arvi, Wardha.
67	o Deship inde S D	. (Halouzar	Arvi, Wardba,
67	I Dhabey, W. H., LLB.	Plewler	Nagpur.
67	2 Dharmadhikari, Dhundraj V		Nagpur. Pindhurua.
67	3 Dighuraskar, Rajeshwar Vithal	Landholder	Bilaspur.
G7		Pleader	Chhindwara.
67	5 Gopaldas	Burege .	Raipur.
67	LLB	Pleader	Parkies, Sugar,
G	7 Gower Shanker		}
		Valenzar	Pandhurus, D:
6	80 Hamigi Lal Seth	Merchant and Schukar	Kareinghpur.
6	81 Hatti, Ganesh Ram Chandra		Bilispur.
	82 Hatti, Wasudeo Waraim .	do	Rupur.
	83 Herleker, Vishnu Narayan,	Pleader	
6	BA, LLB Jamnalal Bijij, Rai Bahadui Seth	, Merchant	Wardha.
f	85 Jekaday, Anandrao Krishna	n Poet '	Nagpur.
	586 Jog, Parshrim Ganesh	1 on Contractor	i do,
•	557 Kanhaya Lel Brijpura, B A	., Pleader	
_	J 24 5,		1

No	Name	Profession	Address
688	Kishiram Tewari	Valguzur and	Sohagpur Dist Hoshangabad
649	Kekatp ire, Gangadhar G	Malgazar .	Pandhurus
610	hekatpure Moresh var Ramrao	d	do
(41	helkar, 8 dashiv Waman, BA, LLB	Pleader .	Katol Nagpur
692	BA, LLB Kelkar, Vishuanath Vinayak, BA LLB	Pleader	Nigpur
673	Rangan Par Ties, net	Shop Leeper	Damoh
£9.	Madan Mohan Pın le	Banker	Katnı
690	Madhav Rao Sapre B A	Literary	Raspur
646	Mangulal laun	Grain dealer	h ha idwa
107	Man Mal Locher BA LLB	Pleader	Narsinghpur
698	Musra Luxman Presad G	Court Agent and Cultivator	
699	Modi Nathuram H ralal, BA, LLB Mojilal Singhai	Pleader	Narsinghpur
700	Mojilal Singhai	Merchant	Saugor
701	Moonje Balkrishna Sheoram Dr., L.M.S Mule M.N., B.A., LL.B	Medical Practit oner	Nagpur
702	Mule M N, BA, LLB	Pleader	Nagpur
703	Munilal Gupta	General Verchant	Akaltara, B N R
704	Murlidhar Dube	Contractor	Demoh
70 a	Varayan Datt Jha	Malguzur	Mundla
706	Nagorao Deshmukh	Malguzar	Lalmeshwar
707	Ogale, G A	Ld tor 'Maharastra'	Nagpur
708	Punch Lhede W D Dr WCPS (Null) LMS	Physicita	Katol Nagpur
-09	Pande Raglurath Prasad, B 1 LL B	Plender .	Jubbulpur
710	Parbite h V	Landlord	Pandhurua D st
711	Parbite M V	l andlord	do
712 713	Parbati Bai Brimhrakshash Mrs Patel Biliram Vithoba Bari	Landlord and	Nagpur Khamgaon
714	Pathak Umesh Dutt MA,	Merchant Pleader	Mandla
"ls	LL M Potey K A BA, LL B	Pleader	Nagpur
716	Raj olal Sharma	Zammdar	Nas dgaon State
717	Ramchandra Singai Seth	Mercha et and Sahukar	Jubbalpur
718	Ramkrishna BA LLB	Pleader	Chb ndwara
719	Sab vakar Govind Ganoba	Malguzar	Arv Wardha
*20	Sammit Singh Thakur	Landlord	Lot a Bilaspur
721	Shambhu Davalu Musra L.L.R.	Pleader	Saugor
22	Shastri Jaswant Bapurao Shr nandan Lal Singbai Shukdeo Prisad Tewari	Sanskrit Teacher	Alot Akolı
723	Shr nandan Lal Singbai	Malguzar	Khusai, Sangor
774 725	Shukdeo Prisad Tewari Subhedar, Wasudeo Venkatesh	Rel g ous teacher Malguzar	Laxm pur, Saugor
726	Subhedar Y G	đo	Nagpur
727	Tengwaya H S BA,	Pleader	do
728	Subbedar Y G lengwaya H S BA, LLB, C M Thacker The Hon ble R S C M, Bar at Lav Telang R M L T M S Upadhey, K M	Advocate	Raipur
^29	Telang R M LT MS	Plyscan	Chanda
730	1 27 . 11 - V 36	Mag zar	Nagpur

No.	Name.	Profession.	Address.
731 732 733	Upadhey, Raghunath Ganesh Vasodkar, Ramakunt Govind Vaidya, Narayan Kashinath, B A., B.L.	Engineer	Nagpue Khamgaon. Nagpur.
734 745 736 737	Vaidya, Vridhi Chand Vyns, Pannalal S. Warey, Ganput Rao	Agriculturist	Wardha. Khamgaon. Bilaspur. Pandhurua, Dist. Chhindwara.

DELHI AND AJMER MERWARA XIVII					
No	Name	_	Profession.		Address
	DELHI AND	ΑJ	MER-MEF	W	ARA.
	Note-1 Where no town is ,, 2. Names in italics d	mer enot	ationed it should to Members of th	be t a R	inderstood to be Delhi. eception Committee.
739	Abdul Alım	•••	Merchant		B dlimaran.
739	Abdul Haq	•••	Cap Merchant		
740	Abdul Ghani	•••	do		do
741	Abdul Hakim	•••	Dentist	• •	
742	Abdul Husun	•••			do
743	Abdul Jabbar	***	do	•	Bullimaran
744	Abdul Jahl, Sheikh	•••	do	••	Chandni Chauk
745 746	Abdulla, M. Abdul Karım	•••	do.	••	do Dallanana
747	Abdul Qadır	•••	do.	•••	
718	Abdul Rahim, S.		do.	***	
749	Abdul Rahman	•••	do.	•••	
750	Abdul Salam	•••	do.	•••	
751	Abdul Samad	•••	- do.	•••	Sadar Bazar
752	Abdul Wahab	•••	do	•••	
753	Abdul Rahman Siddiqi,		do	•	c/o Dr Anson
754	MA, LLB Abdul Rahman, Dr, M.	В,	Medicine	•••	Fatehpuri
755	Ch B (Edin) Abe Ram, Ch		Agriculturist		Narela Delhi
756	Abdul Kaem Mahdoodi	•••	Zamındar	•••	1 75 1 75 1
757	Abdul Khair Mowdoodi	•••		***	do
708		•••		***	Ballimeran
759	Acharya, M K.	•••	Publicist	٠٠.	
760	Adu Rom Chowdhara	•••	Agriculturist	•••	Dist Hissar
761	Agrawal, C M.	•••	Service	***	Ajmer
762	Ahsan Ilahi	•••		:::	Ballimaran Machhliwalan
763 764	Ahsan ul Haq, Sh Aymal Khan Hahz Moham	•••	Publicist Physician		Ballimaran
102	mad. Hakim, Hazin al Ma	,lk	* Hyarcani	•••	Diminimum
765	mad, Hakım, Hazıq ul Mu Ajudhıa Nath Pandıt	•••	Merchant	٠.,	Farukhabad
766	Ajudha Prasad	•••	Draper	•••	Ballimaran.
767	Andha Presed	•••	Merchant	•••	Tamaku Katra
768		•••	Service	٠.,	Nat Sarak.
769	Aliania, Sheikh	***	Merchant	••	Galı Kasım J in Katra Khushalrui
770 771	Alopi Prasad Kapur Alopi Prasad	••		•••	Clock Tower
772		:::		***	Kucha Brijnath
773	Amar Chandra Vyas		Service	••	Aımer
771	Amar Nath				Chandas Chauk
775	Amar Nath Bhasker, B S	Sc,	Business	•••	Raisina.
776	Ambalal Joshi	••		•••	Ajmer.
777		•••	do	•••	Chandni Chank
778		•••	Merchant Physician		Kucha Patirum Gali Anar
779 780		••			Matia Mahal
781				}	Chaori Bazar
782	1 1 Th		•••		***
783	Anandi Pershad, B A.	. 1		ı	Agmer
784	Anantha Krishna Iyer, N	N	Superintendent, Reception Cor		Chandm Chauk

Superintendent, Reception Com-mittee Office

No	Name.		Profession		Address.
785	Anoop Singh		Service		Katra Mashrod.
786	Anenn, Dr., M.D., M.S.	•••	Doctor	•••	Fatchpura
787	Anf flusain	•••	Journalist	•••	Darwesh Press.
784	Arjundas	•••	Broker	•••	Nui Sarak
.783	Arjundas Lain	•••	Merchant	•••	Katra Kutbuddin, Kucha Chelan,
790	And Ali, M , Bar-at-Law	•••	Advocate	•••	Kucha Chelan.
791	Asa Ram	***	Merchant	***	Chanda Chauk.
792	Asa Ram Agrawal	•••	Benker	***	Khari Baoh.
793	Atma Ram Agrawal	•••			Sadar Buzar.
794	Atrılal Laljı Bola	•••	,		Chaori Bazar.
791	Aya Ram	•••	Service	***	
796	Azız Hasan Naqshbandı	•••	Journalist	•••	Delhi.
797	Bahoo Lal		Merchant	***	Malissara.
798	Baboo Lal		ინ	•••	Katra Shahanshahi
793		•••			
	Baboo Lal	•••		•••	
801	Bibu Mal	•••	do.	***	do.
203	Babu Ram Babu Ram	•••	Merchant		Shahdara.
803	Bibu Ram	•••	do	•••	Directia
505	Babu Ram	•••	M. Engineer		Parashkhana,
		•••	Service	• • • •	Kuch i Bibi Ganhar,
867	Raba Ram	••• (Auctioneer	***	Kucha Mahajana. Chaura Bazar.
808	Babu Bawal	:	Service	***	Chauri Bazar.
*110	Badr ul Islam, B.A., LL	B.,	Advocate]	Sadar Bazar.
809	(Cantab) Bur -at-Law Bagru Mal	.]		1	
810	Bail Nath	•••	Merchant	···	Katra Shahanshahi
811	Roy Nath	•••	Broker		Nat Sarak
812	Ban Nath Ban Nath Gupta	***	Merchant	***	Tumaku Katra.
813	Balak Ram, Pandit		do Physician	•••	Nai Sarak
814	Bala Pershad		Rd Police Ins	-:-	Chhipiwara. Kucha Patiram.
815			Business	ptr.	Ruchi Luttram.
810	Baldeo Das Baldeo Iras	•••	Merchant	•••	Katra Cholan,
817	Baldeo Sahu Baldeo Sahu	•••	do		Khuria II P
818		•••	Land holder		Khurja, U. P Pahari Dhirij
520	Billabh Ram	•••		***	Katra Asharii.
8:1	Balloo Mal Ralkishen	•••	Businers	•••	
822	Balkrishna .	•••	Merchant		Chandni Chaul.
823	Balkershna Das.	***	Land lord	***	Katra Nil.
824	Balkrahna Musma	•••		•••	Katra Pairan.
825	Balkrishna husma Balmukand	•••	bervice	••••	Katra Nil. Katra Pairan. Pipol Mahadesa, Katra Nil Ajmer Gate
826	Banarai Das	***	Pensioner Zamindar	•••	Valle 211
827	Benarsi Day	•••	Broker	•••	Almer Gate
824			Merchant		Gult Anar Katra Shahanshahi,
823	Banara Das .	•••	Merchant Trader Merchant	•••	training that that and the
810	Banarsi Das .	•••	Merchant	1	Chandas Chank,
832	Danarat Das Jain				Vakilmira.
833		***	i merchant	!	Vakiljuira. Darcelu
831				••• }	Khari Buoli
	Banwan Lal	٠		•••	Darcela Khari Baoli Burn Bastion Rd.
816	Banwara Lal	•••	Merchant	1	hatm lamaka
517	Banes Dhar	***	f also	•-	Unaori Bazar.
924	Ranas Dha-		Business	•••• }	Burn Reston #1
\$23	Diani, their	•••			Chaori Bezer. Katra Kutha Idin. Burn Bastion II I. Inahipur, Nami- tal
847	Cann Lal	•••	Service !		Khari Pach
511	Badri Parcha Busheshar Nath		Broker		Chandra Chant
- 45	l Busheshar Nath Busheshar Nath	•••	Mambana		Chaint Breat.
			da		Chandra Chask,

Nο	Name.		Profession		Address
844	Busheshar Nath		Merchant		Kashmere Gate
840	Basheshar Nath	•••		urt	Chundni Chauk,
846	Ba-heshar Nuth		Merchant	••	Sidar Bizir
547	Bustirum Davey	•••	Cashier		Allahabad Bank.
848	Basileo	•••			Chaori Bazar
849 (Basdeo		Merchant	٠	\
SaO	Basdeo Prasad Sharma, P		do	•	Peepal Mahadev.
851	Bashir Hasan, B A , LL B		Pleader		1
652	Behari Lal Behari Lal, BA, LL B Behari Lal Rastogi Behari Lal Bhalal Bhatt	•••	Merchant Pleader	••	Katra, Kutbudda
853	Behari Lal, BA, LL D	•	Verchant	••	Beawar Chandu Chauk
894	Behari Lal Bhailal Bhatt	•	do		Lucha Contus
855	Beli Ram Pandit		Service	•	Lucha Sanjog rai
836	Beni Lal		Merchant	•••	Chandas Chank
857	Bent Pershad Mehra		do		Ballimaran
805	Bent Madhai Misra			•••	Direchi
5 79 860	Basheshwar Nath Landan			• • •	Allahabad Bank
861	Bhagarat Mal				Gandi Gali
862	Bhagwandas		Merchant		Baidwara
863	Bhagwandas .	•••		•••	
864	Bhagwandas		do	•••	Katra Kutbuddin
863	Bhagnan Singh		Contractor	•••	Tarashkhana
866	Bhagwatt Pershad		Zamındar	٠.	Azmer Gate
867	Bhairon Pershad	••	Service	•••	Nai Sarak
368	Bharat Singh	•••	Agriculturist	•••	Bankuer, Delhi.
869	Bhargara, G S Bhargava, M M	٠.	Auditor	••	Ajmer
870	Bhargava, M M	***		•	_do_
871	Bhilam Sim	***	Service	•••	Nai Sarak
872	Bhimsen	•••	do	•••	hatra Barian
673	Blum Sen, Dr, LCPS a	nd	Medical		Hauz kezi
874	HIMS Bhim Singh		Agriculturist		Kadıpur, Dıstt Delhi
875	Bhola Nath	•••	Merchant	•••	
876	Bhola Nath		Service		Dharampura
377	Bhola Nath		Jeweller		
878	Bhola Nath		Coal Merchant	•••	Azmer Gate
879	Bhola Nath	••	Shop keeper	•••	Dareeba
880	Bhola Nath Rastogi	•••	do.	•••	Chandni Chank
851	Bibban Lal		Service		Masjid Khajur
882	Bijey Rum Paliwal	• •	Trader	•••	Dareeba Katra Choban
883	Bilas Kai	٠,	Merchant Cloth Merchant		Katra Nil
854	Birkoo Mul		Service		Katra Alladia
885	Bishambar Dyal	••		::-	Allahabad Bank
886	Bishambar Dyal Bishambar Dyal		Business		
887 888	Bishambar Dyal, B A			**	Ajmer
889	Bishambar Nath		Merchant	•••	Direeba
890	Bishambar Nath, J R.	***	do.	••	Nai Sarak.
891	Bishambar Nath		do	••	•••
392	Bishambar Nath Gautam		Cloth Agent	•••	~
893	Bishambar Nath Gupta	•••	Business	•••	Galı Samosan.
894	Bishambar Nath Qilewala		Contractor	•••	Chaori Bazar, Katra Nil
895	Bishan Chand Misra	•••	Merchant do	•	Clock Tower
896	Bishan Lal Raina	•••		***	Katra Nil
897	Bishan Sarup Bishan Sarup, B A , LL E		Pleader		
898	Bishan Singh	•••	Business	:	c/o S D & Co
	Bismillah Abin	::	1 1 1	: 1	Chanden Chank
900	Bose, Kumud Bındhu Bose, S. N., B.A., B.L.		do Pieader		Dureeba

No	Name.		Profession).	Address
503	Brahma Dutta Sarda		Service		Ajmer
901	Brij Behari Lal		do	•••	
900	Brij Gopal	•••	Merchant	***	
900	Brij I al	***	Clerk	•••	Gunda Gala.
907	Bru Lal	•••	Broker		
905	Brij Lal Brij Lal Brij Lal hejriwal	.,.			Delhi Gate.
909	Bri Lal	••	Business		Non barak
910	Brij Lal hejriwal		Service		hatra Asbarfi.
911	Bru Loi Kahwai		Trader	•••	Darceba
912	Brij Mohin Lal	٠.	Arnst		
91 >	Budhu Mai		Merchant	***	Chandra Chank. Directa
914.	Budh Seu	•••	d)	•••	Direin
910	Budh Sen Budh Sen Rastogi	***	do		Sudar Bizar
916	Budh Sen Rastoga	•••	Business	•••	Chanden Chauk.
317	Bulaqı Das Jam	•••	Merchant	•••	Katra Namab Sahib
915	Bunda Mal		do.	•••	
919	Butn Mul		do.	•••	
920	Chagan Lal Jas Chand	•••	do.	•••	Na Sarak
971	Chaman Lal	•••	do.	••••	
922	Chandan Singh Osnal		do	•••	Azmer.
923	Chand Laran Sarda, Kun	ıar,	Plender	•••	Ajmer.
921	BA, LLB. Chand Kishan		Service	***	Pipal Wahadev.
92a	Chandu Lal	•••	Merchant	***	Sadir Bazar
946	Chandu Lal		Agent	***	Masjid Khajar.
927	Chantu Lal, MA, (Ox Bar at Law	on)	Advocate		Dharampura.
998	Chandu Mal	•••	Service	•••	Singer Co.
929	Chandu Mal	•••	Merchant		Armer
930	Chand Narain Mathur	•••	do		Chandra Chank
931	Chandrika Prasud, Rai Sahab		Landlord	•••	Ajmer. Chandni Chauk. Jonesgunj, Ajmer.
9 22	Ched: Lal	•••	Zamındar	•••	Kashipur, Nami-
933	Chhajju Mal		Merchant		Diarampura.
904	Chajju Singh, P	•••	Landlord	••	Delhi
910			Attor		Domanto
936	Chiman Lat	••	Merchant		Chaon Bazar.
937 938	Churiguddin		do		Ballimaran.
933	Chote Lal	•	do		Choon Bazar. Ballimaran. Valdpura
940	Chote Lul Chote Lul		Shroft	••) . ••••
941			Broker	***	Gandi Gali,
942			Merchant do	• •	Beawar, Aymer
913	Chunt Lal	•	do	***	
344	Dulip Singh	:.	Service	•	Dareeba c/o R B Sultan
945			Merchant	į	Singh
946	Daulat Ram Barrat	• •	do	•••	0
947	Daulat Ram Jam		do	*	Gandi Gali
948			Banker	••••]	Katra Alladia Direebi
919	Deoki Nandan		Merchant		Chandna Chauk
950 951	Deputy Mal		do	-::1	do do
952	Desai, K 1		Business		Burn Bastion Rd
953			House work	•••	do.
954	Deva Dutta Latarya, B A		Zommdar Educationist	:::	Pahasu, U P Secretary, Girls'
911	Deoki Nandan		ĺ	1	School
956			Merchant do	*	Darceba Katra Alim
			1	- 1	

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No	Name		Professio	n	Address
957	Devi Chand Jun		Service		Galı Anır.
958	Devi Dass Mehra		do		Gandı Galı
9 .9	Devi Lill Khandelwal		Business	•••	Sipri, Gwalior
960	Devi Praund	٠.	Trader		Latra Shahanshahi
961	Devi Prisid		do		Dareeba.
962	Devi Saliai		do		do
963	Devi Sabai	••	Shop keeper		Chandm Chaul.
964	Dham I al	••	do	**	Direeba
965	Dharam Chand	••	Zamındar		Nasirabid,
	ļ		}		Ajmer
966	Dharam Das		Shop keeper		Sardham, U P.
967	Dharam Das Paliwal	•	Merchant		Direcha
968	Dilawar Singh	•••	Medical Pr	icti	Chandm Chaul.
969	Dina Nath		Business	•••	Lhan Baoli
970	Dina Nath	••	Merchant		Chaori Bazar.
971	Dm D syal	•••	Service		Nat Sarak.
972	Diwan Chand	••	Book seller	••	Dariba
973	Diw in Chand Wadhaun	•••	Trader		Dareba Chandra Chauk.
974	Dost Mohammad		Merchant	***	Sadar Bazar
975	Daulat Lam	***	Jeweller		Jama Masjid.
	Dult Chand	•	Merchant		Khari Bioli
977	Durga Praced	***	do	••	Kucha Natwan.
978	Durga Priead Oswal	•	Landlord		
979	Dwarka Das		Merchant		Chandni Chauk.
980	Duarka Das	•••	Zammdar	•••	_ 'go-
981	Duarka Dhish	••	Merchant	•••	Dareeba.
982	Dwarka Prasad Sewak	• •	1 40	•••	Chaors Bazar.
983 981	Dwarka Prasad Dwarka Prasad Mathur		Limindir	- 1	Churiwalan.
985	Falir Chand	•	Merchant	• 1	Sadar Bazar.
986	Fatch Chand	٠,	do	}	Ohommore
987	Fakir Chand Bhargay		do.	•	Dharampura. Maliwara Ballimaran
988	Faral Elahi, Sheikh			- 1	Ballimaran
989	Fazl ud din. Maulana				Jullundher.
990	Fazi ul Hasan, Syed, Ha Mohani, BA	15rat	Journalist	•••	•••
991	Gabda Mil		Business	/	Kinner Bazar
992	Granda I al	••	Cashier		Chandni Chiuk
933	Ganjinand		Trader	1	do
991	Ganesh Das	1	Merchant	•••	Katra Shahanahaha
995	Grnesh Das		do		Chandat Chack
996	Ganesh Ram Palinal		do	-	Dareeba
997	Ganga Bishen	- !	do do		Ajmer Gate
998 999	Ganga Bishen		Contractor		Kuchı Mahajanı
1000	Ganga Bishan (Diwan)		Vakil	{	Ajmer.
1000	Ganga Ram, B 1 , I I B Ganga Naram Wal il		Broker]	B dlangran
1002	Ganga Sahar Sharina	1	Merchant	1	Naya Bans
1003	Gappu Ram		C		Ajmer
1004	Gauri Shankar	. !	Business		Chandm Chank
1005	Gur Shankar Lakhotes			nt !	•
1006	Gauri Shankar Varma, BA, Bir at Law	G,	Advocate	.)	Ajmer
1007	Ghamandi Lal	. 1	Merchant	•••	Khari Baoli
1004	Ghanel am Das	.	do]	Nara Katra
1000	Ghansham Das, P		do		
1010	Glusson Wal	1	do		Labori Gne
1011	Chicos Lal, MA, ILB	1	Intil Service		A liber
1012	Ghulam Mohamma I Gilloo Mal	-	Merchant	1	Billimstan. Kucha Mahajiri.
1013	GHIOD SIZE		-teten me	- 1	racia pianajich

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No.	Name.		Profession		Ad lress.
1014	Girdhar Das		Merchant		Beawar.
1015	Girdhari Lal, Bhailal Bhatt	•••	do		Kucha Sanjogiram.
	O 1 2 D	. 1	Contractor		
1017	C-mta S D		Service Merchant		
1018	Gogate, S. P. Gokal Chand		Merchant		***
	Gokal Chand	(do.		Chandni Chauk.
			do.		Darecha.
1091)	.3		
1022	Gopal Chand Gopal Chand Gopal Chand, B.A., LL B Gopal Dass Gopalit Oswal	!	Contractor	***	Bizar Sitaram.
1023	Good Chand, B.A., LL B		Contractor Vakil	•••	
1024	Gonal Dass	!	Merchant		•••
1025	Gordu Oswal	1	do	***	Chandas Chauk.
	Gopi Chand	!	do.		Katra Bhanes.
1027	Gon: Chand		do	•••	Kur Mandı.
1028	Gopi Chand Dhariwal, B. S	c. 1	Vakil	•••	Ajmer.
	LL B.	1		1	_
1029	Gopt Nath, Rat Saheb		Pensioner	***	
1030	Gopt Nath	••• \			Chandai Chauk.
1031	Gopt Nath	*** {	Merchant	**	Kinari Bezir.
1032	Gopt Nath Mebra		Jeneller	***	Chandni Chauk, Kucha Seth.
105	Gordhan Des	•••	Service	***	Aucha Seth.
1034	Gordhan Das Gordhan Das	***	Banker	•••	Katra Nil.
		***	Merchant	***	Chandni Chauk. Chaori Buzar,
1036		***	Broker		
	Got Mal	***	Dr)ker	•••	Gandi Gali. Naya Bans.
1038		•••	Druggist Merchant	٠.	Nat Sarak.
1040		•••		nt.	Ballimann
104		•••	Service		Nai Sarak. Ballimaran. Chaori Bazar.
101		•••	Merchant		obadi pand.
104			do.		Beawar, Ajmere. Chaori Bazar
104		•••	do	***	Chaori Bazar
104	5 (Gulzari Lal		Merchant		. Farmshalad 1° D
104	6 Gulzarı Lal Kashwal	•••	do	•••	Baidwara Street
104	7 Gulzara Mal	•••	Zamindar	***	Hauz Karı
304	Gmeiner L. Miss	***	Teacher Service Physician Merchant	***	Chhipiwara.
104	9 Gurcharan Das	•••	Service	•••	Gandi Gali.
101	Gurcharan Singh, D.	***	Physician	***	L'ahargan;
10a 10a				•••	Chinpiwara.
10:	3 Gyan Chand	•••	Janullar	•••	Mairy Mil.
10:		***	Jeneller Service	***	Azmar
10			Merchant do Zamindør Engineer Merchant	•	Haug Kati Chhipiwara, Gandi Gah, Paharganj Chhipiwara, Katri Nil, Maliwara Aymer, Ballimaran, Sadar Bazar, Kucha Chelan, Shibi Mahal, Pul Midan,
30	66 Habib ullah	•••	do		Sadar Bazar
10	o7 Habib ul Rahman		Zamındar	***	Kucha Chelan
30		•••	Engineer	••	Shirh Mahal.
10	19 Hansraj Bhatta	***	Merchant	•••	Pal Muha.
10		***	Service	••	\ a
	61 Harbhaguan Tundan 62 Harchand Rai				Chandni Chauk.
	63 Har datt Jigyasu Yajaik	•••	Merchant Updesbak	***	do. Khari Baoli,
10	Pandit Pandit	,	Obdesnie '	•••	Kuan Baou,
10	64 Hardeo Das		Auctioneer		Lucha Ghasiram.
	63 Harideva Shastri, Pandit	•	Pandit	•••	
	66 Har Gulal		Scribe	•••	Khari Baoh
	67 Harı Bhar Mukatı	•	Trader	***	
	168 Harı Nath	**	Merchant	•••	Kashmere Gate.
	69 Hari Ram	•••	l do	•••	Kutra Asharfi.
	170 Hari Ram 171 Hari Shanker Bhargaya		Service	• • • •	.1 ••
	071 Hari Shanker Bhargaya 072 Hari Shanker	••	Business	***	Katra Asharfi Bazar Sitaram.
		•••	Merchant	•••	Dazar Sitarem.
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274 (211	AND READY MARKET	_			_ ••
Nο	Name		Profe stor	a	Ad Ires
1073	Hari Shanker Gupta		Merchai t		Nas Sarak
3074	Hari Vansh		Визипезь		New Cantonment
1072	Har Niriyan		Service		Queen's Road
1076	Har Nath Rai Abannah Har Nath Sharma		Merchant		Chandni Chauk Meerut.
			Zamın Lır		Almer Gate
1079	Har Parshad Har Saran Das		do	•••	Ajmer Gate Shahdara
1050	H trak Chand		Merchant		hatra Khushalrar
1081	Hasan K N	1	Zamud r		Chandni Chaul
1082	Hasan Nazam Khwaja Hazari Lal		Publici-t		do
			Jeweller do		Baidwara do
	Haziri Lal Haziri Lal		Trader		Nu Sarak
1000	Haziri Lal Rasto, Hem Chind		Business		Chandni Chauk
1087	Hem Chuid		Jeneller		Nat Sarak
1088	Hira Das		Sadhu		Dinewala Fazilla
1089	Hira Lill		Clerk		Aj ner
1093	Hira Lall Hira Lill		Jeneller		Miliwani
1041	Hira Lill Hira Lull	•	Broker Merchant		Havelt Hyderkult
1032 1033	Hishiar Singh	٠.	Service		Gili Anar
1034	Hoti Lal	•	Merchant		Chandi i Chauk
			do		hashmere Gate
1096	Harsarındas Indar Singh Irshad Ilahi Imt az Ahmid Aban		Business		Ant Strak
10 17	Irshad Ilahı		Merchant Hale Agent		Bellemaran
1093 1099	Imt az Ahm id Aban Inaj at ul Rahu an		Merchant		Lucha Chelan Churi ralan
1100	Insur M A , H kun		do		Bira Hindurso
1101	Ish car Das	•	Jeweller		Dareeba
1102	Ishwari Datt Pandey		Service	•	Talkatora
1103	Islam ud d n	•	Merchant Service	•	Chan in Chaul
1104 1105	Iyengar, V B K Jado Rai		do		Nat Strak
1105	Jaman Nath	•	do	. 1	Tamaku Katra
1107	Jagan Nath Jagan Nath		Merchant	•	Chandai Chiuk
1108	Jamin Nath Ganiu		·		Bızır Sıtaram Dareela
1109	Jagun Vith Jati		Jeweller Service	•	Dareetti
1110	Jayat Naram Sajal Jugdish Ru		Broker	.	Ballimaran
1112	Jaca sh Ray Khannah		Sarraf	. !	Director.
1113	Juggo Mai	-	Merchant		Asharfi hatra
1114	Jagmohan Lal		Service	;]	Chandai Chauk
1110	Jadayal Jadayal Mal		Land lord	. }	Mohalla Imb
1117	Jan Govind		Contractor	-	Pipul Mahader
1118			Jeweller	. [hatra Mil
1119			Merchant	1	Chandm Chank Ajmer Merwara
11.0			Service Teweller	ļ	Dareeba.
1121			Shop keeper	- 1	do
1123	Jainti Prisa I Jetlev		do		
1124	Jairam Singh Lalev		Land lord		Pahari Dhiraj Katra Nil
1125			Service Merchant	••;	Chanden Chaul
1126			d,	- 1	do
1128	Jamna Das	•	Merchant	. }	
1129	Jamna Dis		do	1	Chan In: Chauk Subanna d
1130			Plea ler Banker	1	hatra Vil
1131			Atrice	. !	Burn Bustion P I
1133			Jeweller		Malimata
	1		ŧ	ļ	

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1134	Janki Prasid	.]	Service		c/o Rat Ikil adur Sulb u Singh
1133	lagrath Mal	į	Merchant		Lundo Chaul
1136	Jita Shanker Bhott		do		Naya Bins
1137	Jita Shanker Bhott Jawihur Lil Gui ta	1	Service		Ant Busti
1138	MA.IIB		li Lu Li	•	Agner
11 9	lanabar 5 1.h Nimm		Service		Bulware
1140	Jewa Ra 1		do		Ajmer
1111	thu nu Vid		Shop keeper		Chaori Bazur
	Jia Ram		Orsper		Labore Gate
1144	Jessa Rom Itt Mal Osnal		Contractor Verchant		Peepal Val adev
1112	Joti Prasa 1		Lamindar		Puhasu, U P
111	Litt Prase !		Merchant		Linus Bazar
1147	Joti Prasa l Khanna		do		Chhipiwari
1118	Jugal hishore		Trader		
1110	Kabul Chand Kalı Char u		Business		hashmere Gate
1130	Kali Chari a		do Sarraf		Imh Mobalia
115	l h li Rum		Serv ce		Dareebi Namital
1153	hall i Mal		Shop keeper		Nat Beets
1151	Kallu Ram		Business		Chandas Chauk.
liss	hanah a Lal		Merchant		hinari Bazar
1105	banahn Lal kanah a Lal Johree		do		Ì
3) 3	haraha lal Johreo		Jeneller		Valurara
1101	han his Lil Seth		Merchant Service		do
1110	bansı S ngh		Merchant		Ajmer Chaori Bazar
1191	Annak Smah Ch		Agriculture		Narela, Delhi
	hanwar Behare		Service		Chandni Chauk
1163	Kapoor Chand Kapoor Chand		Jeveller	- 1	do
			do (lerk		do.
LLub	hosh bosh	•	Merchant		Bhatinda Chandni Chauk
			B is ness		hinari Bazar
1164	hashi Nith		Service.		Nat Sarak
110.	Ardar N th Goe ka		do .		Chih Raht.
1161			'M-rchant		hatra lawab
11 1	Factor 15		. do		Char dan Chauk Ajmer
11	Kesho I al Kesh vanat d		Constructor		hashmere Gate.
114	Kesh vanar d Kesrichand Parakh		i ~all u		I uzilka
117	b Kewal Ram		Merchant		Burn Bastion Rd.
11"	Kewal Ram Mathur		Bu ness Merchant		Dareeba Khurd. Haveli
117			do		Jugalkishore
11	3 Khem Chand Pal val		do	•	Chh pi rara Dareeba
118	l Eiron Mal		_ do		Chandm Chauk
118	Lishan Chand		Bu ness	1	do
118	3 Kishan Chand M seer		Merchant do		Katra Mil
118	4 Aushen Gopal Chorra		Agent		do Ganda Nala
118 118	O K shen Lal		Service		Gili Pahar
118			Broker		hatra Asharfi,
118	8 List en Snoh		Merchant		Latra Barran
118	9 hishori Lal		Contractor Shop Leeper		Farashkhana. Delhi Gate
119			Service	,	Latra Nil
~***	I E short Lal Pahwal		Trader		D reeba.

No	N-une	Profession	Address
1192	Kishori Lal Sysl	Will Waisger	Mori Cate
119"	hrishna Bu Iril Ler, Miss	Teacher	Girls School
1194	Krishna Belara Lal	Business	Vat Sarak
1190	brishns Chand B Sc	Trade	- Lucian
119€	hrishn'i humar Sharma	do	Chandat Chauk
1197	Lundan Lil	Jeweller	Mulinara
	Labh Sha iker D, Dive,	Merchant	Aucha Sanjogir in
1199	Labhu Rim	Broker	h are Na
1 00	Labhu Ram Khosla	Mercl ant	Ll andni Chaul
1201	Lachman Das	do	Katra Alladia
1202	Lachmi Narun	Broker Merchant	
120 1°04	Lachmi Narun Hakim	Sarraf	h tra Asharti P pal Mabadea
1905	Lachmi Varain .	Merchant	Havelt Hyderkult
1,08	Lachmi Varain	do	march Hyderkun
120	Lachmi \ irain	Service	Gandı Galı
1209	Ladh i I im	Trader	hatra Shahanshahi
1209	Ladlı Per-had	Service	Chandm Chauk
1210	Lahori R m	do	do
1,11	Lukhmi Des, Malik	Merchant	Mori Gate
1212	Lakshmi Chand	Service	E. do
1913	Lakshmi Chind Lakshmi Chand Dhiri cal	Merchant	Katra Shahanshahi
1214 1215	Lakshmi Chand Parikh	Merchant	Ajmer
1216	Lakshmi Narsii	do	Beawar
1217	Lakshini Varaiti	Perfumer	1
1918	Lakshan Ascam	Merchant	hatra Shahanshahi
1219		Jeweller	Dareeba.
1990	Lakshmi Aarai BA LLB	Pleader	n
1291 1492	Lakshmi Varain Pl al Lakshmi Narain Shastri	Trader	Dareeba do
1293	Lal Chand Jun	Physician . Merchant	Sadar Bazar
1094		Physician	Jogiwara
1990	Lald Chand	Shop Leeper	-do
1296	Loki Nath Gupta	Verchant	Chandni Chail
1 20,	Lopi Pet d	do	Kharı Baolı
- 1228	Logi Irisal	do Ceher	Katra Allad ı Chandnı Chauk
1229	Lachmi Variun Mehra Ma lan Goj al	Merchant	Katra Nil
1331	Na'n G p I	Draper	Latra Nil
1-32	Madan Lal	Mercl ant	Dareeba.
1233	Madan Lal Pand t	Broker	Aucha Chel n
1934	Madan Lal	Mer hant	Chandan Ul 1
1 35 1°36	Madan Lal	do	Nai Sarak Chandni Ch
1935	Madan Mohan Madan Mohan K 1000	Broker Service	hatra Nil
1239		B is 1 esa	Mahwara,
1.39	Madha Par had	Verchant	B rn Bast on R1
1940	Madho S n_h	Service	Ajmer
1941	Magan Lai Bhoora Di 1	Merchant	Katra Kuth 1h
1949	Mal abir Per had	do	Dareeba
1 43	Mahab r Pershad Mahal ir Perslad	Contractor Merchant	l al lpura hatra labarti
124a	Mahadev Prasad	Service	Allahabad b k
1746	Vahadev Praesd	lo,	do
1947	Mohammad Ibrah m	Merchant	Bull maren
1248	Md Ibrahim ul Pahn n	do	Chandni Ch uk
1 49	Mohammad Salum Al Maha Naram Abannal	Merchant	h stab Road
1°00 1°01	Maha Naram Abannal Maham Bhu Mil hader	Agent Verchant	Billimaran F tehpuri
1.91	Bhu Bhu		
	1		

\n	Name	Profess n	- Aldress
1952	Manuk Chand	Murch pt	Darceba Ichurd
1 31	Mat g 1 Cound Vaish	do	Ch adai Chauk
1254	Mangal I am Sharma	Couract r	Sirki nalan
1210	Man at Rai	Lau ndar	
1256	Mangat Ru Juni	51 p Leeper	hatra Alladia
1"27	Mange Lai Lothare	bervice	Almer
1258	Manharan \ath Thulal		Churi walan
1274	Manik Chard Bantl iya	Service	Aymer
1760	Manik Chai I Mannah	Merchant	Darecta,
1"61	Manik Lal Du iperia	Clerk	Ishari Baoh
1262	Mannu Lal	Business	Bas Iwara
1263	Manohar Lal	A count int	Allahalad Bank
1264	Manohar Lal John	Je reller	Chandra Chauk
1265	Manphul Chand Gupta	1 4/13	Ghazab d
1266	Manphul Chand Gupta	Business	Aucha Patiram
1268	Mathra Das Mathra Das	Mercl ant	
1 69		do	Chandni Chauk
1270	Megli Jee Nurpur Sal a Meeri Mal	Merchant	D
17/1	Mira Mal	Mercl ant	Darcebu
1979	Mrs Mal	Sural	Dharampura Duriba
19 9	111 0 1	Mercl snt	Sadar Bazar
1~~4	Mir Sugh	Agunt	do
1773	Mithan Lal	Satraf	Darcela
1 6	Mithan Lal	Shop keeper	Sadar Bazar
1-	Mithan Lal	do '	}
12.8	Mitha : Lat Ras Saheb, BA,	Valit	Ajmer
12/9	LL B Mitra Ishantosh, Dr., L M S	Med cal Practi	Nui Sarak
1980	Mitter Sam Ja n	tioner	
วิจชา	Mahram Dam	Clerk	K Bulaki Begum
1 0.3	Make at the t	Merchant do	Ma J d h hajur Cha idni Cha ik
1013	Mahamad Abdullah, Manlana	do	bucha Pandit
1 /1	Mahamad Abdullah, Maulana Mahamad Hu ar r Mahamad Hushan Mahamad Hashan	do	Chaori Bazar
14/5	Mahamad Hasha n	do	Ajmer
		do	Ball maran
1787 1285	Mahamad Ibrahum	do	Astra Asbarfi
1989		do	do
1°90		do do	Chandan Chank Phatak Hubash
1091	Mahamad Rafig	do	khan
1993	Mahamad Usman	do	Lhari Baolt
1293	Mahamad Usm in	do	Chaudni Chauk Hauz hazi
1*94	(Mahamad Yumi Han	do	Ballin aran
129 <i>3</i> 1996		do	do
1297	Nahomad Yusuf	do	Chandar Chauk
1238		do	Ballımaran
1299		do	Beawar
	LL B	Vakil	Ajmer
1300	Mohan Lal Nigi Vadia	Engineer	V 0
1331	Mool Chand	Merci ant	Von Gate Dareeba
130° 1303		do	Khari Baoh
1304		Zam odar	Chandat Chank
1 05		Merchant	do dana
1308	Moti Lal Bharmaya	liais	do
1307	Moti Lai	Merchant	Ajmer
1308	Mote Lal Agerwal	Serv ce Teacher	hutra Shahan hahi
			Ajmer

	AND ADJES MERWALA				
No.	Name.		Profession	1	Address
1309	Moti Lal				Agra.
1310	Moti Prisad Mehra, B A				
1311	Mott Ram		Merchant		
1312	Mott Ram	•••	Strvice	•••	Dharampura.
1313	Moti Run		Merchant	•••	Chandut Chaul.
13/1	Moti Rum Bhagat	•••	Service	•••) blanware
1315	Makand Lal	••	Shop keeper	•••	
1316 1317	Mukhram Mul Chand, B A.	•••	Satraf	••	Chindm Chauk.
1,18	Mul Chand Khandela d		Business		Sipri, Gualior.
1319	Mohammad al Wahidi	full:	Journ dist	•••	Della.
1370	Mumtaz ud din		Shon keeper		Ballunaran
1321	Mumtaz ud din		Merchant		
1322	Mumtaz ud din, B A.	•••			Chandm Chuak.
1343	Munni Lal Sargal	•••	Business		Katra Nil.
1324	Munna Lal Rastoga		do	•••	Chandni Chank.
1325	Munn: Lal		Merchant		Burn Rustian Dd
1326	Munni Lil Goswani	•••	Physici n		Chaore Bizer.
1337	Munni Lai Sharma	•••	i rader	•••	Katra Nil
1358	Munshi Lal	•••	Merchant	•••	Didar Birir.
1329	Munshi Lul	;:	do.	•••	Khari Baoli
1330	Munshi Lal	٠,,	Landlord	•••	Metcalle Street
1331	Munshi Ram	•••	Broker Teacher	•••	Burn Bistion Rd.
1332	Munshi Ram	•••	Shop keeper Contractor	•••	Kucha Mudas Ghazabad
1333	Murari Lal		Contractor		Gu izinom
1335	Murari Lal Rathri Murlidhar		Cloth Mercha	nt	Chandai Chank
13.6	Murlidhar	•••	Merchant		Chandm Chauk.
1327	Murli Prasad	•••	Lundlord		
	Mushtra Ahmad	***	Overseer	···	
1339	Mutsaddi Lil	•••	Contractor Merchant		1
1340	Mutsaddi Lal		Merchant	•••	Shahdara Kushinere Gate.
1311	Nabi-ul lah	•••	Service	•••	K t-hinere Gate.
1342	Nuban Singh		Alerchant		Dareeba
1343	Nagar, G L., B Sc , L T	· •••	l'e icher	••• [Kashipur,
1444	Nana Lai		Merchant Pandit		Chandon Chauk. Katra Shahanshabi.
1345 1346	Nam Chand Sharma	•••	Trader		Ratio Changusiani
1347	Nom Sukh Das	•	Merchant		Parceta
1318	Nanak Chand		Merchant Merchant	1	Turnk bahad
1349	Nanak Chand		Jeweller	,	Chandra Charl
1350	Nanal Chand		Merchant		Chaori Bizir
1351	Nanul Singh, Sardar		d٠		
1352	Nand Kishore	• • •	Jo	•••	Katra Nil.
1353	Nand Kishore Kapur		Accountant Merchint	••• {	
<i>1354</i> 1355	Nandoo Mal		Merchint Iron Pounder Trader Banker		Hauz Qızı
1336	Nannai Mal Naqu Mohammad		Trader		H ibash Khan Gate.
1357	Narain Das		Banker		Directa
13.8	Naram Das		Contractor		Kashmere Gate.
1359	Namin Singh			•••	Kadıpura, Delhi.
1360	Narbada Prisad Jain		Service	•••	Allahabad Bink. Darcelm,
1361	Navingh Das	}		•••	Darcein,
1362	Nar-ingh Dis	}	Shop keeper	•••	Labore Gate Katra Nil.
1363	Nar-nigh Datt Jhingari	***	Vierk Vierchant	•••	Billimaran.
1364 1365	Nasir ud din Nates Iyer, E. R.	,	Business	•••	Gunda Nale.
1366	Nuthoo Mal	,	Merchint	•••	Dar-lu
1367	Nathoo Ram		do.		Chandm Chauk.
1368	Nathu Lal Ghrya,	M A ,	Vakil	•••	Beauar,
	LLB	1	•	i	

No Name		Profession.		*Address	
1369	Nathu Singh Shukul		Zamindar	•••	Shahdara
1370	Nauring Rat		Business	•	Abari Bioli.
1371	Nels Ram Sharma			•••	Rohtak,
1372	Niamatullah	i	bervice		Dares ba
1373	Nibal Chand Tandan		Business	•••	
1371	Nibal Singh	***		•••	Pahari Dhiraj.
1375	Nirangan Nath	•••			Nai Sarak.
1376	Noor Ahmad S		Bar. at Law	***	JIH DAIAK.
1377	Noor Ahmad, S Noor Rahman		Zamindar	•••	Kuch i Chelan.
1775	Nazir Ahmed Qurashi		Merchant	•••	Ben Hudu Rao.
1379	Onlas I al		Merchint	•••	Beanur.
1380	Onkar Lal Onkar Prasid		Trader		Chara Dani
1381	Oodho Ram	•••		***	
1382	Pad im Sain	!	Contractor	•••	Ballmaran
1353	Panua Lal	•••	Merchant	***	Galı Batashan.
1384	Panna Lal Dugar	***	do.	•••	Dharanipura
1385	Panna Lai Khosla	***	do.	***	Kutra Khushalrai. Kucha Natwan.
1386	Paras Das	•••	do.	***	Rucha Natwan.
1387	Paras Lal	••	Jeweller	•••	Chandni Chauk. Haveh Hyderkuh. Kucha Natuan.
1388		***	Gram seller	***	Haveli Hyderkuli.
1389	Prabhu Dyd	•••	Broker	•••	Kucha Antuan.
	Prabhu Dyal Shurma		Service	•••	Katra Barian
1311	Parmanand Swum	•••	Priest	•••	Chandat Chaul.
1392	Parmeshwari Das		Business	•••	do.
1393	Parshadi Lal	***	do	•••	Budwara
1394	Parshadi Lal	•••	Zamındar	•••	Ajmer Gate
	Parshott im Das	•••	Service	•••	
1395 1396	Parchottam Das	***	Shop keeper	***	
1397	Partap Singh Sard ir	•••	Contractor	***	Kashmere Gate.
1398	Pearey Lat		Motorist	1	ા તેo.
1399	Phool Chand	***	Broker	***	Kinari Bazar.
1400	Phul Chand Jain Phul Chand	••	Shop keeper	••	
1100	I nui Chana	•••	Banker	•••	Kucha Bulaqi
1401	Page 7-1				Begum.
1402	Pearcy Lai	•••	Trader Zamındar		Hauz Qızı, Ajmer Gate.
1403	Pearey Pirng Das	***	Zamındar	•••	Almer Gate.
1401	Pirbhoo Dyal Jain	•••	Business	***	Chandar Chank.
1400			Merchant	•••	Sular Bizar
1406	Payare Lal, Ru Sahib	•••	do		hatra Motiram Chandni Chank
1407		***	Vakil	!	Chandra Chank
1408	Poonem Chand		Merchant	••••	Imli Mohalla
1403	Popat Lal	••	do		Ajmer
1410	Poshaki Mal	***	do		hatra Alladia
1411	Problem Deal	••	Service	•	Darceba
1412	Prabhu Dial M A LT	ъ "·	Value	•••)	Chaori Bazar. Ajmer
1413	Probled Kishen Sharma	D	Physician	••• }	Ajmer
1414	Prakash Chandra	٠.	Trader	•••)	Kucha Patiram.
1417	Prem Nath RA			•••	Directa
1416	Prem Nath Khannah	•••	***	1	Chandat Chaul
1417	Frithwi Nath		Pleader		Chipiwara
1418		•••	Contractor	••••	Ruch i Ghasirim.
1419			Trader		Dadapur, Punjib
14.1			Cloth Merchs	nt	Chanda Chaul
1123			Broker		Katra Nil
1132			Vakil		Ajmer
1423	BA, LLB		1		
142		***	Bueiness Sari of		Churiwalan
142;	Pyre Lal Polimet				Chandai Chapt
142	Radha Kaban	••	Trader Merchant		Chandai Chank, Dareela
142			Merchint	i	Chandas Chank
			do		hatra Nil

						_ ,
•	No	Name		Profession		Address,
	1428	Radha Kishan		Service		Katra Nil
	1429	Radba Krishna	٠.	do		
	1430	Radha Krishna hadia	•••	Merchant		
	1431	Radha Krishna Tandan		Service		
	1432	Radhe Shvam Patodia		· .		Katra Nawab
	1431	Radhika Naram Mathur	•••			I & 1
		Radha Nath	•••		•••	lou n
	3435	Rafi ud den Hau	•••	do		
	1436	Raghbur Dyal Auddey	***	do		
	1437	Raghbir Saran		Sarrat	•••	do.
	1435	Raghunath Sahai		Physician		
	1439	Raghu Mal				Kinari Bazar
	1440	Raghunandan Prasad			••	Ajmer Gate,
	1441	Righunath Laxman Joshi			•••	
	1442	Raham Hahi				Ballimaran
	1443	Raja Lal	•••	do.		
	1414	Raj Jas Narum, Pandit,		Vakil	***	Kucha Parmanand
	-	BA, LLB		_		,
	1445	Raj Numin Khanna	•••	Service	•••	Chipiwara.
	1416	Ram Bhajan Lal	•••		***	Chandm Chank.
	1445	Ram Bilss Ram Chand	:	Broker do		Havelt Hyder Kult
	1449	Ram Chand		Merchant		
	1450	Ram Chander Pandit	•••			Kasha Natura
	1401	Ram Chander				Katra Afim
	1452	Ram Chander				Minari Dazar
	1453	Ram Chander		Engineer	-1-	Subzi Mundi.
	1451	Ram Chandra M C		Zemindar	•••	Chanda Chauk.
	1425	Rom Chandra Vaid, BA		1 rader	•••	do
	1156	Ram Chandra		do	•••	Shahdara.
	14.7	Ram Chandra Vaidia		Physician Business	••	Ajmer
	1:58	Ram Chandra		Business		Khari Baoli
		Ram Chandra Gupta		Trader	•••	Saru Karaum, I P
	1460	Ram Charan Atun, Dr, L. M. P		Surgeon	•••	Barcelly.
	1 101	Ram Charan Lal	٠.	Service	•••	Aymer Paran
	1162	Ram Gopal Gupta		Merchant		Matta Danini
	146	Rampi line Varma		Strice	•••	Kashmere Gite
	1464	Ramji Lal	••	do		Khari Baoli
	1465	Ram Kanwar	••	Merchant do	• •	Katra Naush Naya Katra
	1466	Ram Kanwar Mahajan		do do	•	Beawar
	1467 1469	Ram Luran		Real ex	: '	Gandi Gali
		Ram Kishan Ram Kishan Tadas		Broker Landholder		Pahari Dhiru
		Ram Krishna		D.,	•	Meerut. Chandut Chauk
	1471	Ram Kishore		Merchant		Chandut Chank
	1472	Ram Kichore, BA, LLB				Darecha.
	1173	Ram Krishna		Bunker	:	
	1174	Ram Krishna Das		Clerk.	. '	hatra Nil
	1475	Ram Lal	•••	Merchant	••	Caman cour
	1475	Rim Ial Seth		do	•••	hatra ishirti
	1477	Ram Lil Mr-ser, Pandit		7 mindur	••	Katra Nal
	1178	Ramu Mal	••	Verchaut	1	do
	1473	Ram Dhan		Service		Ajmer
	1480	Rum Narain	••		٠,	Ganda Nala Ajmer
		Ram Narun	••	Merchant Trader	;	Chandra Chatk.
	1497	Ram Nersin Ram Nath	•	Merchant	••••	do
	3 (54	Ram Nath		do	• •	Katra Mota
	41.1	1 *************************************		110		

No	Name		Profession.		Addr: ••
1455	Ram Nath		Jeneller		Chaudai Chauk.
1456	Ram Nath		Merchint	***	do,
1447	Rim Nath Gupta		labrari di	•••	near Hospital.
1154	Ram Nath Rohtgi		Service.	***	Galı Amar.
1151	Ram Presad	•••	Service	•••	Chaori Bazur.
	Ram Partap		Merchant	.	Naya Kutra
1491	Ram Ratan		do	•••	
1492	Ram Rattan Moondhra		do	•••	Nat Sarak.
1193	Ram Riebhpal	***	Gu.		Kucha Brijonth. Chindri Chaul
1491	Ram Ruhhpil	[Toy Merchant Banker		
	Ram Rup Rumstran Dis		Petition Writer		Haroly H. dowley
	Ram Saroop		Merchant		Katra Nil.
	Ram Sarup		Service		
1113	Ram Saroop Rastogs	***	Broker		Budwara.
1500	Run Saroon		Basiness		Fatehpuri
1501	Ram Sarup		Trader	•••	Directo.
1203	Rum Sarup Rum Sarup Runsher Das Bajaz	•••	do		Pahisu, II P.
1503	Ransher Das Bajaz				Malinara
1301	1 Danielica vate	•••	Lunianiar	•••	Sadar Bazar,
1505	Ramsingh Jam	•••	Sarraf	•••	Chindm Chank. Katri Nil Nat Surak.
1 106	Kum Snaroop	•••	Merchint		Katri Nil
1.07	Bamean Ali, Sheikh	***	Mechanician	•	Nat Surak.
1a08 1a01	Ramzin Ali	•••	Trader	••	Sidar Bizir, Dhatampura, Subrimundi
1510			Broker	•••	Dharampura,
1511			Service Advocate	••	Duren In I.1
1512	Rang Lai	•	Marchant	•••	Darecha Khurd. Chandna Chauk.
1513		•••	Merchant Trader Banker Shop Leeper		X., 6., 1
1511	Rannt Singh Chaudhri	•••	Banker	***	Chipiwara Katra Nil
1511	Ratan Lal		Shop Leeper		Katra Nil.
1510		***	Buker		Ameri Buzir Ganda Nala
1517		•••	Contractor		
1518 151		•••		••	i do
102		•	Zamındar		Aymer Director Khurd.
152	Roloo Ram	•••		•••	Bagh Dinar
152	2 Room Wil		Drsper		Jullunder
152		••	Merchant	•••	Chanden Chank
152		••	Shop keeper	•••	
15: 152		••	, i tader		ો તે
lož	7 Rughbir Saran	::	Serat	-	Chandm Chank.
15:	8 Rup Naram Kaul, B A.	••	1.000.000	••	Anshmere Gate
159				•••	Chitli Kabar, Hauz Qızı
15.	Sagal, PN. FCIER.				hucha Ghasiran
1.3			Merchant		Being
15			Clerk		Muhwara
15			. Service	•••	Beawar
15 15			Binker Service	•••	
15			High Court V	nkii	Diringanj 1jmer
15			. Service	٠.	Chnor: Bazar
15	38 Sat Narain		. Binker		Mahn ira.
15	39 Sanwal Das				j Sadar Bazar
10	40 Sectal Prasad, Ray Vand			•	Chandni Chank
	Sen, Dhritindra Nath 12 Sen Jnanendra Kanta,		Physician		do do
13	L M S Sen, Rush Behary		do.	`• .	Pount un

120	Name.	\	Profe sion		Address
1 299	Sohan Lal	Me	rebant		khari Baoli
1600	Sohan Lal	Ka	l4	•••	Bernar
1601	Sohan Lal	Set	rvice		Darceba
1602	Sohan Lel Sharma	Pa	ndıt	}	kucha Patirum.
1603	Soowa Lal Narsuwal	511	rvice		Almer.
1691				••• [do Billimaran
1605	Sri Kishen Das Mahendru	Ba	nker	•••	Billimaran .
1606	Sri Ram, Bur at Law			•	Bullimaran Kucha Patiram Chandai Chauk
1607	Sr. Ram, Ber at Law		do	• [Chandai Chark
1603	Sri Rim .		unun	(Havelt Hyder Lult.
1005	ari Ram	110	erch int		
1610	bri Ram		do	٠ إ	Ancha Natwan
1611	Sri Ram Sharma		rvice ead Teacher erchint		Anna Cult Sabari
1G12	Subhidra Devi, Shrimati .	100	ead teacher		Aryn Girls' School. Beawar
1613	Subhig Lal Subhishim Devi, Shrimiti .	1 11	eren m. ereher		Arya Girls' School.
1614		1	erchant		Katra Nil
1617	Sukhdial	1.	do		
1616 1617	Sandar I al	i Se	rvice		
1615			do		Allahabad Bank.
1619	Sundar Lall Kapoor Sundar Singh Gran				Allshabad Bank. Kucha Natwan Burn Bistion Rd.
1020		11	asıness erchant		Burn Bistion Rd.
1621	Sursi Bhan	1.	ruder .		***
16*9	burnj Mal	. B	usiness lerch int		Naya Katra
1623	Suraz Mal	1, 11	lerch mt	•••	do
162	Surel Mel	_ J	en eller	••	Chanda Chauk.
162	Suraj Mal Jain	· Y	lerchant	••	Billimaran
162		13	gent	•••	
162 162	7 Suray Prasad		usiness rader	***	
162	o Dung Frisau		do	••	Pipil Mahadev.
163			ourn dist	••	on mara.
163			ublicist		Fatehpuri.
163	I Tara Chand Khandelwal	. i r	lanker	•••	Nu Sarak.
163	3 Teekam Chand	. \ .3	eweller	••	Kınırı Bazar
16	31 Teja Singh .	•• \ •	Zamındar		Chandai Chank.
16	io i illig Kam	. !	irader	••	
16 16	27 Taleb Chand		Agriculturist		Mandorn, Soneput.
	40 C. J. J. 37 41 C1		Rinker Stan ner	•	Dareeba
			Bank Manage		Chandra Chauk,
	40 Ugar Smgh	.	Merchant		Bernar
	41 Umrao Singh		Artı		Rewari
	12 l Umrao Singh .	}	Shop keeper		Maspid Khajur.
	44 Umrao Singh Agrawal	\	Merchant		
		- 1	_ do		Pahan Dhuaj.
	345 Umrao Singh 346 Umrao Singh		Service	••	Sudar Bezar
	C+C W. 11 A.A. Th	••\	Merchant do	•••	
		:	Contractor	•	Chandm Chauk.
1	C19 Vasta Moolji	: \	do	•	Chandai Chank.
1	650 [Vidva Dhar, BA	:	Business	•	Bizar Sitarum
	6.1 Vidya Vati	[***		c/o Prof Indra.
	652 Vishnu I ol 653 Vishwa Nath	- 1	Rais		
	6a4 Tizir Chand Chopen B A	* 1	Trailer	•	1
	604 1 izir Chand Chopra, B A	**	Contractor		Katra Barran
1	C56 Yaqin ud din		Merchant do	••	
	2017 Zahir Ahmad Zaliidi	••	Artist	••	Aucha Pandit
			l		

No	Lame	Profession	Address
	MAD	BAS	
}			l
1628	Ablul Suthar H J. Eseak, Haji	Merchant	Tellicherry
16.0	Achuth in P B 4	Vakil Author, Journali 1,	Calicut Adyar
1000	and M R (Hone) (Lond).	and Lecturer	Luyar
1661	1 HU, FNU Area, Jd, R	•••	Vadras
1662	Ardianandam, Bar at Law.	Advocate	Coil Street, Colombo, Ccylon
1663	Arulanandum, Mrs	Teacher	do Vadris
1664	Arundale, G S, M A, LL B Burdett	Secretary, T S	Advar
1666	Chengarya Nayaniyaru .	Zamındar .	h illorpaliam
,,,,,	Onengary r mayantrare		Chindragiri
1667	Din lekar, G. M.	T S Worker .	Advar
1668	Deviry, S.A., Dr .	Doctor .	Fort, Salem
1669	Doraswai n Iyengar, C	1.11	Triplicane
1670	lernardez C H Z, BA, LLB Ber at Law	Advocate	Colombo
1671	Gopela Chariar, D S, BA,		Sherapet, Salem
1672	Gopalasnami Mudihir, T V, BA, BL		
1673	Govind traghava Iyer, LA, BA, BL	do	do
1674	Jinarajadrea C	TS Lecturer	Adyar do.
1675	Jinarajadasa, Mrs .	becretary, Wo men's Indian	00,
		Association	
1676	Kandaswami Vathiar .	Landlord	Dharmapuri, Salem
1077	Kayappa, S S	Merchant .	Benares City
1175	Krishna Iyer, V	Apprentice Auditor	Madras
1679	Arishna Iyer, A. R.	lenant ,	Arm, North Areot.
1680	Krishnan N S .	Merchant	Cilicat
1081	Krishi an k V	l in flord	do
1032	Kushnaswami Sarma	luther and jour	Vishnu Karci i
1693	Kuppanna Iyengar, C R	Retd Tencher	Chittore
1584	kuppuswami, k		199, E planade, Madras
1685	Kuppus vami Chettiar	Landlord	Penn garam Salem
1686	Mukundaraja Iyengur B A	Pleader .	Ramund Pulak de Dhar
1687	Muniswami Gownder, Meri Nattamai	Landlord	mapari Trichengode
1688	Muthuswami Iyer	Unra≤dar Medical Practi	Colon bo
1683	Villamma Murugesan, Miss,	tioner	00.01.00
1690	Narayan Dig, C G		Madras
1,91	Mara unha Iyer, The Hon'ble	Vakil	Salem
	Purthasarathi Ivengar, C R	_go ,	Chittore
1(3)	Rajagopalaswami Bhattachar) a	President, Sri Pancha Ratna Sabha	Made Street, Conjectoram

۲o	Nime	Pr fi soon	Address
1694	Rajigop dichariar, M. A.	\uluor	hilproik Midris
1655	Lingopolichirar, M. K., Mr.		do
1616	hajigopalin N	Murasdar .	leumbikon im
1617	Ruggopalachurur, R	Ludlerd	Postapuram,
j	•••		S dein.
1698	Rumuebandran, A. B. A., B. L.	Tital	7. Vella Street, Pursevall am, Made s
1693	Ramaswami Iyer, C P B A B L	do	The Grove,
1700	Rangasaami Iyengar, M., B. I., B.L.	do	Chitror
1701	Rangasaami Iven or, The Hon'ble Mr h V	/ tumder	Surugun, Madro
1702	Rangaswama Iyengar, A , B A , B L	Litor, Swadesh	•
1701 1701	Rangewami, h. Rangeswami Iyer, A., B.A., B.L.	Service .	New India Office.
170o	Ratnim Chettur, G R	Lundlord .	Pennagaran,
1706 1707	Simint, V R Sinkira Iyer, K	Journalist	Madras Middle Street,
1708	Sarma The Hon'ble, Mr B N	High Court Valil	1 hes nampet, Undres
1709	B L.	Vakil .	Va iris
1710		Merchant .	Namappa Nuk Street
1711	Sitaraman Malladi Jemayalu Garu		c/o Hindi Schitya
1712	Sreenivasa Venkita .	luthor and Jour nalist	All the day 1 21, East Made, Little Conjecte-
1717	1	Journalist and Landlord	ram Gooty
1714	Mr V S, BA, LT	Society	M idras
171:	1	A pprentice A iditor	do
171		Pleuder	Arm
171		Business Luidlord	Pennigiron.
171	BABL	High Court Vakil	
173		Secretary	Co operative So
172 172	2 Venkatarama Iyer, T V,	· Journalist High Court Valil	Ciety, Triplicane.
	BA,BL	-	
1/2		•1,	do
173	14 Venkataraman N .	. Inspector	National College
172	Venkatasubbiah, V.	I lo E .	
172		Cultivator	
143		i., ,	Lun Masuhpat-
	7 Vijisroghava Chariar, C	Pleader	Salem

yο	Vame		Profession	n	Address
	F	uu-	NJAB		
	V. denotes villa.	,6	T depotes :	awo,	1
725	Abdul Rashid, Pirji		Sajjada Nasl	un .	Panipat
729	Abnashi Ram		Merchant		
730	Abnasht Ram Baksht		do	٠.	Rawalpindi
751	Ajıt Sıngh, Sardar		Chemist	***	
732	Alı Mian	•••		***	
733	Amal Home Amar Nath	•••	Journalist	***	
734 735	Amar Nath	• •	Banker	•••	
736	Amar Nath	•••	Contractor Trader	•••	Ludhuna
737	Amar Nath	• •	Broker	:	Amritsar
	Amar Nath		Merchant		do
7.9	Amar Nath, BA, LLB	·	Plender		Guranwali
740	Amar Nath, BA, LLB Amar Nath Legu				Gujranwalı Amritsar
741	Amur Nath Varma	•••	Service		
742	Amold Ram		Merchant	٠.	Amritsir
743	Amı Lıl	•••	Agriculture	•••	Amrits ir Sisai, Hansi Abbottabid
744	Amrit Singh, Sardar	•	Contractor	***	Abbottabid
745	Anun Chan			• •	Abbottabed Seelkot Panipat
746	Anup Chand	***	Land owner Lecturer	•	Panipat T Raikot
748	Arjun Das, Swami Arjun Das Kalong	•••			Jullunder.
749	Ataullah Shah, Bar at-Lay		Advocate	**	1
	Atma R m		Merchant	•••	Karnal
751	Atma Ram, Bor at Law		Advocate	•••	Ambala
153	Babur, Mahommad, Sid Bur at Law	dıq,	do	•••	Multan
753	Bibn Kam Gupta	•••	Bunker		Ludhana
L754	Bidri Prisid		Trader	•••	Rohtal
735	Badri Pershad Agrawil, B LL B			•••	Ambula
736	Buh idar Chand, WA, LI	, В	do	***	Lahore
1757	Buj Nath Agrawal, B	Α,	do	•	Hissar
758	Bijrang Das	. 1	Merchant		Ambila
759	Biklitawir Lal, B A.	:	do		Gujrana da
760	Bikshi Ram		Service		Amritsar
761	Bıkshı Ram		Binker	•••	do
	Balbir Singh		Land owner	••• [Histar
1763 1764	Baldeo Sahat Bali, Sawal Dev Nath,)	Agriculture Piesder]	Ambala Rawalpindi
101	B Sc, LL B	Į	I readfal	*** [remailmen
1765	Balkishen Dis, B A		Wakhtar	.	Ambala,
766	Balkishen Mohley		Merchant		Amritsar.
767	Balmukand	1	do	1	do
768	Balwant Rai, B A , LL B		Pleader		Lahore
769	Banarsı Das	•••	Merchant	· · i	T Shanshahar. Amritsar
770	Bande Alı Khan Banke Ru Jan, BA, LI	 B	do Pleader	.	Labore
771 772	Bansha Bai		Merchant	•	Amritsar
773	Banshi Dar		do	:	do
774	Banwari Lal		do		do
775	Banwari Lal	•••	Teacher	•••	Larnal
776	Banwari Lal Bhargiva	•••	Banker		Renari
1777	Basant Kaur Basant Ram	•••	Pleader	- 1	Delhı
770		***	T DESIGET	1	•
778	Basant Ram Jhangaria		Merchant		Rawalpındı

1411				
2.1	X ime.	Profession		Address
			10	
1791	Bishamlar Nath, B.A., LLB	Pertur	1	urdaspur. orar.
1782	Beh Ran	Banker	- -	UI AT.
1743	Bela Sirgh	Shop keeper	- }	Raikot.
1784	Bent Provid	Binker	. A	muila.
1785	Bent Prayad, B A , LL, B !	rieauer	٠ [. '	qu qu
1786	Bhagat Govind Das, M.A.,		,	
1787	Bhagat, Harbars	Lawyer	. j R	awalpindi
1785	Bhagat, M S . Bir,-at-Law	Advocate	. , C	աորե⊬Ո <u>ւ</u> ս•.
1759	Bhagat Ram	Contractor .	1	mlali
1790	Bingat, Harbans Bhagat, M. S., Bir, at-Law Whogat Ram Bhagat Ram Siwhers, B.A., LL.B.		- L	sallpur.
1791	Rhicat Ram	Merchant	. [amalpine's
1205	Bhagwan Dis Choudhri, M.A.	Pleader .	13	lazaCorrach.
1793	Bhagwant Singh			channa
1794	Dhana Dam RA	Pleader	. (ľ	erazepur
17 5	Shandhari D. C. Bar at Law	Advocate	(6	urda pur.
1796	t handari H. R. Bur ont-Law	do .	, 13	awalpindi.
1797		do	j A	mititear.
	Liw	Patition Waster	1 ,	aithal.
1798	Bhirat Das	1 indical 1d		ujranwala.
1799	Bhetta, Autar Singh, BL, MRAS, Bur at-Law	Torota	۱۳	ml. supara
1800	Thata Dhashahat	Trader .	- 1	do.
			3	lianwali.
1801	1.1. B	1	" "	
1802		Trader .	. G	ujranwala.
1803	l'hatia, S. S. B.A , LL B	Journalist		ahore.
180	Bhatt, Amba Lal Gopalju	Inder	. L	adhana.
1803	Hichba Lat	Banker .	B	lohtak. ' Murthal. 'erozepur. 'murtsar.
1806	Bichha Ram	Trader .	[]	'Murthal.
1807		Land-owner .	[F	erozepur.
1803	Biban Lal	Gold-mith .	-14	imritear.
1809		Advocate .	٠١,	do. injranwila,
1810		Merchant .	٠, ١٠	מורייות וויון וויין וויין
181	Binarei Dis Gupta, BA	Mukhtar .	. 13	imbala. .udhisna.
181		Physician Lan I owner	1 1	Shahabad.
181	Bir Singh	Contractor		valkot
131	5 Bi-han Dis	Merchant .	F	higwira.
181			∵ } G	Gutranwala.
181			. , 4	Ambala_
181	8 Bi-he-hwar Nath	i do		do.
181	9 Bisheshwar Nath	Chemist .		do
182				lawalpındı
153	1 Badhrij Shah	Lamindar .	18	mjohi, Thelum.
183	(Edin)	1	1	ahore
152		Pensioner .	[lohtak. Langra.
18.		Business .	F	vangra.
182		do .	(-	langra. Imbals. Inllunder. Dharamsala. Iangra
18.		Teacher Phader	- 13	nuunder.
183	as Dulk Des L	Professor	- {	Jurramsala.
18	9 Budha Wal	Merchant	15	iangra Amritsar I Akalgurh Delhi
18	SO Bolion Ram	Merchant Service	:: i	C Akalomek
18	31 Buliqi Ram, BA.	Merchant		Delbi
18:	32 Chaman Lal, M A , LL B	Pleader	i î	abore.
13	33 Chaman Lal .	Buller	. 11	abore. Abober
15	31 Chandan Kaur, Samath .			Ochi
		1		

Nο	Nune	Profession		Address
1935	Chun lar Bhan	Binker		Fazilka,
1816	Charan Dis	(Amritsar.
1837			•••	
	Charanji Lal			
1535		Rosmess		Bireilly, U. P.
1839		Merchant		Amutsar.
1810		Banker		Punipat,
$1841 \\ 1842$	Chajju Ram Chajju Ram	Agriculturist		Valakhpura.
1842	Chag Mal			V. Abohar
1811	Chhota Run, R.S			Rohtak.
1845	Chiranji Lul	Business	(f Dinanagarli
1846	Ottown Lat		[Pampat.
1817	Change Gokal Chand, 15 A	Pleader	í	Kisur
1348	Chopra, Devan Sub Dyn	Advocate	•••	Gujranwala
1849	Chopra, Dewan Gopal Lal	Landlord	•••	Akalguh, Guj ranwala
1850	Chowdburi Bruhma Nath Dutt	Business	•••	Amritsar.
1851	Chowdhari, Rambhaj Dutt, B A., LL B.	Pleader	•••	Lahore.
1852	Chowdharani, Sarala Devi, B.A.	Journalist	•••	do.
1858	Chuhar Mal	Merchant	∤	Maltan.
1854	Chuni Lal		•••	Fazilka.
1835	Chuni Lal, Bar. at Law		••• (Lahore.
1856	Chura Mani		••• [Hissar.
1557	Date Run		••• [Karnal.
1858	Daulat Ram		···	Amritsar.
1859	Daulat Ram		•••	do.
1860	Dulat Ram		•••	Ambala.
1861 1862	Daulat Ram		•••	Mogha. Umra, Hansi.
1863	Dayal Bhajan, Bawa Debi Dayal		:::	Lahore.
1864	Debi Sahu, B.A			Rohtak.
1865	Deoki Nandan			Karnal.
1866	Dev Raj			T. Baharpur.
867	Devendra Singh		[Lahore.
1868	Devi Chand		٠. إ	T. Abohar,
860	Devi Chand, M.A	Business .	٠.	Amritsar.
1870	Devi Ditta Shah Tuluar	Merch out		Rawalpindi.
871	Devi Ditta Mal	Frader .	- [-	Lahore
1872	Devi Dyal, B.A , LL.B			Rohtak.
1873	Devi Prasad	Merchant		Histor.
1874	Devi Pravad, M A	Bank Hanager .	** :	Ambala.
1875	Dev Raj	Trader .		Hussar Juliander.
1876 1877	Dev Raj			Kasur.
1878	Dev Itaj Dev Ratan Peran			Labore.
1879	Dhalla Ram, M.P.L		•	do
1880	Dhin Kumar	Merchant .	1:	Sanepat
1881	Dhuma Mal	Contractor .	1	Feroz-nur
1882		Plandet	J I	Lahore
1883	Dharma Chandra .	Land owner	[]	Karnal.
1881	Dharm Chand, BA, LLB	Pleader	- []	Labore
1883	Dharm Singh	Contractor	[9	Karnal, Labore Rujrauwali, Fercze par P. Cholod
1886	Dhom Snigh	Physician	·· [}	Fereze pur
1897	Dhayan Das Dud	DIMAGE	·· I :	
1888	(Dina Nath Setti	Herchant		Lahor. Amritsar.
1889 1890	Dina Nath Dina Nath	Pleader		do
1000	Mina 14Hbii			
			_	

No	Name.	Professi	on	A ldress
1891	Din Divil, BA, LLB,	1,51, 1		
1892		. Plealer		Amritsar,
1893	David Character D. A.		!	Roht d.
1591	Duni Chand, B A		••••	Ambela.
	Dani Chand, Burat-Law			Lahore
1895	Duni Carad	. Merchant		Amritear.
1896	Durga Des, BA, ILB,	. Plender		Julian ler.
1597	Durga Das	Merchint		Amritar.
1898	Durga Das	1 1.		
1899	Durga Dis Kipoor	100	•••	ďο
1900	Durga Das Vand Har	Journaline		do.
1901	Durga Dis Kipsor Durga Dis Vaid Bir Durga Parshad Dwarkhi Dis	Contract		do. Labore Amentsar.
1902	Dwarkhy Dis	. Zummar	•••	Lahore
1903	Dwarka Prisad Gupta, B 1,	Merchant		Amritsar.
1904		į.	•••	Ambalı,
	Fakir Chind, B A.			Labore.
1906		Buler		Amritsar.
1907	Fatch Chand	do .		Histar.
	Farl ad dan, Md. Qureshi, B Sc. (Alig.)	Business		Sialkot.
1908	Feroz Lal	Shop keeper	- 1.	P
1909	bajinand	Merchant		Sonepat
1910		Binker	*** }	Amritear. Fazilka
1911	Gan to Born Charmen			razilka
1912	Gannat Rai, B A	Di. 1 -	•	
1913		Pleader]	I. Kaithal.
1914	Ghan, MA, LLB, Ph D,	do	[]	varnal.
	Barat-Law	Advocate	J I	loshiarpur.
1915	Ghanshyam Das	1	}	•
1916		Merchant	A	Imritaar.
1917	Ghulam Mahommad, M A.,	_ do	L	ahore.
	LLB	Zaundar	•••	do.
1918	CL 1 10 1 1			
1919	Girdhari Lal	Pleader		do.
1920	C1t 1	Business	A	mriteir.
19:1	Girdhari Lal Khaera, BA,	Shop Leeper	i I	I SAF
1922		Pleader	\	lians li.
	Girdhari Lal Maheshwari, Bir at Law	Advocate	A	mritset.
1923		l n	ł	
1921	Gobind Ram	Dinger	T	Abohar.
1925	Gobind Ram Gobind Ram, B A , LL B, Gonal Sunch	Merchant	A	luwala.
1926			*** 3	hang
1927	Gopt Chand Bharman M B	Merchant	G	ujranwala.
		Physicin	L	nhore
1928	Gauri Mal Govind Rom	Merchant	١.	
1929		do		mritear.
1930	GOWARUNAN Das	do	•••	do
1931 1932	Guyur Mal	do	يا	iliore mritsar.
1932			· · · A	mrusar.
1934	Caron Kat	Physician	140	llunder.
1935	Current B Singh, B Sc.	Physician Business	··· 41	urusar.
1936	Gurba Rai Gurcharan B Singh, B Sc Gurdas Ram, B A , LL B Gurdal Singh	Pleader	dip	mritsir. ielum. isur.
937	C 11754		A	sur.
1938	Garditta Mal	Pleader	Be	anar.
1939	Guran Ditta Mal Guran Ditta Mal Gurditta Ram, B.A., LL B Gurditt Singh	Banker	\times	akwal.
910	Gurditta Ram, B.A , LL B	Pleader	" 1.	Abohar,
941	Gordan S	Merchant	72	Abohar, allpur, Pathankot,
942		Trader		L'athankot.
	Guru Datt Tipall, B A.,	Pleader	Ju	ongar Nondor
913	Gurnsoma D. T	Business.	- 1	•
- 1			La	hore

х.	Nume		Professio	n	Address
1944 1	Guru Mal		Broker		Amritsar
1945	tryan thand		Binker		Pathankote
1946	Hidah allah Khan, Bir it	La ·	a A ly s m		L thore.
1947	Habibullah Khan, Bir it Hakumat Ru Ablish, Ruz	d.	STEVEC		1 .
1948	Hakumat Ru Ablish, Ruz Homi I, P. A., B.A., LL I	Ł .	+ Photer	• • • • •	Jullunder.
1911	Hans Raj	٠.	Ireler		Amritsar
1930	Hims Riv		Business		Jullunder.
1951	Hons Ruj Hons Ruj		Merchant		
105# 1	Hans Raj, Bur at-Lan		Agriculture	٠.	Jullunder
1453	Hone Ray Luny		Merchant	•	Amritsir
1051	Hone Ru Kanoor		do		
1933	Hans Rij Kapoor Hans Rij Lakhingil Harlans Lal Dhandha Har Biagnan Dis BA, Har Charan Dis, BA, LL		Service	•	do
1056	Harlana Lal Dhandha	•••	Trader	•	1 T
1057	Her Bharnen Die B 1	••	Physics		
1020	Har Chan Dag R V II.		Pleader do		
1959	Har Chand	**	Merchant	•••	
1960	Har Dyul	•••	Binker	***	T Wellson
1961	Har Dyn		Merchant	•••	
1962	Hatt Chand Kapoor Hatt Kishen Dis			•••	
1963	Hart Kishen Dis	••	Binker do	•••	
1403	Hart Kishen Dis Hart Krishen Khanna	•••	31 10	•••	Fazilla
1961	Harl Krishen Khanna	•••	Merchant	•••	Amritsar
	Hari Run Shirmi	•••	do	• •	T Jagraon.
1966	Har Kishen Lal,		Binker	•••	Lahore.
	BA (Cantab) Bir at L. Har Nim Disa Seth	111			} ,
1967	tiar Aim Disa Scth	•••	Zimin lar	***	
1965	Har Nam Singh	•••	Trider	•••	
1969	Har Nam Sugh Mongha	•	do	•••	Lahore
1470	Harn train	•••	Agriculturist	•••	V Niz unpur
	15 PV 1 P				hhurd
1971	Har Phool Ru	•	do	•••	Karnal.
	Har Prisad Malhetra	***	Merchant	***	Ambult
	Hazari Lal	•••	Physician	•••	
1971	Hazara Shah Chaoha Hazar Singh, BA, LLB	•	Contractor	***	
1975	Hazur Singh, BA, LLB Herreri Hire Singh	•••	Pleader	•••	Stalkot
1976	Hemmi	•••	47.	•••	T Shunlargarh
1977	Hirt singn		Merchant	•••	
1978	Hirdin Narayan Bhatingar		do	•••	
1973	Hoti Ram	•••	Service	•••	Muzdfargarh
1980	Hukam Chand	•••	Merchant	•••	Multan
1981	Hukam Chand	•••	Pleader	•••	
	Hukam Chand	•••	Shop Leeper Merchant	•••	Amritsar
1983	Hukam Chand	•	Dani on	•••	Robtak
1954	Hukam Chand		Banker	***	Jullunder.
1955 j	Ikrim Ullah Shah, Bar at Liw	•	Agriculturist	•••	oununder.
1956	Indra Sen		Pleader	•••	Hisear
1957	Imrat Lal	•••	Binker	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rohtak
1958	Indir Sen, B A.	••	Pleader	•••	
1989	Ishar Das	•••	Merchant	•••	
1990	Ishar Dis	•••	do		Labore
1991	Ishar Das Lamba	::-	do		Rawalpindi
1993.	Ishwar Singh		Zamındar		P O Dibru.
1993	Jagudhara Mal	•••	Banker		
1991	Jagan Nath	••••	Pleader	٠	Pathankote,
1995	Jagan Nath, BA, LLB		do	- 1	Rohtak
1996	Jogan Nath		Merchant	·	Labore
1997	Jagan Nath Devan		Pleader		Karnal.
1998	Jagan Nath, BA, LLB		do		do
1999	Jagan Nath Agrawal, M A		do	. 1	Lahore
;	LLB	•		· 1	

Name	Prefe	•• on	Adler,
2001 Jugan Nath			
-00° (James 3)	· Merchant		Immor
1003 Jagan Sath D.	Ira ler		laniar
2001 Jaran Nath Comman	. · Igent		tenjranunta Mora isin i
2001 Jagan Nath Pershall 2001 Jagan Nath Syal, M. 2005 Jagan Nath Syal, M.	A, Contracto	- ::	1074 14741 1
2005 Jagan Nath Vallerd		- 1	I crozef ur
2006 Jogan Sugh Tiakur 2007 Inglah Salai	Merchant	. !	Pathankote
2007 Inclah Silm	-ers ice		I udhiana.
O(5 Jug) t Sugh	Contractor	. 1	Lawali in it
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"" () (0)	C r trantor	• • • • • •	Kawalpir li
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"1" Jal Mishen Shames	do	: 3	fultar.
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-111 Jai Ham Dee	errice	ı î.	a btak
Thiet Ram Datas	· Ples ler		
1010 Jangi lam Bain, BA	Pensioner	. 1.	awalpir li
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0") Jiwan Lal Pardit	l len 'er	Ju	lun 'er
0°G I Iwa I am Thap ir 0°7 Jodh Singh Sarpar 0°8 Johan M S	In lonner	La	hore
Josh Singh Saroar	Irmter	1 2	10
Johar M S	Plea ler	Jh	nr.
(2) lagi Day B LI B	I ubl cust	[Lal	ore
	I lea l r Advente	- har	tial
at Law	varietite.	· · Lay	ralpindi
131 Jugal Lishore B A II B	I leader		
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	do	Cate	pbelipur.
13 1 Jumper 1 m	1	nie	ar
	Merel u t		
Juala Prasa B A., I I B	M ter len fer	Sone	rot.
Junia Pam Cilri Junia Pam Cilri Asian Ch n I Moren	I tair	r.do	
37 habon Ch n l Morga 38 hala Rum	Contractor	, d	"j ur
38 Kala Rum	Merchant	Laho	,
3J halwant hingh 40 hanhya Lul	C-do	Vult	
nanhya Lal	Contractor	Guira	nnals_
41 hanhya Lil 42 hanhya Lol M A., LL B 43 hanhya Lol Acua.	Merchant Banker	Amri	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Il handya Lai M A., LL B	I lea fer	Firez	Ct n=
Kanhya Lal Asun al Kanshi Ram	Merci ant	Guyra	unala
to hannal Varsin	do	•	
	Agricultures	Imrit	Rar .
hapoor Chand	i Dit Ler	do	
5 haran Chu 1	Merchant	J do	
A tran Chand	l do	Iohtal	
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haran Chand karori Mal hashi Ram B.A., LLB Kashi Ram hanne	Lan I lord		
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4 Kashi Pam Koola	Agent Journ 1 st	Lahore	an nabar
hashmiri Lal Kashmiri I al Jain	Trir	l lo	
at gatti	Agriculturi t	Letdo 1	
,		Senepat	

No	Name	Profession	_	Address
	Kedar Nath .			Amritsar.
	hedar Nath, LRCP & S			Simla
	Kesar Singh Kalsı .	Contractor	٠	Ambala.
	Keshab Chand	. Herchant		Imriisar.
20G1	Kewal Krishna BA, LLB			Multan
2061	hewal hrishna		•	Robiak.
	Khurati Ram		•	Amritar.
2061	Ahem Chand	Landlord	•••	i 'anipat
2015	Khem Chand, Dev , 11 D	. Physician . Zamiudir		Lahtre Panipat
2000				Muzdlargarh
2001	Khushah Ram			Jhang Tarin
2061	124 1 15			Amritsar.
2070	hushwagh Rai, B 1, LL.B.	Pleader		
2071	Kidar Nath, Bar at-Law	Advocate	•••	
	Kidar Nath	Contractor		Amoun.
2073	Kıdar Nath	Banker	•••	Rohtak
2074	Kishan Chand	. Business	•••	Amritere.
2075				
		. Honey-lender	•••	Amritsar.
2077	Kishan tavar		•••	uv.
2010	12 tatiott Tar		•••	Dellu
2079	hitchelew, SD Dr , B A.,	Idvocite	••	Amritsar.
2030	Ph D, Bar, at Law	Touler		l do.
	Kotu Mal	. Trader Journalist	•••	
2052	Krishna, Mr., B A Kuldip Singh	D1	•••	1.
2083	Kulwant Sun, B 1, LL B	Disaster	•••	
9031		Business	•••	Amricar
-085	Kundan Lal	n 1		Amritar Ferozopur.
20.6	Kundan Lal			Sonepat.
2087	Kunj Behari Lal Gupta		•••	Ludhans.
20 98	Kunj Lal Jami .	Merchant	•••	Amritear T. Rawat hhera
2053	hung Lai	Banker	•••	1. Barrat hhera
2090	Labh Chand Duggal Dewan, MA, BSe (Agn.) Bur-at Law	Advocate	•	Gujranwala
\$(9 <u>1</u>	Labh Singh, MA, LLB (Cantab), Bar at-Law Labhu Ram Nagar	Agriculturist	•••	ſ
5045	Labhu Ram Nagur	. Trader	•••	Ludhiana. Lyalipur T. Jhanan
2093	Lachhman Das, B 1 , LL B	Pleuler	••	Lyalipur T. Jhajjan
1004		Mukhtae		Terozepar
2043	Lachhman Das Son ilu, B A	, Pleader	,	resurepos.
1095	Lichhman Singh .	Agnoultanst		Panipat.
2037	, Lachlim Chand .	Teacher		Jullan ter
2015	Lachhui Variyan	Shop Leeper	•••	T Ilhimani
51141	Lachhui Variyan Lajja Ram	Merchant		harnal.
2100	Lappat Rai, Rai Sahib	Plea let		Histar
2101	Lajput Rai Sahui, B 1		•••	Lahare
2102	Lakhpat Lai	Banker Teacher	•••	T have I P
			••	Juliarder do
2104	BA, LIB	t les ict	•••	4''
210,	Lakshini Narain Varma,	də		Ambala.
210.	Lal Charl, Dr.	Physican	. 1	ds.
21. 7	Lal Charl	. Serraltur st		Isampur
=100	Lal Chard Lal Chard Jan, PA LIB	Backer		I Abo ar
2117	Lai Chant Jan, PA LI B	Para 're		l kobiak
2110	La'p Das Alence	Met 12-1	•••	Lat. re.
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20	Name	}	Profession	Ì	Ad Ires
2111	Lukhru	:	Verchant Traler	1	l'eroz pur.
	Lichlii Rum		1 aler		Rohtik
2115	Lakhman Phulney]]	Ambala Ferozepur Lahore
:114		• i	Merchant]	Ferozepur
211 :	Lakhm on Phulney Mahadev Des Seth Mahammad Sherif, Sheikh Maharaj Mal	[d,		Lahore
1116	Maharaj Mal .	- 1	d z		Amritsar,
1117	Maharaj Mal Makhan Lal	••!	Contractor]	Labore
2118	Mahk Barkat Ah, MA, LLB Mahk, Girdhari Lal, BA. Mahk, H.K.S., Bar at I aw Mahi Mangal Sam Yasid Mang d Sam, Dewan Mangat Ran Man Ram	1	di die Contractir Journalist		do
2119	Malik, Girdhari Lal, B A	••	1_ent]	110
2120	Malik, H.K 5 , Bar at I aw		Advonte	••••	do T Bhers Gajranuala,
1121	Malık Mangel Sam 1zıd .	ļ	Business	• • •	T Bhern
2122	Mang d Sain, Dewan .	• 1	Merchent.	•	tanjianun'a.
2123	Mangat Kai	· į	D RAPP	•••	Amoua,
2124	Hani Kam	•••	Stukntar Lauka	٠ ۱	American
-1-0	Manmohan Lal	٠.١	Rusmora	(Ambala
2126	Manonar Lai	- 1	Mill On nor	***	Pohtal
2128	Manohar Lal Manohar Lal Manohar Lal	l	Business	•	Sopront
2123	Manohar Lal, M A,	- 1	Advocate		Labore
2123	Row at Law	- (***	
2130			Trider do		T Sasana
2131	Manohri Lal Manoi Rum Jami Manoi Lal R A	. 1	do	•••	Lulbana
2132	Mann Lal, B A	.	do	•••	V Vicorthar.
	1 .	- (Sonepat
2133	Maya Ram	- 1	Merchant	••	Amrits ir Lahore
1134	Maya Ram Mehae Chand Mahajan, B	١,,	Pleader	• •	Lahore
		- 1			Imritar.
2135	Mehra, Amerchand		Merchant do		do
2136	Menta, District mani		1	•	
2104	Wehra Hur Kashen Dis 5 Mehra Harram Dis 5 Mehra, Harram Das 6 Mehra, Harnam Das 6 Mehra, H N. 1 Mehra, Mota Rom 3 Mehra, Mota Rom 4 Mehra, Shori Lal 2 Mehra, Shori Lal 2 Mehra, Ram Nath		de	•	
.139	Michigan Truck and to see	•		:	do
2140	Mehra H N.		go		da
214	Mehra, L		do.		do
214	2 Mehra, Moti Ram	. '	go (do
214	3 Mehra, Mott Rum	٠.	do	•	da
214	4 Mehra, Shori Lal	•••	do	••	do
214	o Mehra, Ram Nath	••	Q-00	•	do
214	6 Mehra, Shankar Das	•	Runt	***	00
214	liebr Chand	•	do		American.
911	9 Mehra, Harnam Das) Mehra, H N. 1 Mehra, L 2 Mehra, Mot Rom 3 Mehra, Mot Rum 4 Mehra, Short Lul 5 Mehra, Ram Nath 6 Mehra, Ram Nath 6 Mehra, Short Ann 8 Mehr Chand 9 Mehr Chand	٠.	Merchant	•	do
210	8 Mehr Chand 9 Mehr Chand 0 Mehr Chahd Vidhira, B A LL B	,	Pleader	••	SialLot
215	l Mela Ram		Service	***	Gajranwala
215	2 Mela Ram		Shop Leeper	•••	Juliander
21:	3 Mela Ram		Perfumer Pleader		Amritsir
21:	Mela Ram, BA, LLB	٠.	Pleader		Amrits ir Gujranwala Ludhiana
21:	oo Mela Ram, B A LL B	***	1 00	•••	Ludhinna
21:		:.	Agriculturist	••	Ludhinna I Tohana, Ambala,
21: 21:		٠.	Physici in		
	LLB		1	•••	}
21	BA, LLB	•	do	•	Hissar
21	50 Mohammad Mushtaq, B A	••	Teacher	••	
21	61 Mohan Lal				Amritear
21	61 Mohan Lal 62 Mohan Lal 63 Mohan Lal 64 Mohan Lal, BA, FRS	•••		•	V Langana Chota
21	63 Mohan Lal 64 Mohan Lal, BA, FRS	:		••	Sımla

No	Name		Profession	on	Address
2165	Mohsin Shah Syed, BA,	1	leader	•	Lahore.
	Mookerjee, Hari Nath, M I M A.	I	bysıcıan	••	Ambala
	Moolchand, Bar at Law .	. 1	dvocate	•••	Amritsar.
	Mori Mal	. 4	lgent .		do
21.00	Moti Lal Mongh	1	lerchant	•••	
2170	Moti Rim Chawla . Mukand Lal .	··· ,,	do	••	Stalkot
	Mulam Lal Puri, MA,	. 12	Cailor Ldiocate	••	Ludhiana. Lahore
	(Oxon) Bar, at Law	1	urocae	• •	Lattore
		1	rider		Delhi
	Mul Chand .		lerchant		Karnal
2172	Mulkh Raj Misser .	•	do	••	Amritear.
	Mulk Raj		do	•••	do
	Mul Ray Munshi Ram	. 1	leader Ierchant	•••	T Kuthal
	Munshi Ram		lerchant lanker	••	Ferozepur Amritsar.
2180	Muran Lal, B.A. Bar at-		lerchant		
	Law	- 1	,		
			0.6111648	•••	Amritear
	1 2 2 1		anker	•••	T Pampat
			นะเทยงร	••	T Bahadurgarh
2185			lerchant leader	••	Rohtak.
2101			do	•••	Sonepat.
	Mushtal Hu-aip Khan, B A		do	•••	Robtal.
	LLB	,			
	Nahar Singh	{T	rader	***	
	Nanak Chind, Bar at Law	∤A	dvocate	•••	Lahore
2170	Ninak Chand, BA, LLB		leader	•••	T Sonepat
	Nand hisbore Agrawal,	· 1	gent leader	•••	
	BA, LLB.			•••	Imona
	Nand Lal	. <u>s</u>	hop keeper	••	Sonepat
	Nand Lal] P	leider	•••	Gujranwala
2195	Nund Lai Puri, BA .		anker usiness	•••	Labore Vultuu
	Naram Das, B A , LL B		usiness leader	•••	Jallander
			erchant		Amritsar
	1 Narma Smah R A	4 i .	leider		Gujranwala
2200	Naurang, Gokal Chand, B A Ph D, Bar at Law	, A	dvocate	•••	Lahore.
	Ph D, Bar at Law	a	leader		Cundiana
	Naranjan Das Datt, B A.,	- *	leader	•••	Gurdaspur.
	Narun Dhar Singh Ahloowal	la M	erchant		Amritsar
	Nurottam Das, Bur at Lan.	A	dvocate		
	Nathu Mal	M	erchant	- [Abbottabad, Karnal
220ə	Nathu Ram	٠٠	do		Amritsar. Multan
	Nathu Ram Nau Nihal Singh		do do	::	Jhang
	Numat Rai	В	anker		Abohar.
	Maz Mohammad, M A , LL 1	BP	leader		Abohar. Lahore
2210	Nihal Chand	/ M	erchant		Jhang
	Nihol Chand	B	anker leader	. 1	Lahore
	Nihal Chand, BA, LLB	P	leader dvocate*		Juliunder Amritsar
	Nihal Singh Niranjan Pershad, M A ,		avocate* leader		Lahore
	LLB	1.,		- 1	1
2215	Notan Das Gambhir		a-iness	. 1	do
	Nond Ram .	1 34	erchant		Amrit ar

		1	
`	Natt c	Profess n	Arl Ires
	Pd 1Da	Contracter .	Lerezejur
-	Pan ht \ C, MA, Bur at	Advocate	Labore
	Law		(
	Pantia Lal, Rai Salub .	Hill Owner	It fule.
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	Parkach Cland, B 1, I I B	Ilrater .	. (His ar
	Larmanand	Bunker	\$1 711-A-
	Parmanan I, Shrin ati Mrs. Darma Nan I, Bai Salai BA	Advocate .	lletəlni
	Bar at I aw	1	1 (4 1 5(2) 1
2 a	Parmatma Sarut, B Sc.	Perler	P htak
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	Parmeshwari Das BA, 11 B	l de	10
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2	Phillips M S	1	Ameritear
-	Philips W 5 Plotin 1	Lanlemper	l lan par
	Phul Chan l	M relant	Hi tar
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2-10	Proff u Daval I rabhu Daval	link r	Amnteir
10	Prakash Chanles, BA,	I lea ler	Jullunder Husur
	LLB	•	HILLAN
	Prem Sagar	Lauren	Labore
	Prem Su gh Sodhbars Prithwi Chand	Li itor Business	do
_ 15	Prithy S neh BA . LLB	Plea l r	T hujsh
	Prithy Sigh BA, LLB Prithy Clan I Chuda	Contractor	l eroz tur Ilawalpindi
	Prithmi Singh Varma, Raj		Jullunder
	humar of Sulet Punns Lal	Dt	•
	Puri Indar Mohan	Banker Bastess	(Abol ar
29,0	Pornel off im Das	M echana	I shore
	I vari I al Balist	hot keeper	Lawalpindi T Raykot
	Reclip I Singh	to tempose	T Rankot Abbottaled Amritear
	ladha kashen ladha hashen	Merclant Agett	Amestear
")	hadba hishen hhanna	Tra ler	do
	LMF	•	uo uo
	Radha I al	Merchant	T Thenesar
	I all a Pam BA, LLB I will a Paman, BA	I lender Tru ler) Julian ler
		Zaindu	Gurgaon
60E0	I agh math	Bunker	Haziribad Hissar
	Raja Ran Chowdhri, B A	I lea ler	. Jhang
	I L B Raj Arishna, M A	Advocate	1.
	Ralla Pam	l etired Serrice	Karnal
	Ram Chand Ram Chand	Licrok celler	Gujrinwala Lahore
~ f	Ram Chand	Merchant	1 bohar
	Ram Chand Ram Clander	da Cutrictor	Amritear
	Ram Cl nder Slarma	Shop Lerper	Ambala Ser apar
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λ,	\ une	Profession		Address
5,10		Physician Trader		Karnal Rohtak
	Rom Gog if	Merchant	- 1	Amritsar
	Limji D s	Business		Ambala
	Runjit Singh	do	- 1	T Tohana
	Ran ji Lil	Banker		Ferozepur
22 s	Lam Arishna Das	Pleader	- 1	Sonepat
	Rim Kri hia	Contractor	į	Ludhina
	Rum Kri bi a	Book seller	i	Lahore
	lam Ll	Merchant	1	T R ikot
2280	Ram Narun		i	L alpindi
2200	Will Martin	Agriculturist	i	Nizampur Khurd
	Ram Narun, B.A .	Zamindar .	. }	Rohtak
	Ram Nath MCPS	Physician	- (Jullunder
	Ram Pul, N L., Dr	do .	. 1	Lahore
	Ram Par had	Sarraf	: 1	Ferozepur.
2785	Ram Partap	Money lender	1	Hissar
-	Ram Persl id, BA, LLB	Pleader	j	T Ropar
	Ram Pershad	Banker	.	Delhi *
	Ram Persua I	Irader .		T Luthal
	Ram Pracal BA	Rus .	. 1	T Shahabad
2290	Ram Rokh U l Khanna	Broker .	. (American
	Rum Lut n	do,	٠ ١	l erozepur
	Ram Rich hp I Singh, M A	Pleader .	٠ ١	Rohtak
	(Hons) LL B Ram Sarup .	Landlord .	- 1	do
	Ram Strup	Serraf .	"	Kurnal
229a	Ram Sharan Das	B nker		Ludhiana
	Latan Chand	Land o ther	- }	Lihore.
	Ratan Lal	Frader	Ų	Amritear
	Lattan Chan I	Herchant .	. 1	do
	Rattan Lal Jain	Agriculturist	ı	T Sonepat
2300	Paushan Lal Bar at Law	Advocate	- 1	Lahore
	Ripu Sudan Singh	Mill owner		Bapur U P
	Lishi Ram B A	Service . Painter .	- 7	Lahore do
	Roop Kushna Roop Run, BA, ILB	Pleauer .	- 1	do
9305	Roshan Lai	Business	- 1	do
2000	Ro han Lal B A LL B	Pleader	- {	T Khanewal
	Roydon S V B A	Business	- }	Imritsar
	I uchi Ram Sahin MA FCS TPU, ha Salab Rudra Sur BA LLB	Pensioner	1	
	FCS TPU, L. Silib	n	}	
0010	Rudra Sur BA LLB	Pleader .		Ambalı American
2310	huldu Ra i Tika hup Chand	Service . Banker		Amritsar Panipat
	i I no Lul	Merchant		Amritear
	l up Lil Rura M l	do		R ikot Ludhi na
	Sadiq Mr Bir at Law	Advocate	- (Amritsat
2317	Sifder 1gha Mohd, BA	Plender .	.	Salkot
	LLB	· .	- (**
	Salub Daval	Rusiness Merchant	- 1	Hisear Amritsar
	Silik Cland Gupta	Agriculturist	- 1	Sonepat
	Susari Lam P	Contractor	- {	\mlxd L
2320	Sant Lal B.A. LLB	Pleader	- 1	l erozepur
	Suntanam K. B 1 (Oxon)	Advocate	- 1	Lahore
	Bar at Lan ant I am Sone Ram Seth Dr. LCP	1	- 1	
	Sunt I am	Service	- }	Amrit ar
	and LCS	Physician	- 1	do
	1 44 5	1	,	
		·	-	

No	Name.	Profession		Address
1	Sant Singh Sardar, B.A., LLB	Plea ler	•••	Lyallpur.
23:3	capra Devi Dayal, BA., LLB,	do.	.:	Jhang.
1		Accountant	•••	T. Beri.
- 1	Sit Dev	Agriculturist	***	Jullunder.
- 1	Satyapal, Dr., BA., M.B	Physician		Attribar.
	beraj-n i-din	Merch ant		i Laborr.
2730		Business		Ravalpirdi.
i	Sethi D S		***	
- 1	Sethi, A R	i do	•••	do.
- 1	Sethi, Charanjit Lal Sethi, Naundh Rim, B.A. Sena Ram, Dr., B.H.M. Shamba Did, B.A., LLB Shamba Parshad	Willowner	***	Lahore. Dera Ismail Khan
2337	Sena Ram Dr. B.H.M	l'hysiciam	•••	Nowshers.
- , , ,	Shamba Dial, BA, LLB	Pleader	•••	Hissar.
	Shamba Parabad	/amiedar .	•••	V. Bal npur.
1	Sham Das	Merchant	•••	Amestear.
- 1	Shange Viol	Merchant	•••	ੂ ਹੋਰ
2340	Sham Lal, B A	Pleader	•••	Rolatek
1	Sham Sundar, BrA., LL.B.	d?	***	(. 6)
- 1	Shankar Dass	Merchant	•••	Lab re.
- 1	Shruker Dies Shruker Nath	Mpl Comnr.	***	Hol tal
2217	Shanti Chand	Not Commr.	•••	Panipa.
-341	Shanti Sirup Jalota	Piezder de Merchant Banker Mpl. Comnr. Banker do.		Ram Dace, Am-
	Limit Exaptance			ritear.
	Sher Singh	Zamındar Banker Contractor	•••	Abohar Rohtak
	Sher Singh	Banker	•••	Robtak.
	Sher Singh	Contractor		do
2350		Banker		L di∙
	Shib Diyal	Plea ler	•••	dı. Mitala
	Shy Dyal Shy Dyal Shy Lal	Merchant	•••	Multan
	Shy Lal	Confectioner		Amritara
2335	Shu Naram, B.A	Pleader		
	Shry Ram, BA, LLB	do	••	d. Fengepur.
	Shri Datti, Pt	Physician	•••	lites in
	Shugan Chand	do Physician Banker		ha-nal.
	couje tritte attanta, Dr,	Advocate	٠.	Lahore.
9260	MA, LLB, Barat-Law	Merchant		D
-7000	Sikri, Sundar Lal, B.A.,	Pleader	•••	Panipat.
	LL B.	1	•••	· ·
	Sikri, Sundar Das	Merchant	•••	Amritsar.
	Sikri, Nihal Chand, Dr., L. M.S.	Physician		Labore.
	L M S.	Pleaster		
	Sri Rim Gautam, BA.,	I leavet	•••	T. Nanashahar.
2365	Site Ram Koorichh	Merchant		Amritsar.
	Sita Ram Seth	Service		
	Site Ram	Linguage	•••	T Behra
	Sita Ram	Burnes	•••	[Narna]
9370	Sita Ram, BA, LL.B Sita Ram Shastri, Vidya-	Merchant Teacher	•	T. Bhiwari
2010	martand Sussen, Vioyac	1	•••	1. Bhiwart
	Sobha Ram	Agent	•••	Ambala
	Sohan Lal	Agent Broker	•	Ambala, Amritar T Kasur,
	Sohan Lal	Merchant	•••	T Kasur.
	Sohan Lal	Banker	•••	Pi nipar
00-		. 1 2 lender		la. C
237			•••	Amritsar
237	Sondhi, P.		• • •	Juliunder

No	Name.		Profession	ı	Address
	Sri Krishna, BA, MSc		Businesa		Ludhiana.
,	Sukh Dayal, Kapur		Merchant	•••	Amritsar.
	Sundar Das		Banker	-	do.
2350	Sundar Lal		Contractor		Abohar.
1		•••	Merchant	•••	Rawalpindi.
		***	do	•••	Amritsar.
	Sur, Sundar Das, M.A.	•••	Pensioner	,,,	Delhi.
	Rai Bahadur		I Chalonet	•••	Domi.
	Suri, Dharm Das		Vakıl	•••	Lahore.
385	Taj ud-Din, Pir, B.A.	•	Advocate	•••	do
333	Bar at-Law		24410(410	•••	1
			Pleader		Ambala.
	Tara Chand, BA., LL.B. Tara Chand, Billa		Merchant		Rawalpindi.
	Tara Chand Shudas		do.	•••	Lahore.
	Tei Bhan	***	do.	***	Multan.
390	Tek Chand Bhakshi, M A	***	Pleader	•••	Lahore
2390	LLB	,	I leader	•	Danote
		•••	Merchant	•••	Sulkot.
	Thakur Das Dugga	•••	Banker		Amritsar.
	Thalur Das Bharghava,		Pleader		Hissar.
	MA, LLB		1	• • • •	1
	Thambu Ram	•••	do	•••	Robtak
2395	Thakur Dutt Sharma	•••	Physician		Lahore.
2030	Thapur, Jiva Ram	•••		•••	Rawalpındı
	Tirath Ram Chopra	•••	Arhtı	•••	T. Akalgarh.
	Tola Rum	•••	Business		Lahore
	Tules Das		do	•••	Amritsar,
2400	Tulsı Ram		Merchant		do.
-100	Uma Dutt, B A	•••	Pleader		Rohtak
	Umar Baksh, Sheikh, B A		do	•••	Lahore
	Uttam Chand	•••	Merchant	•••	Amritear
	Uttam Chand Abbott		do	••• (Rawalpındı.
2405	Vidya Nand		E Engineer		Lahore
-100			Business	••• (do
		•••	Shop keeper	***	T Raikot
			Contractor	•••	Jullunder
	Wazir Chand, BA, LLB		Pleader		Gujranw da
	Yoganaud Swami				Punjab

No	Name	Profess	-10n	Address
	SI	NDH.		
	Anant Ram	· [Artist		Inrkana
	Asuda Mal Rewa Chand	i Tal. a		Karichi
	Bhagnan Chand Roop Chand	Merchant		Jacob ded.
2415	Dualwandas Ispinal Lithra	do		Shikarpur.
		Clerk		Karachi
	Bhurgn, The Hon'ble Mr	Advocate		Hyderabad.
	FTS	Merchant		Shikarpur.
	Chandiram, J B	do		13-1
	Chandiram Metharam Ma	Broker	•	Rohri Kurachi
1420	hhijani -	1	•	· Kurachi
140	Chimandas, Diwan Chintaman Saboji Trilokekar	Pensioner		Rohm, Sukkur
	Samaman Sanoji Trilokekar	Principil		National College
	Chintamani Sharma	· .		Hyderalad
	Chouthram P Gidwani	Teacher	•	· H3 derabad
		Manager	•	Brilimachari
	01.1	ľ		Ashram, Hyder-
425	Chhugomal Menghraj	Merchant		abad Shikarpore.
	Dalpatrai Dwarkadas Masaud Daulatram Bulchand, M A ,	Contractor		Sukkur
		Pleader		. Hy derabad.
	Dharamdas Bherumal	Pleader		1
	Durgadas B Adwans	Architect	•	Mirpukhas.
	Dwarkapershad Rochiram	Business	•	Lurkana
4 10	Sharma Esardas Lilaram		••	Larkana.
	Gangaram Seth	do		Hyderabad.
	Gellaram Teremel Cash	Contractor Merchint		do
	Uningiamdas Naround a	do do	٠	Jacob ibad.
		Medical Prac		Shikarpur Karachi
435	Haji, Dr, MBBS	tumer		Karten
.,,	Girdharimal G Vaswani	Teacher		Larkana
	troppaidas dhanatmal Admon. '	Plender do	•	Hy derabad
	Gurudin Mal. G	uo		do.
440	Tururudin Mol T.L.I	Journ dist		Mirpukhas
- 10	Holismi Hussanand Keswani, BA, LLB	Pleader		Sakkar
	Hundlar Pararam Shame 1	Rummann		1
	"Chanural Vishindas The	Business Pleader	•	Hyderabad.
			•	do
	Lissanand Hotohama	Contractor		Rohri
14 7	Herdasmal Golunbux, B A Hemandas Labhumal	Merchant		Luichi
	niranand	Contructor do	•	Sukkur
	Hiranand Santokram Advani,	Pleider	: i	Hyderabad
J			.	do
ì	Hırdaram Mewaram	do		Garykhata,
į,	Idawmal V Lalwam	Merchant	- 1	A track.
D0	Itarsing Tiloksing Iyer, V A	Herchint Plea ler	•	Hyderabad
	Iyer, V A	Professor	***	Sukkur
f	Jairamdas Daulatram, B A	Pleader		Hyder ibad Karachi
	Tamala 1 M To an a	Merchant	- 1	
- 1	Ments	rerenant	***	đo

yε	N me	Profession	Adlress
5400	Jassaram C Punjabi Javermel Tejumel Jethmel P Guhejeni Jethamel Thu erdas, B A	Merchant do Journalist Pleader	I ark ma do do, Jacobabad
	LL B Ihamatmal Lekhasing Jathi ani, B Sc	Professor	Hyderabad
	Jatsingh Tolaram Telebandan	Pleader	Jacobabad
2160	Jagstsingh Jumnadas Vishindas Kallimiji Bhagwanji Patel	Zumind ir Merchant Medical Practi	Mirpukhas Karichi do
	Aishen Chand Sobhraj Wadwee	Merchant .	Shikarpur
•	Lishin Chand Wodhumil, BA	Zamındar	Hyderabad
2465	Lishin Hal Minghamul, B A Kesho Dis	Contractor Vereh int	SakLur
	Kewal Ram Parmanand . Khemchand Sukhramdas Molwam, BA LLB	Contractor Pleader	Rohri, Sukkur Miepukh is
	Khilwani, I. A., Bar at Law	Advocate	Nawabshah, H3 derabad
2470	Kishindas Jhamrai, BA	Pleader .	Sulkur
	Kodumil Eurdus, S., BA Lakhan, J. V., M. Sc., A. I. I. Sc.	Lindlord Lechnical Chemist	Hyderabad do
2170	Laxinidas Vishram Lakomil Daryabsingh Lokam Nun ram Sharma Lokumal Via Jamal Lokumal Tulsidas B A Lunidarim Tikamdas, B A	Contractor Professor Feacher Verchant do Pleader	Rarschi Rohn Sulkur Hiderikad hinchi do
2180	LL B Madbavyi Jeevanram Madbodas Sanwaldas Jeth malani	Clerk Broker	Shikarpur Karachi Shikarpur
	Mircl andam, T. J. Mohammad Ali Dina Mohammad Hamif Hashini, Hikim	Professor Merchant Physician	Karachi do do
2482	Motilal Gangaram Motiram Gidumal B A Motiram Tekchand Mulchand Guidinmal Paho	B isiness Merchant Pleader	do Bombyy Hyderibad Sukkur
2190	lajat Nand Kishore Himitram Narayandas Anandjee Nawalru Khoahchand Nebhumil Manghamid Airmaldas Dhurandas	Clerk Contractor Jeweller Contractor Professor	Shikarpur Karichi H3 derabad Sukkur Hyderibad
	Pahloomal Santdas Parmanand M Advant M A B Sc T C S	Contractor Profes or	Sukkur Karuchi
249 1	B Sc F C S Premp Mulp Purdam in Singh Ra Bhakesheadas Gos indenor Bhatia	Merchant / do do	do do Shik upur
	Raghumal, Rat Sahib	Pensioner	do

Y0	Name	Profession	Address
2500	Ranchordas Narsı Rollarım Hıranand Man sukhanı		Karachi . Hyderabad.
	Relumal Kissumal Rewachand Chandumal, Dr	Zamındar Medical Practi	do
2003	Rochaldas Sujaneng, S A S Rochiram Tahilsingh Rochlam, P N. Rupchand Seomal Reghumat Kundansing Lahori M A , LL B	do Zamindar do do	do Shikarpur Rati Dow. Hyderalad Lahori, Larkhans
2510	Sadhuram Tindinmal Sahiram Vilaitrai Saidwardag Gilzay, Mohamad Ahan, S.T.C		Rohri, Sukkur Karachi
L ala	Santdas Mangharam Sathramdas Vishindas Sham Behari Lal Shetpur, B A Shamdas Teckchand Showkiram Sihijram Malkani, U B B S (Lond), M B C S (Eng)	:::	Hyderabad Sukkur Kucha Patiram, Delin Hyderabad
	Shriram Lallamal Sri Kishendas Hadulda, M.A., LL B Suganchand Seth Kimatrai Sugan Lal Hassanand, B.A.,	Pleader	. Jacobabad
2520	LL B Sugnamal Khemsing Sugnamal Narsimal, B Sunderdas B Advani	Contractor do . Merchint	Rohm, Sukkur. Sukkur Karachi
22*1	Tarachand Sugan Singh	Pleader Zamindar Contractor do	Hyderabad do Sukkur Rohri, Sukkur.
	Tikamdas K Jeswani, M A Tikamdas Wadhumal, B A (Ovon), Bar at Law Toolsidas Khoobeband	Adrocate .	
2530	Tourmal S Thadham Trilok Chand G Thadham Tuladas Tourmal Vaswam Bulchand Jhama Singh, M A	Merchant do do Publicast	Hyderabad harachi do Hyderabad Karachi
2031	Veshomal Pokerdas Vishindas Dwarkadas Vishindas Sanwaldas Jetha- malani	Contractor do Pleader	Robn, Sukkur Sukkur
	Wadiarmal Premehand	Contractor	R hrs, Sukkur

No	Name		Profession	n ——	Address
	UNITE	D I	PROVINCE	ES	
	V denotes villa	ıge	! T denotes	tow	n
	Abdul Azız Khan		Agriculturist		. V Budbansı
	Abdul Ghaffur, Kası		Journalist		
2540	Abdul Hamid Khan Chow	dhr		••	. V. Sahawar.
	Abdul Mand, Khwaja, B A	١.	Advocate		
	(Cant), Bar at-Law		1		
	Abdul Ruoof Khan, K.	•••		••	
	Abdul Razak Lalp Abdul Shahid Ahan	•••			. Meernt.
2545	Abdul Vahid Khan, Kunw		Agriculturist	••	
-0.	Mohammad	41	40.	••	v. Dudiansi.
	Abdur Rahim, Hafiz Moht	nd	Vakıl		Aligarh
	Abdus Salam, M	•••		•••	
	Abhaya Charan Singh		Vakil	•••	
	Abir (hand				
2550	Abu Ali, Bar. at-Law	•••		•••	
	Achal Singh	•••		***	
	Acharya, V. Adinovite Aiyar	•••		•••	
	Adya Pershad, BA, LL I		Pleader		
2555	Aftab Singh, Chondhra	٠	(m +	•	T Nehtore.
	Ahmad Sijed Khan, K M	Į	do.	•••	
	Ajaz Ahmad Rizevi, S.			•••	Amrohi.
	Ajudhya Pal	••	_ do.	•••	V Shunsabid.
951.04	Ajudhya Prasid	•••	Business		Jhansi
2 100	Ajudhya Prasad Ajudhya Prasad Gupta, B	:"	Zemtndar	•••	
	LL B	Α,	VaLil	•••	Bulandsh ibar.
	Ajudhya Prasad Goela, B LL B.	Sc,	do	•••	Meerut.
	Ajudhya Prasad Pathal Chobey, BA, LL1	•	do	•••	Agra.
	Alavgulabi, Hon'ble Sayed Khan Bahadur, B A.	•	Valil, High Co		J _
2565	Alı Mahommad, Khwaja Amar Chand, Chowdha		Compounder	•••	do
	Amar Nath	•••	Agriculturist Zamındar	•••	
	Amar Nath	::	Merchant	•••	T. Kashipur.
	Amar Nath, Choubry		Lamindar	···	T. Kashipur
2070	Amir Nath Vaishya	•••	do	***	T. Kashipur T Ghaziabad.
	Amar Singh	•••	Trader	***	Hathras
	Amar Singh Amba Prasad, L M S.		Merchant Medical Practi- tioner		Saharanpur. Farrukhabad.
2075	Ambeshwar Misra, Pandit, BA, LLB Amir Chand Sahini Amir Chand Mehra, BA. Amir Sing, P.			•	Unao.
	Amir Chand Sahini		Merchant	•••	Camppore.
	Amir Chand Mehra, B A.		Teacher		Agra
	Amir Sing, P.	***	Pleader	•••	do
	Anand Bahadur Anandi Prasid Chaturnedi	•••	Zamındar		Bereilly.
2380			Clerk Zamadar	•••	Muttra V. Dalip Nagar.
2000	Anand Murti .	•••	le scher	:	Benares.
	Anand Swiroop		Clerk		Khurja
	Anand Swaroop Gargya		Service		Hathras
	Anant Praeed Shukli	•]	l rader		Campore.
	'		,	- 1	

No.	Name .	Profession	Address.
2585	Anant Ram Bhargava, B.A	Vakıl	
	Annie C. Bell (Miss) Ansari, A. H., B.A., LL B	D1 1	Adyar, Madras,
- 1	Ansari, A. H., B.A , LL B	l'leader .	T Ghaziabad.
	Anup Singh Bhatia Arathoon, L	Service Bank Agent	Agra Gualior.
2590	Arjan Das	Merchant	S harmpur.
	Arora, B. L	Trader	Allahabad.
- 1	Asa Ram Mehta	Zamındar	Ganjoh.
1	Arora, B. L Asa Rum Mehta Asharfi Lal	Plender	Agra
	Atar Singa, D.A., LL D	[V N L 11	Bulandshahar.
2595	Autr ben	noney lender	V. Kirthal. T. Ghaziabad.
1	Atma Kam Autar Krishna		Moradabad
	Avadh Bihari Lal	Contractor	Bulandshahar.
[Avadh Bihari Lal, M. A.,	Vakıl	Agra
- 1	LL.B.	1	1 .
2600	Avdhutanand, Swami	Werchant	V. Jwalapore.
	Ayodhya Nath	Merchant	Muttra.
	Biboo Lal Agriwal	Shop keeper	Bulandshahar.
ł	Baboo Lal Valah	Merchant Money lender	
2002	Balson Ram Gunta, B. Sc	Pleader	Meerut.
	Baboo Ram Verma		Etah.
	Brbu Lal	Agriculturist	V Digrota.
1	Habu Lal	Trader	V Digrota. V. Chandpur.
	Babu Lal	Clerk	A. Graziabad.
2610	Babu Lai	l'lender	Moradabad.
	Babu Lal Babu Lal Babu Lal Babu Lal, B.A. Babu Lal Bıbu Lal Mithal, B Sc. Babu Lal Poddar Babu Lal Sharma	Phreician	V. Kirthal. Allahabad.
	Babu Lal	Physician	Meerut.
	Bibu Lal Mithal, B Sc	Zanandar	Bulandshahar.
2615	Babu Lal Poddar	Draper Zanandar Merchant	Hathras.
			T. Anupshahar, Bulandshahar.
	Babu Ram	Service	Direilly.
	Babu Ram	Trader	T. Sikandrabad.
2620	Babu Ram	do	Bareilly.
2020	Babu Ram Babu Ram Qarg, L.M P.	Broker	T. Hapur.
	Babu Ram Gunta	Contractor	Muziffarnagar. Etawah.
•	Babu Ram Gupta	Press Proprietor	Agra
	Babu Ram Qarg, L.M P. Babu Ram Gupta Babu Ram Gupta Babu Ram Gupta Babu Ram Gupta, M A , LL.B Babu Ram Saban Babu Ram Saksena, B.A.	Medicine	Meerut.
2625	Babu Ram Gupta, M A , LL.B	Vakil	T. Kasganj.
	Babu Ram Saksena, B.A	Merchant	Complete
	Babu Ram Sharma	Merchant	Farrukhabad. Agra.
	Badrı Das Khatrı	do	
2630	Babu Ram Saksena, B.A Babu Ram Sharina Badri Das Khatri Badri Das Sharma Badri Naray in Badri Narth Bhutt, B.A. Badri Prasad	Service	Hathras.
	Badri Naray in	Trader	Shahjahanpur.
	Badri Prasad	Journalist Business	Agra
	Badri Frasad	Brnker	T. Srienganj. T. Konch, Jalaun.
2635	Badri Prasad	Business	Gwilior.
	Badri Prasad	Banker	Hathras.
	Badri Prasad Mathur, B A , LL B.	VIIAII	do.
	Badri Prasad Tewary	Service	Etawah
2012	Hadri Singh	Agriculturist	Etawah Dehradun,
2640	1 1 12 1 3 1 7	STUKELLE	Meerut.
	Barjaath		Agra,
	1	1	Moradabad

No	Nume		Profession	a	Address
	Bujnath, Pandit		Pleader		Vieerut
	Bay Nath, B A Bay Nath Chaturveds		Pleader		Meerut
2645	Buj Nath Chaturvedi	•••	Trader		Old Linah
	Ban Nath Prasad	•••	Merchant		T Lonch
	Baij Nath Prasad	•••			
	Baij Nath Provid Khare Baij Nath Singh	•••			Allahabad
	Bail Nath Singh	•••	Broker	***	Benares
2150	Banj Nath Singh	•••	Zumindar	•••	Meerut
•	Baij Nath Tewari		Agriculturist	••	T Mahoba.
	Balkunth Nath, L M.P.	•••		**	Agra
1	Bakhtawar Lal Janni Bakhtawar Singh	••	Merchant Binker	• •	Meerut.
2600	Balbhadra Singh, Kunwar	***	Zamındar	•••	V Kerı
2000	Baseshwar Prasad Misra	•••	Banker	•••	Etawah
	Biljit Singh	•••	Zamindir	• !	Meerut
	Balkishen Moordra	•••	Bunker	:	T Ka ganj
			do		Banda
2660	Bal Krishna, Seth Balkrishna, Chowdhri	•••	Limindar	•	T. Kaimganj
	Bil Krishna Shukla, B Sc.		Vakil		Unao
	LL B				
	Bal Mukand		Trader		T Bilgram
	Balmukand	•••	Basiness*		Meerut
	Bal Mukand		[encher		V Kirthal
2665	Bal Mukand Bajpeya	***	Journ dist		Lucknow
	Bal Mukand	•••	Pleader	•••	T hburja T Khatouli
	Bal Rama Chandra	***	fr ider	•••	I Khatouli
	Bila Shanker	•	Shop Leeper	***	Jehangurabad.
2670	Balwant Rai Balwant Singh	***	Trader Landlord	•••	Agra T Naghtor
2610		••	Trader	:: (Breilly
	Bennest Das		do		
	Banwari Lal		do		Shai jahanpur. Old Etawah
	Baneru Pregnath		Advocate		Allahabad
2675	Bankey Bihari Lal Saksen BA, LL B Buile Lui	а,	Vakıl		T Aberı
	BA, LLB	1			
	Brake Lul	(Trader	••• {	Aligath
	Binke Lil	***	do .	•••	T Kashipur
	Bankey Lal Chowdhra	}	Zamındar do	•••	Namital Moradabad
0000	Bankey Lal Gotam	•••	Trader	:::)	Amroha
2000	Binkey Lal Maheshwari Binkey Lal Nagar	•••	Zamındar	: 1	Benares
	Bannery, Hari Mohan	:::	Zanna	•	Allahabad
	Buns Gopal		Banker		Farrukhabad
	Bansı Dhar		Merchant	•••	T Karganj
2685	Bunshi Dhar Sharma		Service		Farrukhabad
	Binsi Dhar Seth	••• [Banker	••• [Bulandshahar
	Dansi Duar Gupui	. 1	Contrictor	}	Orat Hathras
	Bansı Dhar Jalan Bansı Dhar Sekhsarya	•••	Frader Banker		do
2690	Bansı Dhar Shukla	.	Zamındar	: 1	Benares
2000	D 7 1 01 11		Merchant		Cawnpore
			Banker		Ghaziabad
	Banwart Lal		Trader	!	do
	Banwart Lal, P.		Zamındar	•••	V Alampur
2695	Binwari Lui	}	Merchant	. }	T Kashipur
	Binwari Lal		Service	••	Moradab id
	Banwari Lal Khannah	•••	Merchant Zamındar	- 1	1 Kasg my Barcilly
			Zamindar	1	Agra
2700	Basant Kumar	::	Zamındar	::	Bulandshahar
		• • •	**********	- 1	
	t .				

No	Name.	Profession.	Ad lre∞
	Busdeo Saran, Agrawal, BA,	Valil	Agra.
,	Basu, Akshay Kumar, B A	Pleader Zamındır	Sitapur. V. Sindi.
	Basher Rai Bhandari, B A ,	Vakil	B thraich.
2705	LL B. Bushwari Presad	Truder	Agm
	Bedirker, M.D	Physician	Can npore.
	Behiri Lal	Merchint	T. Hapur.
	Benarsi Das	Banker	Meerut
2710	Benara Das, BA, LLB	Vakil	T. Gh sziabad.
2,10	Beni Madhay Tiwari	Zamindar	47 4
	Bent Pershad	do. & Rais	Sabarannur.
	Beni Pershad	Pleader	Nahan State.
		Service	Moradahad
2713	Bent Prasad Jigram	Murchant	Saharaopur.
	Bent Pracid Mehra	_ do	Benares.
	Benkatesh Pershid	Binker	Amrolis.
	Dhagilath Letshiu vatsya	Tenant	Bul nd-hahar.
2720	Bhagwan Das	Nerchant	Agra.
24.20	Bhagwan Das	Merchant	
		Binler	
	Rhamman Das	1 40	Hardoi,
	Bhagnan Das Halna	Journalist	Hathras.
2725	Bhagwan Das Misra	Trader	
	Bhagwanji Makenji	Trider Mirchant	Bathras
	Bhagwan Sahai Sharma Bhagwant Prasad, M A.,	Nukhtar Pleader	Bulandshahar. Etah
	LL B	l leader .	Lun
	Bhagwat Narayan	Merchant	Bareilly,
2730	Bhagwati Prisid	Pleader	Farrukhabad.
	Bhagwati Prasad Sharma	Contractor	Farrukhalad. T Anupshahar.
	Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava,	Pleader	T Anupshahar.
	B A Bhagwati Sabai Mathur, B.A	.) do	Amroha.
	LLB.	Ή.	Amrona.
278	5 Bhuron Prisad	. do	Meernt.
	Bhairon Prasad, B A , LL B.		
	Bhano Hal Bharose Lal		
	Bhawani Datt Joshi		do Almora,
274		Pleader	
	LLB .	1	1
	Bhawani Presad Gupta		V. Haldaur
	Bhawani Ram Seth Bhawani Shankar	Banker Zamındar	T. Silandrabad.
	Bhawani Shankar Tewari		i v ivnair
27-		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
-	Bhola Nath	. Agriculturist	
	Bhola Nath	- Mukhtar	Etah
	Bhola Nath Bhola Nath Gupta, B A., LL		
97	30 Bhola Nath Mehrotia	Zimindar	T. Khurj. Strapur. T. Shikohabad. Cawapur Moradahad
	Bhola Nath Tandon	do,	T Shikehal
	Bhola Singh	Contrictor	Cannour
	Bhukan Saran	Merchint	Moradabad
0.5	Bhup Naram Singh Bhup Singh	7aminda-	Farrus habad
21	and bride small .	Zamindar	V. Ausaliska
	1	1	Nagla.

Bhurt Suigh Bichter Nand Sarswatt Bichter Lel, Pandet Bithart Lel, Bithart L	No.	Name.		Profession	n.	Address
Bichter Mand Sartswatt Bith at Lol, Pandit Bith at Lol, Bandissan Kattar Bith at Lol, Bandissan		Bhuri Singh	••	Zamudar		V Newari.
### Bithart Lol Prissed		•••	Preacher			
Bilat, Dr. Bilat, Dr. Bilat Presida Bindivem Presida L. B. Bindeshwari Presid Sinha, R. A. i.l. R. Bindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Dindista					**	. V Sayadpar
Bilat, Dr. Bilat, Dr. Bilat Presida Bindivem Presida L. B. Bindeshwari Presid Sinha, R. A. i.l. R. Bindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Katar Wahi Dindistan Katar Dindistan Dindista		Bihari Lal .			••	V Kashiour
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No.	Name	Profession		Address
	Brij Basi Lal	Zamındar		Bulandsh ibar
1	Brij Bhukan Lal			
2810	Brij Bhusan	Merchant		1 Koneh
ا ۵۰۰۰	Brij Mohan Lal			
- 1	Rey Roban Gunta B A	Trader .		
1	Brij Behari Gupta, B A Brij Behari Lal, B A , LL B		• •	do.
- 1	Beij Krishna Dar	7	•••	Agra
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- 1	Brij Lal, Seth	Trader		T Khurje.
- 1	Brij Mohan Lal Brij Mohan Suarup	Merchant	٠.,	Meerut
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2520	Brij Narain Tankha, B A		٠ ١	Lucknow.
- 1	Brij Nath Mithal, B Sc.,	do.	. 1	Merut.
1	LL B	_	- 1	
	Brij Raj Bahadur	Zamındar	•••	Btah
Ì	Brindabin Prasad, BA,	Vakil	٠í	Mainpuri
1	LL B		- 1	1 .
	Budh Gopal .	Pandit Agriculturist	. 1	Ghazubad.
2977	Budhi Ballabh Tewari	Agriculturist .	{	Namstal
- 1	Budhoomal Mehrotra .		j	Cawepur.
- 1	Duioni Prasa 1			Bareilly
	Bulan Ram Shastri, Bar at		1	Dehradun
1	Law		- 1	
1	Buland Rat	Verchant .	[V Kirthal.
2830	Bushehar Nath, R S	Spel Hon, Ma	00	1 Namma
	Busheshwar Dayal)	I Nagina T Hapur V Aharabad.
	Chandrika Prasid Thakur .	1.	[V Aharabad.
	Chun Sukh Sharma .			V Java
•	Chutanya Dev, Kumar		(Moradahad
283>	Chanda Lal .	do .		Abgarh
	Chandi Prasad		١. ١	Ghaziabad
	Chanda Mal	Trad. r	- (Brindshan
	Chand Mal, BA, LLB	Vakil		Agra
	Chand Namun Harkault, B A	Pleader .	}	Agra Stapur
2840		Camindar		Agra
	Chandra Kant Malviya	do .	. . í	All thabad
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901	Ch mdu Lal Tandon .	go .	- 1	Agra
2010	Champa Lal Jam Charti Mal	Frader	- 1	Agra Bulandshahar
		Merchant	- 1	V Kirthal
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	Chatur Singh	Merchant		Jhansı
		Zumindar Trader	١ ١	orani Pont.
	Cheda Lal Govil	Merchant	•• (ngru
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	Chbabi Nati Pander B A			
	Chbabi Nati Pandey, B A	Banker	- }	Chunar.
	Chhail Behari Lal	Merchant		Meerut
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	Chliatra Lil Gupta, BS	c.,	Vakil		T. Kurana.
286a	LL B Chhedi Lil		Merchant		T 17
2000		•••	Business	•••	T Knuth Etawah.
	Chhotay Lal Chhotay Lal Tewari	•••	Banker	•••	I, Sikandrabad.
	Chhote Lal	•••	Trader	••	do.
)	Chhote Lal	•••	do	,	do.
2570	Clihote Lal	•••	Teache-	•••	Benares
	Chhote Lal	•••	Trader	٠.	r Kamganj.
	Chhotey Lal	•••	go	•••	Hathras
	Chhotey Lal	•••	Service	***	
A	Chhotes Lal Pt	·	Zamındar Vakıl	•••	Sikandrabad
2573	Chhotey Lai Bhargava, B	oc,	ĺ	•••	f Sasm.
	Chimman Lal	•••	Binker	***	V Gomat.
	Chimman Lal	•••	Merchant	•	T Anupsbabar.
	Chiranji Lal	•••	do.	•••	Muttra.
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28/0	Chiranji Lal, B A Chiranji Lal, B A		Zimindar	•••	Ltawah
	Chiranjiya Lil Vishra, B S	· .	Vakil		Fatehgarh.
	LLB	٠,			Ŭ
	Chiranji Lal Sharma	•••	Zamındar	•••	Agra.
	Chokha Lal	•••	Irader	•••	T Khurja.
2885	Chapra, B N. Chotey Lai Chotey I al	•••	Service Contractor	:::	Caunpore.
	Chotes Lai		Lugineer	•••	Cumpur.
	Chhunn Lai		Business		
	Chunni Lal Sharma		frader		Hathras,
2570	Chunni Lal Sharma, M.1 B S.	В	Physician	•••	Bulandshahar.
	I'd Chand		Jeneller	}	Agra
	Dalip Singh		Pleader		Muziffirnagar
	Damodardas, BA, LLB.	***	Valil	•••	Meerut.
	Durshan Lal	•••	Business	•••	Sah tranpur
289a	Dary so Singh Ojha	***	Banker Zamındar	•••	V Nasipur, Bojhi
	Din Dival Kapur Dan Dival	:::	do	***	Campur Hamirpur.
	Dandval		Business		Γ Ferozabad
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2900	Daul it Rum	[Trader	•• [T Hathras.
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	Daulat Ram Barla	***	Sarraf Vakil	•••	T Kasganj,
	Diya Kishen Seth, M A.,		VARII	•••	Lucknow.
	Dava Ram		Merchant]	T Konch.
2905	Daya Narayan Nigan, B A		Journalist		Caunpur
	Diya Shinkar Pathak		Irader	***	Muttri
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	Debt Die Kapoor Debt Prisad	•••	do Mukhtar	•••	Agra
2910	Debi Prasad Saksens		Zamındar		Aligarh Amroha,
2910	Debt Sahai		do.		Hapur
	Debi Singh Thakur		do	***	V. Patheni.
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			Merchant		
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No	Name.	Ì	Profession		Aildress.
1	Devi Pressel Shukla E.A		Agnoulturest		V. Kurswan
	Der Shastri Vardya		Physician		Saharanpur.
	Dewan Singh	[Zamindar	.	Bareilly.
	Dewan Singh Padhan	[do.	•••	do
	Dhanna Lal		Banker	•••	Jhansa
	Dhanna Lal]	Merchint	- 1	Mampuri
2925	Dhanna Lal Jam		do.		Agra
	Dhinpati Rai		Burmes		T Sikardrabad.
ŧ	Dharam Dasa		Zumindar	••••	Saharanpur
- 1	Dharma Datt Sharma		do	•••	T. Jahangarabad. V. Majhera,
1	Dharma Nand Tewara	-	do.	1	V Majbern,
- (- 1		1	Nun Tal.
2930	Dharma Narun, B.A		Vikil	•••	Mampuri
	Dharma Vir Singh		Landlord	•••	T Nightor.
	Dormondra Nath Tarka	- }	Service	•••	Agra.
- 1	Shiromani	-	•		
)	Dhulekar, Raghunath Vins	Lar	Vakıl	•••	Jhanei
1	MA, LLR Dhum Singh Jami)	Merchant	•••	Meernt
2935	Digamber Singh Thakur		Zan ındar		V Jahangirabad.
	Dila Ram		Trader	•••	V Jahangurahad.
1	Dina Nath Nagar		Zamindar	•••	Moradabad
	Dus Dyal		Merchant		'Ghaza dead
	Diwan Chand	1	do		Can npur.
2940	Dors Lal		Mukhtar	•••	Publint,
	Durga Datta Tewara	•	I hyererin Merchint	•••	Hathras.
	Durga Dyal		Merchant	•••	Aligarh Meernt Bulandshahar
	Durga Parahad Panday		errice	••	Meernt
••••	Date Part atolizar		Mukhtar do. Valil Service Binker Vakil		Bulandshahar.
2943	Durga Parshad Pt		40.	•••	T Kbnrys
	Durga Parshad, BA, LI	, 15	Valit	•••	Bul indebabar. Muziff irnagar.
	Durga Prasad Mehra	•	Dervice	••	Muziffirnigar.
	Durm Prished B & II	ъ	Valid	•••	Agm
2950	Durga Prushad, BA, LI	R	do.	***	Meerut. Muttra
	Dwarks Presad Bhargave		Zamindar	•	V Sistil.
	Dwarks Prasada Bhartes		Buetness	••	1 Marsa.
	Dwarka Presad		Mulhtar	••	New Ltawah Comppur. I Kinth T Sikandrabad. Meerut Muzaffurnagar. T Disc
	Dwarks Prasad Singh		Pleader	•	Campage
2355	Fagir Chand Fateh Chand	•••	Service		f Kunth
	Fateh Chand	***	Merchant		T Sikandrahad
	Fateh Chand	***	do	.,	Meerut
	Fateh Aban Hakim	•••	Physician	•••	Muziffirnager
29 to 0	Fatch Singh, Thikur	•••	Service		
23110	Foster, Miss, M.A Gejinan Ajgannkar	***		***	Gorakhpur. Brindaban
	Gapmand Marwara	•••	do T	٠.	Brindaban
	Gijimind Gaur	•	Truler Priest	•••	Ghazipur.
	Gana Ear	***	Mill Manager		
£96:	Ganesh Behari Misra	•••	Banker	••	Saharanpur. Lucknow.
	Ganeshi Das Halani		Broker	•••	Lucknow.
	Ganeshi Lal	٠.	Trader	•••	Meerut. Hathras
	Ganeshi Lal			***	Alwarh
•	Ganeshi Lal	••	de		Aligarh T Sikandrarae.
2970	Ganesh Passel Seth	•••	Trider		Albababad
	Ganesh Shankay W. 3	···	Zimindar		Allahahad Konch
	Ganesh Smoth K B a	m	Johrn dist	٠.,	Campore
	Ganga Datta Pande B	Α	Toopher		Campore V Pachalgaon
	Ganeshi Lai Ganeshi Lai Ganesh Praud Seth Ganesh Rum Ganesh Shonker Vidyar Ganesh Shogh, K., B.A. Ganza Datta Pande, B L. T Ganga Datta Pandey	,,,	Acacher	•••	Mcerut
	5 Ganga Datta Pandey		1.		1
. 297) CHAIRS COLLEGE T MARRIED	***	Agriculturiet		V Majehra

No	Name.		Profession		Address
1	Ganga Datta Sharma	.,	Service		Lashkar.
- !	Ganga Dhar	•••	Merchant	•••	Agra
Į.	Ganga Parshad Ganga Parshad	•••	Trader	•••	T Sikandrabad T Dibu.
. 1	Gaugt Parshed	••	Zamındar	••	T Dibu.
2050	Ganga Prasad	•••	Trader		H ithras
- 1		••	Pleader	•••	Azamgarh.
}	Ganga Prasad Bajpas, M A B Sc	,	Zamındar	•••	7 Kheri.
1	Ganga Presad Bhargava, BA, LLB		VaLil	•••	Muttra.
į		 [Trader		Aligarh
1985	Ganga Presad Kapur	•••	do		Allahabad
	Ganga Prasad Mehna, M.A LL B	1	Vakıl	•••	r Sahswan
			Merchant	***	
	Ganga Presid Vid		Physician	•••	V. Jah ingrabid
- 1	Ganga Partip Gupta, M A.	٠	Vakıl	•••	
2990	Gangoli, J. N , L M P.]	Physician		Morad thad.
	Ganni Lal	٠ ا	Frader	•••	Hathins
	Ganputi Singh, Th	•••]	Zimindir	••••]	V Dibu.
	Garge Den, Misra Dr.	•••	Lp? siciyu		V Chindpur
			Trader	***	
2995	Gaun Mal	•••	do Service		Bitcilly
	Gauri Shinker Chaube	•••	Zamındar	***	Hathras V Konch.
	Gauri Shanker P Gauri Shanker Mara, B.A.	•	Zamindar	:::	Allahabad.
	Gauri Shanker Tandon, B A	١, إ	Agriculturist Vakil		Ltawah.
3040	LLB.		Trader .	i	T. Kost.
2010	Gaya Lil Guya Prisad		do		Agra.
			Zamındar		Amrous
	Gansham Das		Bink Agent		Hapur Bulruch Mecrut. Cunnah.
	Gansham Das. B A . LL B.		Vokil		Biliruch
3001	Gan-ham Singh, Kumar		Zamender	}	Meerut.
]	
	Ghasi Ram Pandit	.	Service Zanindar Banker Agriculturist Pleader Trader Physician Merchant Vakil		Meernt
	Ghasi Ram Bhalla		Banker	•••]	Kheri Lakhunpu
	Ghasite Mal Ji Girdhari Lol Anand Girdhari Lal Bigla	[Agriculturist	· 1	I Mahobs Ghazabad Hathres
3010	Girdhari Lol Anand	••••	Pleader	}	13 n izmono
	Girdhari Lai Bigla	••••	Trader	••••	Farrukhabad.
	Girdhari Lal Dube	•••	Physician	:	Mottra.
	Girdhan Lal Varma Girdhan Lal, B A , LL B, Girdhan Lal, B t , LL B,	••••	Merchant	(Bulandshahar.
3015	Cudhou Tol P + II B	•••	VAKII)	Saharannur
3013	Girja Shanker Ji		Priest		Dropriaveg
					V Bankipur.
	Giyasi Ram				Bulandshahar. Saharanpur Oropria, ag V Bankipur. Silandrabad. Cawnpur. Aligarh. Meecut Bulandshahar.
	Gobardhan Peared Duhay		Riemohant		Campur.
3030	Gobind Lal	,	Zamındar	٠., إ	Alıgarh.
	Gobind Lal	!	Contractor	•••	Meerut
	Gobind Saran, B A , LL B	•••	Vakıl	••• [Bui indenanar.
	Golal Behari Varma	•••	Service	••• (Uwanor.
0035		•••	Merchant	•••	Meecut Bul indshahar. Gwalior. Vecrut Muzzffarnagar. Bon irre
2035	Gokal Chand Lapur, B Sc	,	Zamındar Merchant		Benares
	I. M S Gokal Chand Rohtaga		B inues	(Cawnpur.
	Gokal Chandra	•••	Bu-iness do		Mattra.
	Gokal Chandra		Trader		T. Khatault.

No	Name.	Profession	m.	Address
	Gokal Prasad	701. 1	,	<u> </u>

	Colones Not 16		•••	
	Gokaran Nath Misra, The Hon'ble Pandit M.A.,	Advocate	•••	Lucknow.
	LL B., F.A.U.			Į.
	Gonal Charal C	1		1
3035	Gopal Chand Gupta Gopal Das		•••	Ghaziabad.
	Gond H W 1		•••	
	Const V.		***	
			•••	Bulandshahar.
	Con. I -1		•••	Almora.
3010	Gon Noth		•••	Agra.
		Merchant	•••	
	Gopi Nath, B A , LL B	Trader	•	T. Firozabad.
	Gopi Na h Kunzru, B.A.,	Vakil	•••	Agra,
	LL B.	do.	•••	do.
	Gopi Nath Sharma	1.		i
3045	Govind Ballabh Pr , B A ,	Service	•••	Bulandshahar.
	LLB	Vakil	•••	Naimtal.
	Cattain and	01		
				T. Anupshahar.
	Govind Prasad	Mukhtar		T. Knimganj.
	Goverd Roo Handat	Frader Business	•••	Moradabad.
3050	Govind Rio Joglekar, BA,	Valil	•••]	Agra.
		TREII		Benares.
	Govind Singh Kshattrya	Banker		77
		Contractor	***	V. Anupshahar,
	Ghulam Panjtan Shamshad,	Vakil	•	Agra
	B A., LL B Guldip Naram Sadh		**-	Etawah
30-,	Guidip Naram Sadh	Trader		Farrukhabad.
J(17)	Gulzarı Lal	Zamindar		do.
	Gundhraj, J. P. Gupta, J. L., B.A., L.T.	Service		Agra.
	Gurdas Baijal	[Fe cher	:::	T. Kauth
	Gur Mukh Ram Tandon, "	Optionn	• • • •	Agm.
		Physician	•••	do.
30 ₀ 0	Gur Prasad Dhown B A	Business	- 1	
		Zamindar	•••	Lyrabad.
	Guru Das Shab, B Sc.	Teacher		T. Tilhar.
	Ciru Frasad	Pleader	•••	Almora
30G)	Gusain Lai Padhan	Shop Leoner	••• [Meerat.
auu 1		Merchant		I Haldwani. I Siranganj.
	Gyan Prakash Vaidya	Physician]	Salaraganj.
	Gyan Singh Hakim	i do •	•••	Saharanpur. Agra
	Hilder, Dr S, L.M S Hakim Singh	, do		Muzaffarnagar.
3070	Hamid Alı Khan, Km	Zamindar		Banda.
	Gamid dan Kizeri	do.	••• [V. Tauri.
	Hanuman Pershad Mathur, BA, LLB	Valil	-	Amroha.
	BA, LLB		4	Aligarh.
	Hanuman Prasad Agrawal	Agriculturist		
	Hannon Pares 3 D		1	N. Mamadin,
3075	Hanuman Prasad Pandey Har Bans Lal	Zamındar		
0070	Har Rone Lal	, do.	j	Lirzapur.
	Han Bhamman	Merchant	1	l. Khurji. L. Jhalo.
	Har Charen Lal	Zamındar		
	Har Charan Lal	Trader	T	Sikandeat
3030	Har Das Mal	Broker]	Sikandrabad. Loh ii,
	Har Dayan Singh	Banker	· ·]	welly
	Har Dev Sahu, Bar at Law	Advocate	*** / Y	hand-1
			B	ulandsh dhar.

No	N itne.		Professio	n	Ad iress
	Hardwiri Lal Vehta		Limindir		Sthermpur.
	Hardwari Singh L M S				Roorkee.
3085	Har Govind Pant, B A ,	LLB	Vakil	:.	T Rankhet.
	Hart Des Vaishya	•	Merchant	•	Muttra
	Hart Datt Joshi	•••	Zumindar		
	Harthar Prasada Mital	***	Service	•••	Almora V Gaumat.
	Hart Kishan Dhaon, B		Vukil	••	Lucknow.
3000	Hari Kishan Prasad, B.	A	do	• • • •	T Jalesar F. Kashipur.
	Hari Krishna	•••		•••	I. Kashipur.
	Hart Lal, P. Mehta	***	Frader	••	Cawnpur.
	Hare Wall	***	Merch int	٠	do.
	Hari Mohan Prasada	***		***	
093	Hart R y Singh	•••	Merchant	•••	
	Hari Run Maliviya	••	Linder	•••	Gyanpur, Bengree State.
	Hari Stran Sharma	•••	Zamindar	•••	Bulandshahar
	Hart Shankar	•••	Zamindar Trader	•••	Agra
1	Hari Shankar	•••	Money Lends	er	Hapur.
100	Hari Shankar Khanna		Merchant Bunker	•••	Moradabad
	Harı Shankar I al	•••	Binker	***	
	Harish Chandra	•••	Merchant	•••	Meerut
	Harish Chandra	••	Trader Zumind ir	***	
	Harish Chandea		Zimindir		Saharanpur.
105	Harish Chandra Misra,	1 A	Professor	•••	
	Har Lal Padhan	n :	Goldsmith	•	
	Har Karan Nath Misra, LL B (Cantab), Bar. Law		Advocate	•••	Lucknow
- 1	Har Nam Singh		Shop Leeper	***	Saharanpur.
	Har Nam Singh Har Nam Sunder Lal, LL B	ВΛ,	Vakil	•••	T Kheri
110	Har Nandan Prasad		do	•••	Allahabad,
	Har Naram	•••	Banker		
- 1	Har Narain Har Prasad		Merchant		
	Har Prasad	***	Zamındar	***	Agra V Kanarsi.
	Har Proged		do		T Khurja.
1115	Har Prasad Singh, Kunw	rar .	Trader	••	Banda,
	Har Prasad		Service		Hathra*
	Har Prasid		Banter	•	Saharanpur.
	Har Prasad Miera, B	A.,	Vakil	••	Allahabad.
	Har Presad Tandan	***	Jeweller	***	Lucknow
120	Har Saran Dis		Merchant		Ghaz abad.
	Har Saran Das	•••	Business	•••	Agra
	Hir Saran Dis, Sahu Hir Siran Dis	•••	Zamındar		\mrobs
	Hir Siran Dis		lrider	٠,	T Khi rja.
1	Har Stran Das	•••	Rais	•••	Ghazi ibad do
3123	Har Scrup, Pt	:::	Merchant Plender		Hathras
	Har Swarup, Pt.		Trader	· 1	Moradabad T Amroha. Amroha
	Har Saran Dis]	Banker	•••	T Amroha
	Hissan Mussinna Syed	:::	Zamındar	٠ ١	Amroha
3130	Haerat Mohana Begum			•• /	Aligarh
-100	Hatim Ali Khan		Zamındar		Amroha Aligarh Farrakhabad V. Karthal
	Heziri Lal	::]	Merchant	: 1	V. Kirthal
	Hazari Lal, B A.		Teacher		no .
				- 1	
	Huzari Lal	••• 1	Binker	• 1	V Batyor.
3135	Hazarı Lal Hazarı Lal		bervice)	Meerut.
3135	Huzari Lal			***)	V Batyor. Meerut. Agra do

	<u> </u>			
No	Name.	Profession.		Address.
	Hazarı Lal Chaturvedi	Zamindar	•••	V Chandwar.
1	Hazari Lal Gupta	m 1		Meernt.
3110	Hemraj, P			V. Karabara,
	Himst Ram K Dara	Trader	•••	Cawnpur.
	nira Lai Gupta	Laminoir	•••	V Haldaur.
i			•••	T. Kasganj.
	Hira Lal	do.	•••	T Kashipur.
3145	Hirs Lal		•••	V Siana
	Ilim Lal Agrawal	Printer Zamindar	•••	Muttri. Ghaziabad
	Hirdey Narain Vaishya Hirday Narain, B A , LL B		•••	Sibaranpur.
	Hirdsy Nath Kunzru, B A,	1 4 5 14	•••	Allahabad.
	Il Se			
31 10	Hotı Lal	Contractor	٠.,	Lakhimpur, Hathras, V Angu
	Hoti Lal Bagla	Trader	•••	Hathras.
	Hukam Singh Kunwar	Zımındar		V Angu
	Indrojit Sharma	40.	••	V Bulon.
3155	Indar Lal Siha, BA, LLB	Vakıl Trader	•••	Numital
3.33	Indra Sen Gupta, B A Iyer, K. V. Anantaram	Theosophical	•••	Shaharanpur. Benares
	11,21,21.111111111111111111111111111111	Worker		Dennes
	Iqbal Naram Gurtn, M.A.,]	do-
	LL B	ì .		
	Ishri Prasad Sharma	Service	٠.,	Agra.
3160	Ishwar Das, LL B Ishwar Das Varshnu, Chemist	Vukil	٠.	Aligarh
5100	(Tokio), A B. (Boston)	Businees	•••	T. Bahjor
	Ismail Khan, K. M	Agriculturist		V. Ashrauli.
	Iswari Prisad	Banker		v. Avartun.
	Iswar Siran, M., BA	Vakil	٠٠.	Allahabad
3163	Indo Rat, BA, LLB.	do.	••	Agra
2100	T - T 1 C - 1	Merchant		do.
	Jagan Nath Seth	Trader Merchant		Buland balar. Jbans
	Jagan Nath	do		Meerut,
- ·	Jagan Nath	Zumndar		
3170				Hathma
	Jagan Nath Presad Singh Mathur	Physician		Benares
	Jagan Nath Prasad	Zamudas		
	Jagan Nath	Zamındar Merchant	•••	Rijnor hashipur.
	Jagan Nath Joshi	Zamind ir		do.
3175	Jagin Nath Prasad	Merchant	٠.,	Meerut
	Jagan Nath Prasad Jagan Nath Prasad, B A	Tryler		Sabaranpur.
	Jagan S Khanna	Pleader Business	٠٠,	Aleerut.
	Jagat Marain	Service	:	Agra
3180	Jagat nam] Pleader	٠.,	Cawnpur Sah tranpur.
	Jagdamba Prasad Chowdhuri			Agra
	Gyanneharya Jagdish Naram	Trader		
	Jagdish Prasad	Runkon	•	Moradabad,
	Jagdishwar Nath Kaul, BA,	1 -1-1		Allahabad. Unttra
• • •	LL B	1	- 1	waretht.
315.	Jagannath Panda Jaganan Das	Contractor Banker	:	Jhuga Almora,
	Jagmohan Lal Arora			Maradahad
	Jagmohan Lal Sharma	Business	:	Allababad
	Jagmohan Narain Chowdhuri,	Service		Meerut Camupur
310	J.A , B Sc. Jan Behars Lal Chaturveds	7		
21.1	and was not constituted	mindar	•••]	Amroba
			!	

No	N me.		Profession		Address
	Ju Blugwin Strup		Binker		Sahar inpur.
ĺ	Jat Behirr Lal Mithur	•••	Mukhtar	•••	
	Ju Ditta Shistri	•••	Pindit		Bureilly
Ì	In Ditta Stad		Agriculturist		Ramge-h.
3195	Jat Dval Singh, Ch	٠.	Zumindar	•••	Bharaul
	Jai Jai Ram Trivedi, B A	,	Vaku	•••	Tyzibid.
	Jat Kishan Singh		Zamındar		Binda
	Ju Kt-hore Shurma		bervice	•••	Hatlaras.
Ì	Jan Lal Sah, Ran Sahib	•••	Vakil	•••	Naunital
3200	Jai Naram	•••	Merchant	•••	Cawnpur,
	Jai Natayan		Broket	•••	do
	Jai Natain Bagadia		Trader	•••	Hithras.
	Jai Narun Chondhri, B A				Burefily.
	Jat Narum Khatri	•••	Jeweller	•••	
3345	Jai Natain Mi-ra		Contractor	••	Lucknow.
	Jai Narun Singh, Thalur			•••	
	Jai Narun Tandon	•••	Land holder	•••	Lucknow.
	Jainder Pershad	••	doney Lender		Meerut
	Jamenda Saran			•••	Agra
3210	Jamendra Singh	•••	Zmundu	•••	V Kirthal.
	Jainti Prasad	•••		•••	Mecrut
	Jainti Praead	***	do	•••	V Birint
	Jainti Prisid, B A , LL B		Vakıl	•••	Pilibhit.
	Jan Singh Rai, B A , LL B	i	do	•••	Muzaffarm gar.
3215	Jamua Das	•••	Agriculturist Merch int	•••	V Khandault.
	Jamon Das	***	Zamindar	•••	
	Jang Bahadur Singh Janki Prasad Gupta		Merchant	•••	V Kalhora. Hathras
	Janki Siran		do	•••	T Hapur
3220	Jesoria B P.		do	•••	Bureilly Cantt
0-2	Jasgrii, B. P. Jasgria, B. P.		do ,		Agia Cintt
	Jas Ram	•••	Service	•••	Agia Cintt V Baubpur.
	Jassa Ram		do	***	Unao
	Jaswant Singh, K			٠,	V Mohiuddinpur,
3.27	Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pand M A (Cant) Bur at La	ŧ,	Advocate	•••	Allahabid
	Janahar Lal Rohtag, L M.	3	Physician		Cimpur
	Jey Phead	•••	Zamındar		Dehrudon,
	Jhuman Lal MA, LLB	•••	Vakil	•••	Saharanpur.
	Jua Ram Dikshit		Pleader	•••	Agra.
3230	Jiva Rem Brahmachari	•••	Sinyasi	•••	
	Joshi D D	•••	Business	•••	Almora
	Jott Pershad	•	Trader	•••	Larrukhabad,
	lots Pershad	•••	Zamındar	•••	V Khur
	Joti Priend, B A. LL B Joti Priend Vaish	•••	Vakil	•••	Meerut. do
3235	Joti Praeed Vaish	•••	Zamındar Trader	•••	Moradabad.
	Juglal Kishore	•••			Amroba
	Jugal Kishore Maheshwari Jwara Dutt Sharma	•••	Journalist		Moradabad
	Jwala Parshad, L C P &S	•••	Physician		T Sikandrabad.
3210			Zamındar		do
3210	Jwala Prasad		do	•••	Aligarh
	Jwala Prasad		do	•••	V Lakhna,
	Jwala Prasad		do		 Shamsabad.
	Jwala Prasada	٠.		•••	Bureilly
321)	Jwala Prasad, BA, LLB		Vakil		Cawnpur
	Jwala Prasad Jarrasa		Vakil Verchant	. }	., ,
	Junia Prasad Sunghal, V A	,	\ ulil ,	٠	Aligarh
	Jyoti Prasad		Zamındar	٠.	T hhur

Salash Nath Merchant Age	
Sacker, P. D Name of the Charles	Address
Second S	eranpur.
Kackker, P. D	radun
Kanlash Chandra, B A, LL B Kallesh Chandra Gupta Kallash Nath Kallash Chandra Gupta Kallash Chand Kalla Chand Kalla Chand Kalla Chand Kalla Prasad Kanta Prasad K	t nour
Kanlash Chandra Gupta Kalash Sath Kalash Chand Kala Chand Kalith Frasad Kalith Frasad Dhaon Kalith Frasad Dhaon Kalith Frasad Dhaon Kalith Frasad Ba A, LL B Kalith Prasad Ba Ba, LL B Kanta Prasad Ba Ba, LL B Kamba Prasad Ba Ba, LL B Kamba Lal Kanahya Lal Ka	rannur.
Saleah Nath Nath Merchant Age	idabid.
Aught Nath Nath Nath Nath Nath Nath Nath Na	
Kalika Prasad Dason Kalika Prasad Dason Kalika Prasad Dason Kalika Prasad Dason Kalika Prasad Ba A, LL B Kalika Prasad Ba A, LL B Kalika Prasad Ba A, LL B Kalika Prasad Ba A, LL B Kalika Prasad Kanali Nehra, Shrimuti Kamil Nehra, Shrimuti Kamil Nehra, Shrimuti Kamil Nehra, Shrimuti Kamil Prasad Kanahaya Lal Kanahaya	bıbad.
Kalik Prased	
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3370	Lachman Prasad Nagar	Busine s	
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	Luchum Varam	Rusine-9 ,	Morndabid.
	Lathm Naran	Pleader	Agra
3375	Lathmi Narun Agrawal	Book seller	
	Lachchu Singh, BA, LLB	Vakil Herchant	Aligarh
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3380	Lachmi Narain	Business	Compur.
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3385	Lakshman Das, B A	Service	Benares
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3390		Zamingar	Aligarh
	Lakshmi Namyan Sahu Vai- draratna Tatwanidhi, B A	S of I. Society	Allahabad.
	Lakshini Narayan Sekhserya	Trader	Hathras
	Lakshma Narayan Tandon	Makhtar	Basti
	Lula Ram	Trader	
3395	Lali Bibadue Lalita Prasad, B A , LL B	Service	do
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	Lallu Mal Lalman Gupta	Merchant	T Hapur Farrukhabad.
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3400	Lal, S, B A Lal Singh	Contractor	
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3410	Lekh Raj	Merchant	Meerut.
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3130	Muharaj Baliadur Varma,	Vakil		Thheri
	BA, LLB	\		
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- 1	Vaharas Su h Ch	do	•	1 Sitripur
3440	Maharij Such Ch Mihrij Sin h	Busti ess		T Kasganj
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3440	Mihesh Prasad, BA, LLB	l lakil		Fatel garh Lucknow
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	Makhan Lal	Merchant		Jhu si
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3450	Mangali Devi, Shrimati	Phy ician do	٠ أ	V Airth I Farrukhabad
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Muk and Ram Pande Physician T Kuchip	ır.
Mukhat Behari Lal Bhargara Journalist Lucknow	
Mukata Prasad Mukerpee, H B , B A., LL B Vakil Meerut	
3025 Mukerjea H. M Business Aligarh.	
Makerjee, S C Service Lucknow.	
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	nte.
3530 Mukhand Rum do V. Thamo	a.
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Mulk Raj, M A Vakil Muzaffarna Cawnpur	gur
. Camput	

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	Munna Lal Jama	•••			Meerut.
3335	Munna Lal Sadh	•••	Merchant		. Lurrukgapac.
	Munni Lil	***	Pleider		Aligarh
	Munni Lal	••	Trader	••	T Khurja
	Munshi Lal	•••			V Bhatwara
	Munshi Lal	•••	Trader		
3410	Munshi Lal Murari Lal	•••	Physician	:	. Anupsaaa e.
	Murari Lal		Merchant		
	Munuri Lal, M.B , Ras Sah Munuri Lal	ıo	Service	•••	Cumpur.
	Murati I al				I Kasgini I Ghiziabid.
3345	Murari Lal	•••	Pleaden	**	
2222	Murari Lal	••	Marchant	••	do
!	Murus Lil, Dr.	•••	Phenon	,	1 3
	Muran Lai	***	Merchant Physician Merchant	***	
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3550	Murari Lal Murari Lal Agrawal, M I (E H)	3 "	Physician		do T Khurja Bulandshihar.
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	Murari Lal Agrawal	•••	Banker	•••	Moradabad Bulandshahar
	Murari Lal Sharma	•••	Merchant	•••	Bulandshahar
	Murli Dhar	•••	Zumindir		V. Karaur
	Murli Dhar	•••	Zumind ir Binker		Farrukhab d
3535	Mark Dhar Bhargara	. ::	do	•	Muttra
	Murk Dhar Bhargava Murk Dhar Misra, B A , L! Murk Dhar Seth, B A , L!	18	Vakil	•	Bulandshahar V. Karaura Farrukhabad Muttra V. Lakhunpur, Jhanst Agri Lucknow, Bucilly Moradshad, Campuir,
	Murli Dhir Seth, BA, Li Murli Dhir Shir na Murli Dhar Tandin Murli Minohar	, B	N-mahana	•••	dhansi
	Mush Dhar Tanda	··	Merchant Joneller	•	Luctuam
3560	Much Manahar	•••	Sortion	•••	Ruelli
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	Murli Vinohar Dikshit, B	λ,	do	•••	Cawnpur.
	Mushtan Ahmad Khan, K	11	Agriculturist		Bulindshahar
	Mushtaq Ahmad Khan, K Musaddi Lal		Pleader's Cleri	١.	Chazubad
3262	Muthra Prashad Kacker, M LL B	Α,	Vakıl	•	Agra
	Muteadda Lal		Tinder		1 Nijibabad
- 1	Mutsadi Lal	***	l (to	٠.	T Sikandrabad.
	Mutsadi Lal		Merchant		Meerut
	Nun Singh, Thakur Najib Khan, Mulla	•••	Zamındar Mukhtar		Bulandshahar
3570	Nijib Khin, Mulla	***	Mukhtur	•••	T Sikandrabid, Mecrut Bulandshahar do T Ghaziabid V Baraut
	Nanal Chand Nanal Chand		Merch int		I Ghazabad
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3595	Nml Ram -		Buker Shop keeper Ir der Zamundar do Werchnt Money Lender Trader Merchant Business Agriculturist Aurundar Unreh unt		Cawapar,
	Nand Ram Sharma	:	Business	. !	Agra
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3595 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Grann Dis Shruma Luann Datt Bhatt Lurun Datt Vaidya Grann, S Gupta Grann, S Gupta Grann, S Gupta Grann Sangh Narayan Singh Narayan Singh, Mahant Narasing Row, S Narendra Deva, M A, L Niesh Chandra Pal Gui Narottam Saran Nathan Lal Nathan Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Ual Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Lal Chaturyeh Natha Mal Jain Natha Kal Jain Natha Mal Jain Natha Mal Jain Natha Mal Jain Natha Mal Jain Nathar Lal Chaturyeh Natha Lal Chaturyeh Nawal Kirhore	BA,	Merchant Contractor Physician Merchant Zamindar Valid Zamindar Sadhu Business Valid Business Valid Business Mulhtar Service Banker Zamindar Frader		Agra F. Bhowali, F. Khury L. F. Khury L. Bulandshahar, Cawapur, Sitapur, Agra, Beoares, Fyzabad, T. Kasganj, Amroha, Bulandshahar, Fartukhabad, Agra
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3610	Jarom, S. Gupta Virun Kant Virun Kant Virun Singh Nariyan Singh, Mahaut Nariyan Singh, Mahaut Narising Row, S. Narendra Deva, W. 4., L. Niresh Chaudica Pal Guj Narottam Saran Natthan Lal Nathan Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Wal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Wal Nath Jain Natha Wal Natha Hal Jain Natha Hal Jain Nathar Lal Chaturyeh Nawal Kirhore	BA,	Merchant Zamindar Valdi Zamindar Sadhu Business Valdi Business Physician Musikar Service Banker Zamindar Erader		Sahranpur. Bulandshahar, Cawnpur. Sitapur, Agra. Benares, I'yarbad. T. Kasganj. Amrohr. Buland-bahar. Tarrukhabad. Agra.
3600	Virun Kant Niryan Piasad Nigam, LL B Nariyan Singh Narayan Singh Narayan Singh, Mahant Nirasing Row, S Narendra Desa, M A, L Niresh Chendra Pal Gui Narottam Saran Natthun Lal Nathan Singh Natha Mal Natha Ma	BA,	Zamindar Vakil Zamindar Sadhu Busuness Vakil Busuness Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Frader		Bulandshahar, Cawnpur. Sitapur. Agra. Benares, Гуzabad. T, Kasqanj. Amroha. Bulandshabar. Farrukhabad. Agra.
3600	Ni iyan Pissad Nigam, LL B Nariyan Singh, Mahunt Narayan Singh, Mahunt Narasing Row, S Narendra Devi, M 4, L Niresh Chandra Pal Gui Narottam Saran Natthun Lal Nathan Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Ual Natha Ual Natha Ual Natha Hal Jain Natha Yal Natha Hal Nathar Lal Chaturyeh Nawal Kirhore	BA,	Vakil Zamindar Sadhu Business Vakil Business Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Frader		Sitapur, Agra. Benares, Fyzibad, T. Kasganj, Amroha. Buland-habar, Farrukhabad.
3610	Nariyan Sugb, Mahant Narasing Row, S Narendra Deva, Wa, L Naresh Chandre Pal Gup Narottam Saran Nathan Lal Nathan Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Natha Wal Jann Matwar Lal Chaturreh Annal Kirhore	L B	Sadhu Business Vakil Business Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zaminelar Trader		Agra. Benares, Fyzibad. T. Kasganj. Amroha. Buland-hahar. Farrukhabad.
3610	Narasing Row, S Narendra Devy, M A , L Narendra Devy, M A , L Narettam Saran Natthan Lal Nathan Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Mal Jain Nathar Lal Chaturyeh Nawal Kirhore	LB	Business Valil Business Physician Mulhtar Service Banker Zamindar Trader		T. Kasganj. * Amroha. Bulandshahar. Farrukhabad. Agra.
3610	Narendra Deva, M 4 , L Niresh Chandra Pal Gup Narottam Saran Nathan Lal Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Mal Natha Mal Jam Natha Mal Jam Nathar Lal Chaturyedh Anaul Kirhore	itu	Business Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Frader		T. Kasganj. * Amroha. Bulandshahar. Farrukhabad. Agra.
3610	Narendra Deva, M 4 , L Niresh Chandra Pal Gup Narottam Saran Nathan Lal Natha Sungh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Mal Jann Natha Mal Jan Nathar Lal Chaturyedh Anaul Kishore	itu	Business Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Frader		T. Kasganj. * Amroha. Bulandshahar. Farrukhabad. Agra.
3610	Nresh Chandra Pal Gui Narottam Sarin Nathra Lal Nathra Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Ual Natha Ual Jain Natha Mal Jain Natwar Lal Chaturyeh Nawa Kirbore	itu	Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Trader		T. Masganj. Amroha. Bulandshahar. Farrukhabad. Agm
3610	Narottam Sarin Nathan Lol Nathan Singh Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Natha Mal Jam Batwar Lal Chaturyedi Natwar Lal Chaturyedi Nawal Kishore	: : : : : :	Physician Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Trader		Amroha, Bulandshahar, Farrukhabad, Agra
3610	Nathan Lel Nathan Singh Natha Mal Nath Singh Rathor Natha Mal Natha Mal Jain Natwar Lal Chaturyedh Nawal Kishore	:	Mukhtar Service Banker Zamindar Trader	•••	Tarrukhabad. Agra
3610	Nathan Singh Nathu Mal Nath Singh Rathor Nathu Wal Nathu Mal Jain Natwar Lal Chaturyedi Nawal Kishore	::	Service Banker Zamindar Trader	•••	Tarrukhabad. Agra
3610	Nathu Mal Nath Singh Rathor Nathu Wal Nathu Mal Jain Mathu Mal Jain Matwar Lal Chaturyedi Nawal Kishore		Banker Zammdar Trader	•••	Agra
3610	Nath Singh Rathor Nathu Mal Nathu Mal Jain Natwar Lal Chaturyedi Nawal Kishore		Zamındar Frader		
3610	Nathu Mal Jain Nathu Mal Jain Natwar Lal Chaturyedi Nawal Kishore		Trader		
3610	Nathu Mal Jain Natwar Lul Chaturyedi Naval Kishore		Mandant		T Sikandribid.
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			Teacher	•••	
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	Naval Singh		Zamındar		
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- 1	Neli Ram	,	do	•••	Nagla V Achnera
	Nudar Mal Pt.				Bulandshahar.
- 1	Nerm Chand	•**	Lrader	***	Hamirpur
3620	Nihal Chand Vaish, Bar	-at-	Advocate	•••	Allahabad.
1	Law				1
1	Nihal Singh	•••		•	Meerut.
}	Niranjan Lad	•••	Zımındar	••	I Kagana
- 1	Airanjin Lil Tandon, 1	βА,	Vakıl	•••	Lakhimpur,
1	L LL B		J],, ,
	Niranjin Lal Bhargava		Banker Zumindar	***	V Sasni
362a	Nicanjan Singh	•••	Merchant	•	V Bithoor.
	Airmin Singh			***	Agra,
	Nirmon Smith, Mrs	в :	Physician		do
	Obdedor G N M D	<i>D</i>	Physician do	•••	Lucknow.
3630	Outer Nath	•	Trader		- ·
3030	Ohdedar, M. N., Dr. R. Ohdedar, G. N., M. D. Onkar Nath Oukar Nath Mahajan Onkar Nath Singh Oukar Nath Ukhai Onkar Nath Ukhai		Trader Merchant Zamindar	•	Partabgarh.
	Onker Nath Sungh	-	Zamındar		
	Oukar Nath Ukkhal			•••	Allahabad
	Onkar Parshad		Zamindar Merchant		V Nagalia,
3630	Onkar Parshad Padam Singh Jam		Merchant		l Ames
	Priblad Surup	•••	- Zamindar		Meerut
	Prablad Singh			•••	Bulandshahar.
	Pahlad Singh Palumal Jain Panday, B. P., B.A. Pande, V. L., B.A., I. Panna Lal Panna Lal	•••	Physician	***	Muttra
	Panday, B P , B A		Banker		Allahabad.
3640	I rande, M L, BA, I	ւև B "	Valut		Orn
	Paupa Lal	•	Shop keep r		i Annpshabar.
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3645	Panna Lai Chature di	••	Banker		l arrukhabad
301.	Parantine N. C. D.		Merel int		V Sum
	Paranjpye, N. G., B.S. Paranjpye, Ramabas, I	N	. Teacher		Canpur
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	Parisram				. T Ghazabad
	Parmatma Prasad, B.A.	••	Vakil		· Brett
3650	Parmeshwari Dis		. Merchant		. Lishkar.
	Parmeshwara Dayal, B A,) 1K1	••	. Etah
	Parmeshwari Sahai		Zamındar		. Bulandshahar.
	l'arshotam Saran Agrawal, B Sc, LL. B.		Vakil	••	
	Parmeshwar Nath Runa, BA, LL. B.		do.	••	. Agrı.
3655	Partap Chand		Rate		Numtal
	Purushottam Das		Business	•••	
	Patankar, M. M.		Service	•••	Lishkar.
	Pears Lal		Frader	•••	Meerut T. Hapur
	Peary Lal	•••	Zamind ir Mukht ir	•••	T. Hapur
3 660		•••	Mukhtur		Alignth
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	Phool Chind Varshny Phool Singh Rathore	•••	Tours	•••	Aligarh
	Dhul Chand B 1 I T B	•••	Vol.1	•••	
2663	Phul Chand, B A , LL.B. Phul Chand Baid	•••	Trader Tecent Vakil Banker Trader		
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	Piaray Lal Piaray Lal Piaray Lal Piaray Lal Piaray Lal	•••	Business Trader	•••	
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3670	Piaray I al	•••		•••	
	l'iaray Lait		Shop Leeper	•••	T Anupshahar.
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	Pirti Mal Pirti Mal	•••	Zuninder Shop-keeper	***	
3675	Pitambaracharya Vaid	•••	Agriculturist	•••	1
	Pusmber Siran		i Merchant		Moradabad.
	Pitan Ditt Chaturvedi	•••	Paudit Trader		Muttra
	Pirray Lil Piyare Lul		Trader		Bulandshahar
	Pişare Lal	٠	da	***	1 'il ande dad.
3680	Piyare Lal	•••		•••	7 Bholpur.
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	Proudes Agreeral	•••		•••	Lecrut.
•	Prag Narun Varma	•••			Cawnpur.
3685		•••	Physician		da,
	Prasidh Nartin Anand	•••	Zunnder	***	Allahabad,
	Pratap Singh Sadh	•••	Truder	•••	Anarthal. V Kirthal. Value and a second and
	Pratsp Singh	•••	Zaniadar	•••	V hirthal.
2000	Prem Bullabh Pandey Prem Lul	•••	Agriculturist Goldsmith	•••	Almora.
2020	Prem Narain	···	Business		Luclnow
	Prem Narain, Seth		Zumindar		Bulandshahar.
1	Prem Namin Dubn	•••	do.	*** }	
			do.	}	Almora
3695	Prithi Nath Pandit	•••	do.	•]	
	Prithy Nath Mehra, B.A.,		Vakil	•	Bira Bankk
	Puran Chand		Jeweller	•	1gra.
	Puran Chand, B.A., LL B		Vakıl		d).
	Purm Chambra Consul, B.A.	٠, ا	do.	*** }	Verrut.
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2100	Purn Chandra Tandon	•••	T- 1	- (Campur. T. Sikundrabad.
	Parslottam Dis Tandon,	•••	Treder Vakil		Allahabad,
	MA, LLB.		· uLii	*** }	

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No	Nume.	Profession		. Address		
	Raghubir Saran, B A , LL B.	Vakıl		Moradabad		
37.00	Raghubir Saran, B A , LL B Raghubir Saran Dis, B A	do	. 1	T Roorkee.		
	Raghubir Saran Dis, B A	Business	···	Mguh		
i	Raghubir Saran Vaish	Lammar	•-	Verut V Airthal		
	Raghubir Singh	Money lender	- 1	T Attrauli		
1	Rayhunandan Lal	Binker	:	Muzaffarnagar.		
376>	Raghunandan Lal Raghunandan Prasad	Sirraf		Meerut		
	Parhanandan Prassel 444	Lumndar	i	Worsd ibid		
	Raghunandan Prasad Raghunandan Prasad, B A Raghunandan Saran, M.A Baghunandan Saran	do		I Amroha		
	Raghunandan Prasad, B A	Vakıl		Bastı		
3770	Raghunandan Saran, M.A	Journalist	•	Meerut.		
	Raghunandan Saran, M.A Raghunandan Saran Raghunandan Singh Raghu Nath Prasud, L M P. Raghu Nath Prasud Dalshu	Shop keeper		f Ghazabad.		
ı	Raghunandan Singh	I Physican		vligarh.		
	Raght Nath Proceed Delabet	Service		Agm		
	Raghu Nath Presad, Kohli,	Pleader	•••	Jhanst.		
3775	I RA			Į		
	les a Stat Cabai	Shop-keeper Ple ider	•••	T Hapur.		
	Raghu Nath Sahai	Pleider	••	Saharanpur.		
	Pache Noth Sahat Varma	i l'hysician	•••	Sitapur.		
	Raghuraj Singh Chowdhry	Land lord	•••	Bijuer Aligarh		
5780		Advocate	•••	, -		
	Rate Lal Methal	Zamindar	•••	T Khurja. T. Bithur T Ghiriibad. T Amroba		
	Raja Ram	Merchant	•••	T. Bithur		
	Raja Ram	Physician		T Ghazubad.		
	Raja Ram		•••	T Amroba		
3785	Pan Bam Goel	do		Bulandshahar.		
	Rajendra Kumar Bhattacharya	, Vakıl	•••	Tugaru.		
	B.A., LL B. Rajendra Nath	Zumindar		Muttra.		
	Rajendra Nath Rajendra Nath Chopra	1 .		Saharanpur		
	Desendra Singh	do.		Heerut		
3790		do.	***	T Kashipur.		
0.50	Raj Kumar Siksena	do	•••	Etah Cawnpur.		
	Rij Naram Bangra, B.A.,	Vakil	••	Campac.		
	Raj Narun Kapur	Jeweller		Shajahanpur.		
	Raj Narain Saksena, B A	Vakil		Jhansı.		
	1 f. B.	1		1.		
379	D., Noth Kunzru	Zamındar	•	Agra Bareilly		
	Rolen Ram Nagarata	Contractor	••	f Kashinge.		
	Rum Datta Pandit	Zamindar	:	f Kashipur. T Amroha V Aonch		
	Ram Das Rama Gopal Pathak		-	V houch		
380		. Contractor		I L'Oru		
300	Rum Bihari **	Plender	•	Gouda		
	Rom thand	Accountant		Agra 1 Firozabad		
	Ram Chand Bohra Ram Chandra	. Zamudar . Trader	:	Bureilly		
900	5 Ram Chandra, B A.	. Trader . Plender	:	Bal and bahar.		
350	Run Chandra	• Zammdar	_			
	Ram Chandra .	Advocate	••	Lucknow		
	Ram Chandra .	Advocate Shop keeper Merchant		I Hapur		
		Clerk		1 Ghazuabad		
381	Lan Chand-a	, do	-	do		
	Pan Chandra	Makhtar	••	T Hopur		
	Rom Chandra Avasthi	Zamindar	• •	V Mas vanpur.		
	Ram Chandra Bagla .	Irader	•	LIANGER		
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Zo	, X ime		Profession		Address,
3815	Ram Chandra Gupta Ram Chandra Pande Run Chandra Sahai Rum Chandra Sharma Rum Chandra Singh, L M P. Ram Chandra Yukulankar		Trader Zamindar	•••	
	Run Chandra Sahai Run Chandra Sharma	-	Business Pleader	•••	Y. Belbharuja. Saharaupur. Meerut. Bulanashahar. Y. Haldaur. F urukhabad. T. Shahabad. T. Konch. T Khurja. Shajahanpur. T. Ghaziabad. Henares Cawnnur.
	Rim Chandra Singh, L M P.		Physician	•••	Bulanashahar.
	Ram Chandra Vidyalankar Ram Das	- [Zamındar Trider	•••	V. Haldaur.
	Ram Ditt Avasthi, I.S.M.D.	Ì	Physician	•••	T. Shahalad.
	Ram Ditt Avasthi, I.S.M.D. Ram Dyal Ramesh Chandra Datt Ganga	-	Zamındar	•••	T. Konch.
*10=	Ramesh Chandra Datt Ganga Rameshwar Dyal Gupta	1 1	Trider	•••	T Khurja.
2023	Remeswar Dyal Gupta	1	Zamındar Verebant	•••	T Cheriahod
-	Rameswar Josha		Jeweller		Beneres
	Romeswar Joshi Romeswar Pricad Romeshwar Pricad Singh	[Trader	•••	Cawnpur. Jaunpur.
3830	Rameshwar Frasad Singa	``i	Landlord		
0000	Rameshwar Sirgh, K., B.A. Ram Gopal, Seth	أ	Binker	•••	Agra. Camppur.
	Ram Gopul, BA, LLB.	. 1	l akil	•••	T. Tilbat.
	Ram Gapal	٠į	Trader Service Rinker	•••	Bireilley. T hanth
3835	Ram Gopal	i	Binker	•••	T hanth Moradabid. V Kirthal.
	Rim Gopal		4mindar	***	1 Kuthal.
		••	Merchant	•••	(Agri,
	Ram Gopal Chaube Ram Gopal Mehra, B.A , LL	В.	Service Value	•••	Bennres.
3540	Ram Gulam		Zamındar	•••	Agra. Mora Jabrd.
	Ramu Das	i	do	•••	V. Sundia.
	Ram Kishan Ram Kishore	::	Trider	•••	V. Sundia. T. Sikandrabad. Agra.
	Ram Ki-hore	i	Ziminder	•••	Moradahad.
3845	Ram Kishore Sharma Ram Kripal Singh, B A.	٠٠j	Merchant	•••	Agm
	Ram Kristina	٠į	Zumindar do	***	Agm Meerut
	Ram Krishni Chaube	::	do	•••	T. Sikandrabad. I hashipur. Etawah.
-	Ram hrishna Das	••	Irider		Etawah.
2930	Ram Kr-bna Deve Ram Kumar	••	Dentist Merchant	•••	Agra
	Ram Kumur Daluma		do.		Agra Moradabad. Hatbras. Kheri
	Ram Kumar Saksena		do. Physician Contractor		Kheri
1955	Ram Lel Sabin Ram Norain Bhora	(Contractor Zamindar	***	MIRRIADAG.
0355	Ram Naram		do		Hathras. Farrukhahad.
	Ram Narun		do Merchant		Vuttra. Ltawah. T. Bithur.
	Ram Narain Ram Narain Shukla		do Agriculturist Zumind ir	···	Ltawah.
3860	Ram Narain Shukla		Zimindir		Etavah
	i liam vata	•• }	ರೂ	•••	T. Kashipur.
			Mulhtar Journalist	•••	T. Kashipur. Muttra. Allahabad.
	Ram Nath Sarra		Service Talukdar		Lucknow
2865	Ram Pal Singh, Thakur Ram Praced Sharma		Talakdar Mukhter		Lucknow. T. Sidhauti.
	Ram Praced Smrins	::	Book-seller		Bulandshahar. Etawah.
	Ram Pravad Goyas, M A., .	1	Vakil		Agra.
	LL B Ram Provid	- (Manhana		-
3870	Kam Prasi Kakkar	::	Merchant Boures	٠.,	T Kasganj. Vilahalad.
	Ram Pravil Sharma, BA,	ì	Baures Inkil	***	Sitapar.
			Banker	1	
	Ram Rakha Mal		Zamindar	•••	Frankod Manea, Patrola.
	·	_!			, - minist.

No.	N une,		Profession		Address
	Ram Ralsh Pal, MBH	,	Physician	••	Moradabad.
3875	Rum Ratin Misra		Service		T Kasgany
- 1	kam Richpal		Zamındar		
	Rain Sthat	•	Physician	• •	Meerut
	Ram Siran, M A , LL B. Ram Sirin Das	•••	Vikil . Merchant	••	Moradabad Meerut
3880	Ram Saran Das		Binker	•••	
0000	Ram Saran Dia		Service		
	Ram Saran Das	•••	Shop Leeper	•••	
	Ram Stran Lahote, BA., LLB		Vikil	•	T Nigina.
	Ram Saroop	•••	Physician	•••	T Khurja
3882	Ram Sarup	•••	Brick maker Business	•••	T Anupshahar. T Hathras.
	Ram Singh Ram Singh		Zamındar	•••	Muttra.
	Ran Singh		Trader		do.
	Run Swarup	•••	Zamindar	•••	T Ghazinbad
3890	Ram Swarup	•••	Pleader	•••	T Kumganj.
	Ram Swarup Mantri	•••	7 imindar Merchant	•••	E ah T Anupshahar,
	Ram Swarup Ram Swarup	•••			Agri,
	Rum Swarup				
389a	R on Swarup		Lecturer	•••	Sabaranpur.
	Ram Swarup Pande, B A., LL.B		Vakıl	•••	T Kheri.
	Ram Swarup Saksena	•••	Mukhtar	•••	Etah.
	Ram Swarup Sharma	••	Service Physician		Boreilly. Moradabad
3900	Ram Swarup Sharms Ram Swarup Singh		Trader		Agra
J 7(11)	Ranga Iyer, C. S	•••	Journalist		Lucknow. Farrukhabad.
	Rangt I al Seth	•••	Trader	•••	Farrukhabad.
	Ras Behart Lal Shet	•••	Merch int	•••	Almora
200=	Ritan Lil Gaur Ratin Lil	•••	Ple ider Service	•••	Almora Aligarh Bulandshahar.
3105	Reoti Sarin		Zimindar	•	Agra .
	Rikhab Das Jain	·	Pleader		Meerut.
	Rikheswari Prasad, M.A., B Sc., LL I.		Vakil	•••	Mainpuri.
	Risal Sing Jaini	•••	Pleader Zamindar	•••	Meerut. Bulandshahar.
3910	Roop Resent Roop Kishore		Trader	•••	T Kharia
	Roop Kishore		Physician	 	T Khurja T Kashipar
	Roop Kishore Rup Narun Bujpeyi	•••	Zamındar	•••	V Purawah
	Roshan Lai Bagla	•••	Banker	***	tiathras
8915	Ray, S C, Dr., L CP.: Vandyaratna Roy, Satyanand, B A, LL		Physician Pleader		Gliazuled.
	Ruggan Mal		Banker	•••	Lucknow. T Sikandrahad.
	Sachida Nand, P , B Sc.		Zamındar		Bulandsh har
	Sado Lal	•••	do	•••	Agra
2920	Sajan Kumar	•••	Service Bunker	•••	Altgerh
	Sajjan Singh Sindhwi	•••	Pleader	•••	Mutta.
•	Silag Ram Silek Chand	.,.	Business	::	
	Salig Rim Sahityacharin		Physician		Buret ly.
3925	Sandohi Lal	•••	Service		SHEDDL.
	Sangam Lal Agarwal		Trader do		Allababad
	Sanghi, M G.		do		Cawapur
	Singhi, C. P. Sarghi, M. G. Sankati Prasad, Pt	•••	Zamındar	:	do Benares
	1		i	- 1	

No	Name,	Profession.	Address
a930	Sankata Prasad Bajpay, B A.	Zımindar	1 22 D
	Sant Lal	Pleader	
	Sant Lal Kapur	Trader	
	Sanwal Chand	do	1 44
3935	Sanyal S P, Ru Sahib	Pensioner	16
8903	Sarawati Prasad	Publicist	10
		Merchant	
	Surya Presid		
	Surpa Prasad Bhatnagar, B A ,	Vakil	
	LLB) .
3940	Sarojini Naidu, Shrimiti	Literary	. Hydernbad, Dr.
	Satchadanand Swami	Prencher	
	Sitish Chandra	Zamındar	
	Satnam Singh, Seth	Banker	
	Satya Naram Miera	Prader	1 1
3945	Satja Prakach, Swami	Preacher	
	Savitri Prasad	Zamındar	10.
	Syed Husain, BA, LLB		
	Sen, A. P., Bar. at-Law Sen, S. C., L. M.S.		. Shajihanpur.
30.00	Sen, S C, L M S	Jeweller	
0300	shidi Ram	Zamindar	
	Shakir Ali, Bir -at Law	Advocate	
	Shakir Huenin, Bir at-Law	do	. Meerut.
	Shom Bibidur, B A	Business	
39 วอ		Merchant	. Ghaziabad.
	Shimbhu Djal	Binker	· (do
	Shambhu Dutta, B A , LL B	Valid	
	Shambhu Dyal Gupta, M.A.,	do	. Aligarh
	Shambku Nath	Zamindar	. Sitapur.
3960	Shambhu Prasad Bhatnagar		. Agra
	Sham Lal	Physician .	Aligarh.
	Shum Lal	/ umindar	
	Shamsher Bahadur		
2007	Shim Sundar		. Meerut.
3965	Sham Sunder Lal		1
	Shinker Dyd		
	Shinkar Lall		. V. Sheondall.
	Shankar Lal	do .	. V. Ronija
3970			Basta
	Shinkar Lal	Merchint	. Sikandrabad.
	Shankar Lal Shankar Lal		V. Khair V Digranta.
			V Digranta.
397		Trader	1.0
	Shinker Sihai, The Hon'ble	Vakel	
	Rat Sahib	l	
	Shankar Sahai Jantra		- Etah
	Shankar Saran, B A , LL B Shankar Sangh Bhuppi		. Khurja
398	0 Shanti Prasad	Trader	Moradabad. Bareilly
	Shanti Prasad Agarwal, B Sc.	1011	. Bareilly . Moradabad.
	LLB	1	1
	Sharma, B S Shartra, S S , B A , LL B	Binker	V Gangiri.
	Shee Namin Sharma	T	. All thalmd.
208	ā Sheo Naram		- Cawnpur Farrukhabad
	Sheo Narain	do :	. Agra
_	1	1	1 3

No.	N ime.	Profession.	Address
	Shoo Norous Assessed	Trader .	Ltawah,
ł	Sheo Narun Agrawal Shav Nask, P	1	[0
1			Meerut.
3990			do
3990	Sheriff, J Sher Singh	D 1	Gorakhpur.
	Sher Singh		Harpalpur State.
	Sher Singh		Binauti,
	Shervan T A Bar at-Law		. Aligarh.
\$995	Shervani, T. A., Bar, at-Law Shervani, H. K., B. A. (Oxon.),	do	do
4420	Bar,-at-Law		
	Shiam Lal	Trader .	T. Khurja.
	Sham Lal, B A	Pleader .	Agra
١.	Shiam Lal		, V. Bhijoi.
	Shiam Lal	Trader	Farrukhabad.
4000	Sham Lal		Agra.
	Shiam Lal		do.
	Shiam Lal Kapur) do.
	Shiam Sundar Lal		. do
	Shiam Sunder Lal	. do	. Farrukhabad
4005	Shiam Sunder Lal Chaturvedi	Zamındar	Amroha.
	Shiam Sunder Lal Jain	Banker	Meerut.
	Shiam Sunder Ojha		. T Kashipur
	Shav Charan Lal		. Hapur
	Shiv Charan Lal	do .	
4010	Shy Dyal	do Zamindar	Jehangirabad, Garhwal
	Shiv Narun Singh		
	Shiv Naram Tandon Shimbhu Nath	Zamındar	136
	Shunbba Nath	Trader	Khatauh
4015	Shiv Narsin Gupta	Saveron	Ahmadahad
4010	Shiv Naram Gupta Shiv Naram Tandon	Pleader	Shababad
	Shiv Prasad	do	. Erah
	Shiv Prasad, B A., LL B	vaku •	. Limitepur.
	Shiv Prasad	Banker	. Benares.
4020	Shiv Present Opha	_do	Hamurpur.
	Shiv Shanker Sharma	Zamındar	Agra Otipur
	Shiv Shanker Oyal		
	Shiv Chander	do Tencher	. Simbhal . Pairukhabad
	Shiv Datta Shukla Shiv Gopil	Zamindar	Bithor.
4025	Shiv Gopil	do	Fairukhabad Bithur. do
	Shir Lal	Merchant	Kashipur
	Shiv Lal Robater	Business	. Kashipur Cawapur
	Shiv Narain	Jeweller	. Unttra
4030	Shiv Marain Misra	Luksidian **	. Cawnpur.
	Shir Prasad Drivedi .		Un a
	Shir Savitri Prisad		Mernt
		Service .	Agrı
	Shobaq Mil	, do	do Numtal
4035	Shri Krishna Joshi, BA,	lakil	74 minen
	Shree Narain	Bunker	Muttra
	Chuca Dam	l de	Gh izinbad.
	Shri Dyal	Merchant	. Etah
	Shri hrishna Robatgi .	Basmess	Carnpur Farrukhabad
4040	Shri Nivas	Frader	. Farrukh ibad
	Shri Ram Bijpii	S of I Society	. Allahabad
	Shuksama, A. H.	Timmer	· Lun
	Shuksana, K. H. Shum Shanker Shukla,	Physician	Agra.
	L M P. Shiam Beham Lal, B A	Sirvina	Moradabad
	Camada Delimi Dady D R	Survice .	(

No	Name.	Profession	Address
4045	Shiam Lal	Shop keeper	Anupshaliar,
4049	Sham Lal		Bilari.
	Sham Lal	do	hashpur
	Shiam Lal	do,	Mor whiled.
	Shum Lal Bugh	da	Hathrus
4050	Sham Let Gunta	Clerk	Ghaz ibid
	Shiam Narain	I STRPHFILE ***	LIBIOLD CERT.
	Shann Singh	Zunnde	Herrut
	Shyam Sunder	Merchant	Calcutte. h dpi
	Shyam Sunder Lal	Lummdar	h ilpi
4055	Shyam Sunder Lal	Rass Truder	Ghizirlad
		do	Barcilly Horadabad,
	Shyam Sunder Lal	Valid	Shafal inpur.
	LL B		i buaya angan.
	Shyam Sunder Lal, BA,	do	Mamparı.
4000		Zimimdar i	Hald mr.
	Straf uddin Ahmad, B A.,	takii	Agra.
	LLB	Sirvice	1.
		Busker	
4065			
10	Sita Ram Malviya	Trules	
	nva Nundan Singb, BA,	Zamindar	
	TRAS.	t .	{
	Sohan Lal		
	Soban Lal		Buland-linh ir
4070	Solian Lal		
	Solan Lal Gaur		Aligarh.
	Som Prokish, BA, LLB	do Vskil Tracher	Saharanpur
	Scoraj Bhan Vaisha	. Tracher	Muttra
407			T Ghaziabad.
	Su Bhigwat Misra, BA,	\nku .	Ghampur.
	LL B	7	
		Zamındar Busler	
	Sri Krishna Tandon	137	
408			
	Sri Pralash B.A., LLB.	Professor	
	(Cantab.) Barat Law	L	i
	Srt Ram	19	Agra, V. Sayadpur,
		Zamadar Marchant	Meerut
40	Sri Ram Basal	Contractor	Hasurpur.
40.	Sri Ram Tewari, B.A., LL I	Pleader	
	Srivastava, B P.	Zamındar	Cawnpur,
	Srivastava, R. L	do	Unso
		Merchant	T Kashipur,
40		Trøder	
		do	
		do	
	Sukhdev Narayan	Pleader	l Ri≥na
40	195 Sukhdev Sahai .	l da	
	Sukhdev Sahai	ساير من	do -
	Sukh Lal Paliwal	Trader	T Sueagang
	Sultan Singh Jaini Sumer Chand Gupta	do Trader Pleader Zamindar	Meeint
	Omitte Gilpta	Zamindar	T Ghazabad

No.	Name.	Profession		Address
4100	Sumitra Nandau Saha, B A	Zunindar		Bareilly.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Summer thand .	do		
	Summer Chand	Rusiness		
- 1	Sundar Das	Nukhtar		T Roorkee.
	Sunder Dis Gujtati	Zumindar	•••	Benares,
4105	Sundar Ltl	Trader	•••	Agra
	Sundar Lal, B.A	Journalist	••	Allahabad.
		Merchant	•••	Bureilly.
	Sundar Lal	Pleader		Morad thad.
	Sundar Lai Arora	Busmess Trader	•••	Muttra.
4110	Suraj Md		,	Bareilly.
	Suraj Mal	do.	***	Moradabad.
		Vakil	•••	Kheri.
	LL.B Suraj Nath Singh, B.A., LL B.	do.	***	Azamgarh.
	Surendra Nath Tewari	Merchant		Cawnpur.
4115	Surya Niriyin Agriwal, B A	Truder	•••	Etawah.
	Sushil Kumar	Contructor		Allahabad
	Sushil Kumar . Swarup Chandra B A. LL B	Vakil	•••	Farrukhabad.
	Swarnp Ram Nehru, Shri-	•••		Allahabad.
	Syamalam Aiyer, A.M	Merchant		Benares
4120	Taj Khan	Mulhtur	•••	Farrukhabad.
7120	Talik Chand Tribbovan Das	Trader		Allahabad.
	Mehta	1	•	1
	Tara Chind		•••	do.
	Tej Pal Daroga	Zamındar	•••	Agra.
	Tey Singh	do.	•••	V. Banhpur.
4125	Telang, G. N	Businesa	•••	V. Banhpur. Agra. Haldaur.
	Thakurdas	Zamındar	•••	fisidaur.
	Thakur Prasad Thakur Prasad Sharma	do Trader Merchant	,	Mirzapur.
	Thakur Prasad Vaish	Manahana	•••	Sitapur, Bisti,
4100	Tika Ram, B A., LL.B	Merchant Vikil Trader	•••	
4130	Tilok Chand	Trader		
		Pleader		
	Tribeni Sahai		•••	
,	Tirumalacharya, K		•••	A jodhia.
4135		Merchant	,,.	Kanth
	Take Dam Cunta BA LL B	Valil	/	Aligarh
_	Trijagi Naram Tankhwa, B.A.	i'leader	•••	Dehradun.
-	Trilok Chand Jain	Zamindar	;::	Muzaffaruagar,
	Triloki Nath	Contractor	***	Allahabad.
4140	Trilohi Nath Wahy	Zamındar	:::	Agra
	Tulst Ram Tulsi Ram Vaid Shastri	Banker		
	Ude Veer Singh	Physician Agriculturist		Kharja Khar,
	Udhao Narain	Merch int		Bireilly.
4145	Uggar Sen Gupta, B.A.	Banker	;;;	Siharanpur.
ára,	Uggar Sen Jami	Merchant		Meerut,
-	Uggar Sen, B A., (Oxon.),	Advocate		Dehradun.
	Bar -at-Law	٠	i	
	Uggar Sen	Money lender		Kirthal. Y Kirthal.
	Uggar Sain	Merchant	***) Kirthal.
4150	Ujji Lal Avasthi	Teacher	:::	Campur.
	Uma Charan Umaid Singh	Zimindir Merchint	***	Aligarh Kanth
	Umaid Singh Uma Nehru, Mrs	ueren int		Allahabad
		***	- 1	remailening
	Uma Singh, Kunwar	Zimindar	1	Pachilianon.
4155	Uma Singh, Kunwar	Zimindar Vinkhtir	:::(Pach denon. Meerut,

No.	Name,	Profession.	Address.
4160	Varna, B. L., B A, LL B Varshee, R. L. Veale, B A, (Lond), Miss Venkateh Naram Tevari, M.A. Vidya Nand Giryacharya Vidya Nand Giryacharya Vishus Shi, K. Vishus Charam Pared Dynedi, M.A., LL B Vishus Dat Vishus Dat Vishus Dat Vishus Dat Vishus Sharra Vishus Sharra Vishus Sharra Vishus Sharra Vishus Sharra	Pleader Zamındar do. Merchant Hon. Teacher Journalist Service Banker Pleader	 Mirzapur, Jhans, Allahabad, Kasganj, Benares, Allahabad, Adyar, Madras, Kashi Orau, Banda, Kashi Lucknow,
4181	Addenda to S Hakim Syed Hanif Hashmi	indh Delegates. Physician	 Karachi.

No	Name		Profession	Address
	KISAN	D	ELEGATES	
	Amrit Singh Gobind Ram Kalu	 		Chhara, Rahatak. Rohtak Garhisapala, Rohtak
4185	Sohanji Tularam, Numberdar Dooni Chand Badri Prasad			Sunpat, Rohtak, Juzom, Rohtak Bhr Rohtak V Desro T Khairi Aligarh
4190	Bhadeo Sharma Misra Banwari Lal Chhattar Singh, M.	 		Hathras, Aligarh. Iglas, Aligarh Chhatar Singh Nagla Kaveli Post Serampore, Dt. Aligarh
	Gaja Singh	•••		Tand Hathras, Aligarh
4195	Ganga Presed Ganga Ram Singh Ganga Prased Gulab Ru Kandu Lel Sigal P. Ishwari Dutt	::		Sikandra, Aligarh, kora, Aligarh Sikandra, Aligarh, Iglas, Aligarh, Nigoor, Aligarh Shihgarh, P O kau iyagani,
4200	Mohan Singh Mukand Lal Mangal Deo Sharma Munohar Datta		Agreulturists.	Dt Aligarh Bhagraya, Hathras, Aligarh, Sanari Aligarh Lehra, Hathras Shahgarh P O
4205	Nawab Singh Raghubir Sahai Thakur Raghu Raj Singh Pt Ram Chandra Sharma Sardar Singh		Адпо	Kauringanj, Dt Aligeth Tend, Hathras Kasganj, Aligarh Rupur, Aligarh Kasganj Tand, Hathras,
4310	Sardar Singh Saligram Tota Rum Thukur Das	::		Aligarh do Puidilpur, Aligarh Taosara, P.O. Iglas, Aligarh Purdilpur, Aligarh
,	Umras Umrao Bikam Singh		,	Shahgarh, hauriaganj, Aliguth do Tor, Hathras,
4215	Chhatar Singh			Aligarh Chhatarpur, Hathras
	Thakur Charan Singh			Bhagraya, Hathras Tor, Hathras
	Sj Manchar Lal Th Nand Kishore Sing	-		Bhagray's, Hathras do

Nο	Name.		Profession	Address
	Buldeo Behari			Daranagar,
4385	B Gharshyamji			Allahilad. Katra, Allahalad.
	Rameshwar Sharma		ĺ	Bushh, Allahabid,
- 1	Thakur Daval Rai	•••	\	do
	P. Tikarım Tripathi	***		Phulpur
i	Shyam Behari	•••		Allahabad, Duranagar,
4390	P. Bichhoo Ram	•••		Allahabad.
1000	Brind iban Tripathi	•••	}	Chail, Allahabad.
	•		(Allahalad
	Righo Prasad	•••		Deori, Karchana,
	Bahadar Singh Gupta		{	Allahabad
1	Maibir	•••	ţ	Katra, Allahabad, Barhkhana,
		***		Allah ibad
4395	Shitladin Dwisedi	٠.,	1	Puranari Karchana,
			!	Allahatad
	Sirphal	•••]	Birhkhina,
	Musammat Sughara (Wom	en1	ŧ	Allahabad.
	Sukbdeo Pande	•••		Bijhare,
			{	All shabad.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Sital Prasid	•••	}	Barhkhan
4400	Deo Narayan Pande	•••)	Sathing Ashram.
	ŀ		ì	Muthigani,
	Har Bhajan	•••	, ,	Allahated, Sharkarpur,
	,		1 5	Allahabad.
	Kalkaprasad	***	Agrudunsk	Khar, Karchana.
	P Ram Narain		j Eo	Allahabad. Karchana,
	D 16 1 D		•	Allshabad.
4405	Pt Mathura Prasad P. Madho Ram Pande	•••	}	do.
4403	P. Raghu Nath Sahai Gau	tam	Į	Chail, Allahabad.
	B. Sangam Lal	•••		do. Karchana,
	m 1 n n n .		}	Allahabad.
	Thekur Deo Naram Singh B A.		}	Phulpur,
•	Sheikh Tajammul Husain	•••	}	Allah ibad
4410	B. Mata Badal Albir	•••	}	Chail, Allah ibid.
	P. Raja Ram Pande	•••	Į.	Manjappur,
	P. Jaggar Nath Prasad Tir	rarı	}	Allabilad.
	P. Udit Narain Shukla	•••	}	Bara, Allahabad.
	m. 1			Manjanpur, Allahalad,
4415	Thakur Mahadeo Singh P. Durga Prasad Tiwari	•••	1	do
	P. Sidhu Naram Tiwari P. Ram Adhar Bajpai	•••	l	do.
	P. Ram Adhar Bajpai	•••		Phulpur,
	P Shiv Narainji	•••		Allahahad
	1	•••		Manjanpur.
	P. Chandi Deen Shukla	•••	1	Allahabad Chail,
4420	L Kalyan Das			Allahahahad
	1			Nuglakanch.
	1		1	Salimpur, Aligarh,
	1		1	
				Y

No	Name	-	Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan I il	Ī	-	Chapraman
	Surray Prasad			I arrukh sbad
	Ram Dyal			do do
	man by a	- 1		Biziria, Farrakhabad
	Gange-hwar	.		Chapraman, Farcukhabad
4427	Parasram	ļ		do
	heo Ditt	- 1		Farrukhabad
	Salle D o Dice	- 1		Najibabad, Bijnore.
	Gorakh Ram	1		Bij il, Karnal
	Munshi Singh	- 1		Azmanpur,
	W 3 W 1 **	1		I arukh and
410	Madan Mohan Varma	1		Gursaharganj
	Git Singh	ļ		Larrokh ibid Kanwel Binza, Hawil Bigb,
		- 1		Almora
	Lam Bishal	- 1		haret, Barde Banda
	Pt Rij Kumar Tewari Pt Raghmuth Prasad			do
4433	Harbhija Pathak	1		Dhar bakapur
	i tractorija z nedak			Binsdih, Ballia
	Rameshu ir Sharma			Bansdih, Ballia
	Thikur Dial Ram			Salimpur Balt
	Binkey Bihari Lal			Birs, Rasha, Ballia,
	Shiv (haran Lal			Chambers, Bareilly.
4440	Sheo Charan Lapoor			Biharipore,
	·	- 1	A griculturist	Bireilly
	Krishna Binsha Singh		Ē	Bharatpur, Rewar,
	Brij Lal Shirma		Ħ	Jurabru, Bharat.
	la	- }	ž.	p ir, Rajputana
	Bal Krishna B S Pathak	٠٠,	<	Bijahi, Rajputana.
4445	Manik Lil	***		do
2333	Chatur Bhuj Lal	- 1		do
	Lakshman Lal			do
	Bal Krishna	: 1		તી૦
	Champa Lal	.]		do
4450	Billeo Singh	[Bijnor
	Budho Singh			Askinpur, Haldaur,
		J		Bijnor
	Kıstı Deo Sharma Prabhu Dutt	.		Sotiin, Bijnor Noorpur, Gowahar.
	I I AUGU DULL	. !		Bijnor
	Chhatra Singh			Syan, Bijnor
4177	B Roje Rata	.)		Muhalla Balgo
		- 1		vin i Bijnor .
	Mathura Singh			Rawa Najibabad,
		- (Bijuor
	Ram Bihatur	•		do do
	Pyare Lal	-		do
4 + 00	Moti Lall Vasdeo Sharma	.		Un ri Dhanipur
4460	Mohan I al	- }		Allauddinpur,
	1			Bijnor
	Kallu Mull			Nagina Bijnor
	Bushambar Dutta			Rat ingurh, Bijnor
	B Sitva Pal Sihib			Nwalt, dhaloo,
	1	- 1		Bijnor
	İ	- 1		
	<u> </u>	1		

4260 Dhianpal Singh

Shahgarh, Sikan-

dra Rao, Aligark.

Name.

No

Profession. Address

				<u> </u>
	Thakur Durjan Singh	•••		Shahgarh, Siku -
	Thakur Gokal Singh	•••		dra R 10, Aligarh. I hil ewli, Sikandra
	Gandhi Lal			Rao, Aligarh Nehra Khais Ali-
4263	Ghasi Ram Indar Dutt			garh. Khuis, Aligarh Alahdadpur, Ali- garh.
	Inder Shanker Thakur Karam Singh	•••		Asora, Aligarh Shahgadh, Sik in- dra Rao, Aligarh.
•	Thakur Khadar Val Thakur Khehar Singh	•••		Hathras Shahgadh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
4270	Thakur Khub Singh P Kunj Bihari Lal P. Lekhari Singh	 		do Filothi, Hathras Alabdadpur, Kul, Aligarh
	Thakur Newa Ram Singh	•••		Jirauli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	P. Muland Lal	•••		Brahmanpury, Aligarh.
4275	Thakur Mukkan Singh	***		Shahgadh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh,
	P. Narain Lal Pt. Nandan Prakash		ırısta	Aligarh Bhanku, Kail, Aligarh.
	Thakur Pem Singh	•••	Agrīculturist	Shahgadh, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh,
	Pachouri Udey Ram	•••		Alahdadpur, Kail, Aligarh,
4280	P. Pooran Mal	•••		Kandiag inj, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	P. Panni Lal]		Ahgarh.
	P Ram Dial Ranchord Shankar	***	1	do Ahmadpur, Umar
	Pt Ram Prasad		Í	Khan, Aligarh Jirauli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
4285	Pt Ram Sarup		i	Rao, Aligarh. Aligurh.
1200	Pt. Shib Charan Lal		ļ	Bhankri, Kail, Aligarh.
	P Shankar Lal Thakur Sheo Baran Singh	:::		Bijaygadh. Hasona, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh
	P. Shiva Nandan	•••		Kauringani, Si- Landra Rao, Dt. Aligarh
4290	Thakur Tikam Singh			Bhilawli, Sikandra Rao, Aligarh.
	Tulsi Ram Singh Thakur Uday Ram			Aligarh. Tolst, Taheil Hathres.
	B. Jagamohan Prasad			Bargaon, Ghose, Azamgarh.
	B Krishna Deo Narain Si	gh		Azamgarh City.

GZIA		•	KISAS DELEGATES
No	sar A	Profession	Address
4~9a	B Mankar Ray Kanbari Ray Lale Anandi Lal Seth Gopi Nath Thakur Hura Singh		Belipur Nizamsbad, Azəmgərb Azəmgərb Malpura, Sadər, Afra I riozabad, Agra Semra, Etmadpur, Agra
	P Hem Raj Thakur harey Singh I Lakhmi Chand Probhu Lal Thakur Ramjit		Firozabad, Agra Alola, Sadar, Agra Kurra Chitarpur, Fatehabad, Agra do do Abala
	P Pam Raina Thiskur Rain Lal Singh Ratan I al Surendra Sharma Matasenak Pathik Prithura Singh Ravat		Akola, Agra Atras Agra, Aurra Chitarpur, Fatehabad, Agra Kotta Agra Sarsa Allshabad, Niranjanpur
4310	Thakur Har Prasad Singh Pt Deo Narain Mahant Bhima Singh Mu ishi Mahananda		Meja Allahabad. Meja Allahabad Allahabad Meja Allahabad do Phulpur, Allah
43*(Pt Mahadeo Shekh Ataullah Pt Bindeshwer Prasad Tiwari Thakur Sardar Singh Pt Pam Adhar Tiwari Pt Ram Jiwan Pt Ram Swari p Pt Saraswati Pea ad	Agreitmists	abad Neg Mah bod Chau, Mal abad do do do do do do M ny ny ur
43 .	Pt Baldeo Pros d Thek ir Eshta Nara n Singh It Ram Autar Tripathi		Allahabad Chail Allahabad Meja Allahabad M njanpur, Allahabad,
453	S) Lal Bahadur Pt Bunda Prasad Tawari Pt Sheo Sahai Pande 1 Thakur Deen Tawari Th Lur Lamessar Prasad Pt Sh. Sharin Shukla Pt. Badri Prasad		Karchana Allahabad Smathu, Allahabad do Chail, Allahabad Aha,a Allahabad Chail Allahabad
4 3	Pt. Badri Prasad 5 Tbakur Deokidas Tbakur Bhaundi Singh P Badri Prasad Arasthi B Bikramadittya Sin _o h Pt. Pam Dyal Lande		do do Manjhanp r, Allal shad. do Phulpur Allahabad Manjl anpur,
11			Alishabad Bars Allal abad

No.	Name.		Profession.	Address.
	Pt. Bhagwatt Prasad L. Ram Kishore Thakur Shijta Bikhsh Sit Munshi Sheo Barat Lall	ıgh		Mejs, Allahabad. Chul, Allahabad. Mejs. Phulpur,
4345	Thakur Rudra Pratap Sin Khazon	gh	•	Allahabad. do. Khura, Meerut
	Jawhari Lal Shiv Dyal Puri Babu Lall			Stroy, Allahabad. Allahabad do.
4350	Abinash Chandra Pt. Seeta Ram Baram Din Pattak Ram Gopal			Sarsi, Allahalad Michar, Allahalad Sarsi, Allahalad, do.
4355	Krishna Nand Pande			Allahabad. Sirsa, Allahabad. Sarsa Meja,
	Krishna Kumar			Allahabad. Ramnagar, Bareilly.
	Kanhaiya Lal Jagat Narain	:::	}	Allahabad. Baroli Karma, Allahabad.
4360	Mahadeo Prasad Lala Mathura Prasad	:::		Sires, Allahabad. Tarwai, Sirea, Allababad.
	L. Mahabalı Singh			Pnasi, Shankar- narh, Allahabad.
4365	Pt. Jagannath Pracid Thakur Bishweshar Dys Singh	- }	Agneultmista	Aligath Chail, Allahabad. Phulpur,
1001	Thakur Surya Partap Sing Thakur Bhagwat Singh		Agi	Allahahad. Phulpur,
	Thakur Murat Singh		}	Allahabad, Kotwa, Phulpur, Allahabad,
	Pt. Ranganath Mahaber Prasad Malaviya	:		Chail, Allahabad. Aliyapur, Allahabad
4370	Har,Pra-ad Ram Bharos Narayan Singh, B A.	==		Bhuta, Allahubad. do. Bahuripar, Nar- singhpur, Allah- shad
	Ram Chandra			Mandra Sirsa, Allahabad
	Pt. Janki Sharma Pande			Manj upur, Allahabad.
4375	Ram Prasad Pattak Ramadhinji Mahadeo Tumkar			Daraneger, Allahabad Katra, Allahabad. do.
	B. Braj Bhushan Lalji B. Ram Dyalu		1	Colonelganj, Allshabad do.
4380	P. Mathura Pressd		1	K irchana, Allahidad Chail, Allahatad.
	P. Vahadeva Prasad Tiwas P. Indar Naram Diveds Purshotham Lal		1	do Allsheled.

Nο	Nume	j	Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan Lil	.]		Chapraman,
1	Sonraj Prasad	. (Farrukhabad do
j	Ram Dyal	-]		Bizaria, Furrukhabad
İ	Gangeshwar			Chupr man,
4125	Parasram			Farrukh dad
	Sukhi Da Ditt	•••		Parrukhabad
1	Goraklı Ram			N qibabad, Bijnore Bijol, Karnal.
į	Mushi Singh	:		Azmanpur,
4480	11 1 11 1 11			Farrukhibid
4110	Nudan Nohan Varma	***		Gursahaiging, Lurrakhihid
	Git Singh			Kannal Bunza.
- 1				Hawal Bigh
Į	D D. L. I	1		Almora
j	Rim Bishal Pt Raj humar Tenari	.:		Karot, Barde. Banda
- 1	Pr Raghmath Prasad			do
4435	Harbhija Pathal			Dh u-hakapur
- (Rameshwar Sharma	- 1		Bansdih, Ballia. Bansdih, Ballia.
Ì	Thakur Dval Ram	:::		Salimpur, Bali
- 1	Binkey Bibari Lal			Bars, Racha, Ballia.
4440	Shiv Charan Lal	•••		Chambert, Bareilly.
4440	Sheo Charan Lapoor		ş	Biharipore, Bireilly.
f	Krishna Bansha Singh	[Agriculturist	Bharatpur, Rewar.
1	Brij Lal Shirma	•••	E	Jurahru, Bharat- pur, Rajputana.
Ì	Bal Krishna		E9	Bijahi, Rajputana.
1	B S Pathak	•••	`	do.
4145	Maink Lal	•••		do.
1	Chatur Bhuj Lal Lakshman Lal			do.
1	Bal Krishna			do.
	Champa Lat	- [do.
4450	Baldeo Singh Budho Singh			Bijnor. Askinpur, Haldaur.
1	-			Bijuor
ļ	Kisti Deo Sharma Prabhu Dutt	•••		Sotian, Bijnor Noorpur, Gowahar,
į	Franka Dutt			Bijuor.
İ	Chhatra Singh			Syan, Bijnor
4450	B Raja Ram	***		Muhalla Balgo- vind, Bijnor
}	Mathura Singh			Rawa Naphabad,
,	Ram Bihadur			Bijnor do.
- 1	Pyare Lal			do
	Moti Lall	•••		do Unari Dharipur.
4160	Vasdeo Shorma Mohan I al			Allanddinpur,
j				Bignor
- 1	Kallu Mull			
1				
				Bijnor.
	Kallu Muli Bishambir Dutta B Sitya Pal Salab	Ì		Bijnor Nagina, Bijno Ratingath, Bi Nwadi, Jh

No	Nume		Profession	Address
	Pt Madan Mohan Lil			Chapraman,
	Soory Presad	1		Farrukh abad do
	Ram Dyal	1		Bazaris,
	Gange-hwar			Farrukhabad Chapraman,
		- 1		Farinkhabad
4425	Parasram	-		do
	heo Ditt			Farrukhabad
	Sukhi Do Ditt Gorikh Ram	- 1		Najibabad, Bijnore
	Maushi Singh			Bijol, Karnal. Azmanpur,
	arment cingu	1		Farrukh ibid
4110	Madan Mohan Varma	[Gursahargany,
		- 1		l arrukh ibid
	Git Singh	••		Kanwal Banza,
	}	j		Hawal Bigh,
	Ram Br-hal			Almora Karei, Burde,
	Pt Raj Kumar Tewari	**		Banda
	Pr Rashnnath Prasad			do
4435	Harbhija Pathal			Dh er-hakapur
	1 .	- 1		Binsdih, Ballia.
	Rameshwar Sharma	•••		Banedih, Ballia
	Thakur Dval Ram	•••		Salimpur Bah
	Binkey Bihari Lal Shiy Charan Lil	***		Bur i, hashi, Balha. Chanberi, Bareilly.
4440	Sheo Charan Kapoor		_	Biharipore.
	Date Caman Anpoor		를	Bareilly.
	Arishna Bansha Singh		Agriculturish	Bharatpur, Rewar.
	Brij Lal Shirma	•••]	7	Jurahru, Bharat
	l		Ē	pur, Rajputana
	Bal Krishna B S Pathak		<`	Bijalii, Rajputana.
4445	Vanik Lal			do
2270	Chatur Bhuj Lal	(do
	Lakshman Lal	.		do
	Bd Krishna	. 1		do
	Champa Lal	.		Punor
4450	Baldeo Singh Budho Singh			Bijnor Askinpur, Haldaur,
	Dudio Engi	}		Bijeor
	Kıstı Deo Sharma	.		Sotian, Bijnor
	Prabhu Dutt			Noorpur, Gowahar,
	011	1		Bijnor. Syan, Bijnor
4421	Chhatra Singh B Raja Ram	::		Muhalla Balgo
4311	B Raje Ram			vind, Bijnor
	Mathura Singh			R iwa Najibabad,
	D	- 1		Bijuor
	Rum Bahadur Pyare Lal	:		do
	Moti Lall	::		do
4460	Vasdeo Sharma			Unori Dhanipur.
	Mohan I al			Allanddinpur,
	hallu Mull	- 1		Bijnor Names Prises
	Bishamber Dutta			Ra angarh, Bijnor
	B Sitya Pal Sahib	:"1		Nwa la, Ibaloo
				Bijaor
	1	1		1
	<u> </u>			1

No	Nume.		Profession.	Address.
<u></u>	Ghamandi Lal			Ch ettars,
	Puransingh			l'ulandahahar. Bahapur,
- 1	Prabhoo Singh			Bul indshabar. That Enastpur,
- !				Bulandshahar.
	Niadar Singh	***		Bihlolepur, P O. Surajpur,
				Balandshaimr. Khurja,
300	Girdharilal Agarnal	•••		Bulandshihir,
	Doonger Mal			Khutama, Arana, Bulandshahar.
	Bhadre Sen			Surpandi,
		-		Arıma, Bulandsh diar,
	Nirmal			do.
	Badri Prasad	•		Khurja, Bulandshahar.
4505	Nawranglal			Sik indrabad, Bulandshahar.
	Ram Singh			Kabr.
		į		Bulandshahar.
	Ram Lal	••• 1 1		Bulandshahar.
	Nathu Mal Bharaiway			Hasanpur, Buland
	Behari Lal	. ,		Karanbur, Bukand
		,	Agriculturists	shahar. Nagaha, Udaibhan
4510	Ajodhya Prasad		튐	initiand hainr.
	P. Mangal Lal Sharma		50	Mirpur, Kurja, Bulandsh dar.
	Ram Saroop Singh		_	Murbi Kant, Bulandshahar,
	Kawal Singh			do
	Th Karam Singh			Bulandshahar.
4515	Gulzari Singh			J hangarabad, Bulandeladar.
	Ram Chandra			Raghanathpur,
	Item Changra			Hapur, Buland-
	Kaurar Singh			Surjaoli Awama,
	i			Bulandshahar Marpur, Kurja,
	Dulbi Khan	***		Bulandshihar Mansurpur, Kurja
	Durga Singh	***		Bul indshahar.
452	0 Mukanda Lal Gupta			Kurji Buland-
	Ram Saroop Sharma			Asmada, Sarai Chabda, Buland
	Lakshmı Chand			Aurja Buland-
•	ł	1		shahar.
	Ram Dayaljı		•	Buland bahar
	Ram Singh	•••		Bulandsh diar.
	`		. `	1

Name

No

Address

!			L	
4560	Gagenanda			Ittra, Ghatampur,
	Narayan Singh			Cawnpur Ittra, Ghatami ur,
ı	Suraj Kumar		1	Cawnpur Chaubepur,
	Auant Ram)	Cawnpur Gurhwa,
ļ				Utaripura, Cawnpur
	K Niranjan Singh			Bithur, Car pur
4060	Jagannath			Ghingbak, Derui ur, Cawnpur
- 1	Vishn Nath		1 .	Mangalpur, Cawapur
٠,	Patan Singh			Malasa, Campur
	Mannu Lil Misra			Mangalpur, Cawapur
- !	Chandrika Prasid Misra		1	Kulihagar, Cawnpur
4570	Badrı Sıngh, Ramat			Ajılapür, Majara, Dehradun
	Mai Dhan		}	Hardwar
	Mahanat Lal Singh Pt Balri Prasad		[,	do Mahalla Mohan,
	Mathura Presed))	Alganj Etih
4577	Hit Singh			Al ganj Étah Esault Um routh, Etah
	Ganpat		rist	Aliganj, Etah Etah
	Nand Kishore Deva Gopi Nath		l fig	Etawah
4580	Gulzarı Lal Thukur Birendra Singh		Agriculturist	do Anariya, Etawah
١	Jumna Pra ad		'	Bahadurpur, Etawah
	Phul Singh		_	Lakhna, Bharthana, Etawah
	Bildeo Prasad]	Et iwah
458a	Mardan Singh Bij ii Singh		<u> </u>	Gyanpur, Etawah Aberipur, I tawah Bidupur, I tawah
	Um to Singh			Bidupur, I tawah Kampur, I tawah
	Shrimath Minga Dewi Pt. Prayag Dait		J	Gyanpura, Udi,
	Dalbir Singh]	Ltawah Dariba Street,
	I		l i	Et iwah
4 290	Bandhwesh Pirtap Singh Surendra Bih dur Singh		İ	Etawah cits Bidupur, Etiwah
	Mat 1 Singh Pt Piyarelal Chaube		ł	do c/o Messrs
	To a tyline on the same of		l i	Nitianand Parild,
	1			Farrukhabad
	Dora Lal	•	ì	Khat pur, Farrukh bad
4595	Baldeo		i i	Anbra, Farrukhala d
	Pt Matadin		1 1	Akbarpun, Farrukhabad
	Gangaprasad			Parla Talab Farrukhaka I
				yr -

Profession

No	Ņame.		Profession.	Address
1560	Gajmanda		[Ittra, Ghatampur,
	Narsyan Singh		ſ	Cawnpur Ittra, Ghatampur,
	Suraj Kumat		L	Campur Chaubepur,
	Anant Ram		1	Garhan,
	K Niranjan Singh		•	Utaripura, Cawnpur Bithur, Cannpur
136a	Jagaimath			Ghinghal, Derupur, Cawnpur
1	Vishn Nath	···		Mangalpur, Cawapur
٠	Putan Singti Mannu Lil Misra			Malasa, Can opur. Mangalpar,
-	Chandrika Prasad Misra		-	Cawapur Kulihagur,
1 570	Bidri Singh Rimit			Can upur Ajalapur, Majara, Dehradun
	Mai Dhan	•••)	Hardw ir
	Mahanat Lal Singh Pt Balri Prasad .			do Mahalla Mohan,
4575	Mathura Prusid			Kasganj, Et ih Aliganj, Et ib Esauli, Um irgarh,
3317	Hit Singh	••		Etah
	Ganpat		Δgrseu}turiste	Aliganj, Etih
	Nand Kishore Deva Gopi Nath	••	1 4	Etah Etawah.
	Gulzarı Lal		, a	do
4580	Thakur Birendra Singh	•••	₹ 7	Anariya, Etanah.
+	Jumna Prasad	••		Bihadurpur, Etawah
	Phul Singh	•••	•	Lakhna, Bharthana, Etawah
	Baldeo Praead	•••		Etawah Granpur, Frawah
4555	Mardan Singh Bijai Singh			Aberipur, Liu ih.
10,7	Umrao Singh			Aberipur, Ltiwih. Bidupur, Ltiwali
	Shrimath Manga Deni	•••	1	Kampur, Entara.
	Pt. Prayag Datt	•••	i	Gyanpura, Udi, Etawah
	Dalbir Singh	•••		Dariba Street, Et iwah
4590	Bandhwesh Partap Singh	•••		Etawah citv Bidupur, Etiwah.
	Surendra Bihidur, Singh Main Slogh			do do
	Pt Piyarelal Chaube			c/o Messrs
				Nitianand, Pisrilel, Farrukhabad
	Dorn Lal			Khanpur, Farrukh ibid.
4595	Baldeo	•••		Kubra, Farrukhabad
	Pt Matadin	٠		Akbarpuri, Farrukhabid
	Gangaprasad			Parls Talib, Farrukhabad
	1			

No }	Name.		Profession.	Address
	Kunwar Shyam Singh			Parla Talab, Farrukhabad,
į	Baldeo			Katra, Farrukhabad
4600	Bibu Ram			Khanpur,
	Gulab Singh			Farrukbabad Chlubramar, Farrukhabad,
	Pt Kashi Nath Praiseh Swarup			Farrukhabad Atrauli, Dist Farrukhabad.
	Pt Ram Dayal			Chupramar,
4605	Dora Lal			Farrukbabad, Khanpar, Tarrukhabad,
	Shrıwathı Raj Rani	•		Adamsa,
	P Rameshwar P Hazarı Lal	•••		Farrukhabad, Farrukhabad Muhamadpur,
	Pyare Lal	•••	(Farrukhabad Parla Talab,
4610	Pt Badri Prisad Ditat	•••	}	Farrukhabad city. Chubraman,
	Benı Madho			Farrukhabad. Khaga,
	Pt Beni Madhasa Maha Prasad Sukla			Tatehpur do Kishanpur,
	Chaudhari Mahabir Singl		Agneulturists	Rari, Lishanpur,
461	, -	٠.	nealt	Fatehpur. Semon, Erayen,
	Pt. Sheo Bhushan	٠,,	V [®] V	Fatehpur. Kbagr, Fatehpur.
	Thakur Rehati, Singh Rameshwar Prasud Sarwan Lai		1	do do. Fatehpur
462	Bashishta Mum	•		Mur dabad, Faizabad.
	Jung Bihadur	***		Raimatpur, Faizabad.
	Shvam Lal Chitan Das		.	Garhwal, Gazipur.
	Ramchamn Singh	••		Kuchaura, Gazipur.
465	20 Qumar Ahmad	•••	. (Bahiriabad,
	Rameshar Singh Chhittoo	٠.		Gazipur. Gonda Birtihinpurva,
	Sarjad Prasad Pandey		}	Gonda Maharajgani,
	Sat Atma Prakash		}	Gorakhpur.
46	30 Shiva Prasad		1	Gwahor. Reth,
	Chhedi Lal		.1	Hamirpur.
	Vaidyanath Avasthi			Hamirpur Pava, Mahoba, Hamirpur.
-				1

No	Name		Profession	Address
	Mukund Lal Vaidya	,.,		Malioba, Hamirpur
	Bedri Praeed Tiwari		ı	do
4635	Bih iri Lal Bhatta	•••	1	do
	Bent Madhaya Misra	٠		do
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4710	Maharama Prem Chandra Sharma P Chintamani			Muttra do Sersta, Parjana, Sidhabad,
4715	Nel Ram Varma Minohir Dutt Pt Prem Billabhji Pande Karam Singh T P Sultan Babadur Sing	 h		Muttra Bri Muttra Naimtal Majhere, Naimtal Naimtal Udaipur, Attuha Partabgarh
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1	Ram Manohar		[Sheogath, hunda,
4720	Pt Ganesh Dutt Pande Thakur Rameshwar Singh	:		Partabgarh Partabgarh Dhighas, Partabgarh
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	Pt Jagannath Mara, BA			Rai Bareili Bhagawatpore, Chulha,
	Pt Martand Dutta		arista 1	Rai Bareili Utturpara, Rai Bareilly,
	Pt Baldeva Prasad Trived	1.	Agriculturist	Sultanpur, Kan Bareilly
	Balmukunda		Αgrı	Behata, Rai Bareilly
4730	Mata Prasad Sinha			Shahinan Rai
	Ram Prasad			Bareilly Ravimajra, Shaharanpur
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	Deo Mitra Misra			Rawatpur, Unao
	B Mákhan Lallji			Sundarpur, Ajgan, Unao
4740	Pt Ram Prasad Misra			Editor, Utsah Rasulabad, Unao
	Sheo Lant Misra			Padri halan, Unao
	Chattar Singh			Neri Mabdi, Sitapur
	Sheo Ram Pt Dwarka Prasad			do Pandit ka Parwa, Su'tanpur
4745	Chaudhri Bhup Singh	•••	1	Paitwar, Hissar

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70	Name		Profe won	Ad lress
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	Man Singh P Mane in- Lall Choudhri Mir Singh			Iti arma. Lohn k Lon halan

No	X une.	[Profession	Ad ires
	Walandra Singh			Iver Nugloi.
4500	Mam Chind Min	"		Mantindo, Karkhanalla
	Maria Mauza Ram			Garhi, Sampla.
		. 1		Matindo, Karkhanalla
	P Mamraj Mohan Singh	.		A Ghadior. Bidhapan.
4503	P Nidar Suigh Narun Dutt	:		Sangla
	Niki			Garh, Sampla
	Nobat Rai Vorma Nekt Singh	:		Jamapor. Rohus
4810	Nekı Itam	[Gers Samply Robtak
	Nihal			Monkhiri,
	Chaudhra Nathur Singh			Robtsk.
	Chan thru Neki Ram Ch. Nathar Singh			Mundhana. Gungayan
4815	Panna Lall			Deltn
	Partap Singh	-		Rohad, P O Asanddy, Dellin,
	Peeru Singh	.		Maunda, Rohtak
	Ch Ronpet Singh Ph Roj Phul	-		Lambardu Rohtak
4820	Ch Ranpat Singh	:	_	Sisana, Rohink.
	Ranjit	. [Agneulturista	Gerlis Sampla, Robbik.
	P. Ram Chander Raghbir Singh	:	eulte	Sompet Inhazgarh,
	Ram Singh		A.811	Robtik Farmaria
4825	Į.			Robins
4015	Ranjit Singh Ranbir Singh	:		Sampla, Rohtik.
	Chandhri Rati Ram			Rohtak Rohna, Rohtak
	Ch. Rata Kam	••[Rohns, Rohtak Mokhra, Gohan , Rohtak
4830	Ch Rohkar Singh	-		do
1000	Rup (hand			Unuza Kutwal, Rohtuk
	Ch Akharam Ram Singh			Chidara, Robtak Kanjursala,
	P Tadhri Singh			Robink Soneput, Robink
4835	Hıra Khyalı Sıngh	***		Karnal Buana, Lakhu
	,			Ramka Nurth,
	Makhi Ram Man Sanah			Karnal Karnal
	Man Singh			do do
1810	Jot Ram Chandhri Debi Singli	:		Bujal Tharikalan,
	Pt Rappal Singh Risal Singh			Smepat
				Mangolpur, Nurgloi,
	1	- }		Rohtak.

42260	u			A144.752200000
No	Name	-	Profession.	Address
4815	Rampi L.1 Ch. Katı Kam Suraj Mal			Rohns, Rohtsk. Chinmi, Rohtsk. do.
	Satyapal Varma			Gurukul, Matindoo, Robtak
	Ch Salig Ram Sarup Lai Ch. Sunda Mai			Golisi a, Robtak, Jagsi Bingun, Sursoli,
4850	Amar Dev Duly			Rohtak. Tikerlee, Champaran
	B l'aldeo Tiwari Dhan Krishna Linga	::-		Bhids, Champaran. Bariaris, Champaran
	B Datom Rom Khublal Saha			Bisambarpore, Champaran Siswa Champaran.
4855			or.	Linkuria, Champiran, Shympore,
	Lak-bus Lal		Agriculturints	Champaran. Bakulta,
	Pt. Rajkumar Shukla	•	Ağışı V	Champaran. Satwaria, Champaran.
486	Shaikh Doulat Bhagnan Sharma	•••		Ajgarwa, Champaran. Jaso,
	Ganga Viehnn Missa	•••		Buxur, Shahabad. Makhanulpur, Patna
	Mitter Lal Mahto	***		Damrk Chowk Taregba, Patna.
	Mahalir Misra Sita Ram Sal	•••	•	Champaran. Patamura,
480	55 Govind girji	•••		Mothari, Champaram. Rampur,
	Kanaiya Lil Gupta Seth Mangi Lal Sa			Hoshingabad. Bilaspur Ramgani,
	P Seetharama Saatre P Sitaramiah Pantulu	***		Khandwa Gudur Nellore Chingelput,
				1

Appendix G.

LIST OF ELECTORATES THAT SENT DELEGATES

٨	n	a	h	ra

Cocanada District Congress Committee Prodattur Talua Provincial Congress Committee Vizagapatam District Association

Bengel

Assam Association

Bakargunj District Association

Barasal

Burdwan Peoples'

Calcutta District

Dacca District Association

, Peoples'

Dinappur District Congress Committee

Dinapur District Association

Indian Home Rule Lengue, Calcutta

Jessore 71

Khulna District Congress Committee

Peoples' Association

Mahabir Jain Samiti

Malda District Association

Mymensingh Association

Nadia District Association, Krishnager.

Provincial Congress Committee

Rajshahi District Congress Committee Ranigunj Association

Sylhet District Congress Committee

Tipperah Peoples' Association Twenty four Parganas District Bar Association

Berar

Akola District Congress Committee

Ammoti "

Provincial Congress Committee. Yeotmal District Congress Committee

Bihar and Orissa

Bhagulpur District Congress Committee.

••

Chapra Durbhanga Gaya 71

Muzaffarpur " Provincial Congress Committee

Bombay

Ahmeduagar District Congress Committee. Bassein Taluq Congress Committee.

Belgrum District Bhuleshwar , ,,

Bijapur 1,

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Bombay-Contd
   Bombay National Union
   Bambay Presidency As ociation
   Broach Di trict Association
   Deccan Sabha, Poona
   Gadag Talua Congress Committee.
   Girgaum District
   Gujrat Sabha, Ahmedabad
   Home Rule League (All India), Bombay Branch.
    Khande h Zilla Sabha, Dhulia
    Mande h (East) Di trict Association, Julyana
                            Con ress Committee
    Ahandesh District Congress Committee
    Man lea
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    Malegaon Taluq
    Mayal
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    Asset
             District
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    Omawal Taluq
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    Poons Di trict
                        77
    Provincial Congress Committee.
    Ratnaviri District Congress Committee
    Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona
    Sholanur District Congress Committee
    Surat District Association
    Thana District Congress Committee
           Sub-Divisional Congress Committee
 Burma.
     Provincial Congress Committee
 Central Provinces
               District Congress Committee.
     Chhindwara
     Jabb lpur
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     Khamgaon
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     Mandla
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     Nagpur
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      \ar-ingpur
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      Provincial Congress Committee
      Public Meeting, Betal
                      Chanda
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                      Damoh
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               17
                      Mandla
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                      Nagpar.
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      Saugon District Congress Committee
   Delhi and Almer Merwara
      Aimer District Congress Committee.
      Home Rule League, Delhi.
      Provincial Congress Committee
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Anantapur District Congress Committee
Area (Yorth) Destrict Congress Committee
Calciust
Chittur
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Madras

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Madras-Contd.
    Conjuveram Congress Committee.
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    Vadara
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    Mahajana Sabha
    Malabar (North) District Congress Committee.
    Provincial Congress Committee.
    Salem District "
    Trichinopoly
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Punjab
    American District Congress Committee
    Ambala
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    Attock
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    Ferozpur
    Gnyrannalla
                  27
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    Gurd ispur
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    Hazara
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    Hissar
    Hindu Sabha, Jhang.
    Jullunder Association
               District Congress Committee
    Karnal
    Lahore
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    Ludhana
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                    Association.
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    Lyallpore
                    Congres
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    Provincial Congress Committee.
    Rawalpindi District Congress Committee
    Rohtak
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Sindh
    Hyderabad District Congress Committee,
    Jecobabad
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    Karachi
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    Larkand
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    Shikarpore
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    Sukkur
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    Tharparkar
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
              District Congress Committee.
   Agra
    Aligarh
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    Almora
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    Azamgarh
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   Benares
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   Bulandshahar "
               District Association
   Cawnpur Dis'rict Congress Committee.
    Dehra Dun
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   Etawa
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   Farrulhabad "
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Bombay-Contd

Bombay National Union

Bombay Presidency Association Breach District Association

Deccan Sabba, Poons

Gadag Taluq Congress Committee

Girgaum District "

Guirit Sabhi Ahmedibid

Home Rule League (1ll India), Bomber Branch

Khan lesh Zilla Sabha, Dhuha

Khindesh (List) District Association Julyion

Con ress Committee

Khandesh District Congress Commutace

Mandyr Malegron Tiluq ••

Mayal ** Nasik District ,,

Omawal Talun ,, Poons Di trict

Provincial Congress Committee

Rating rt District Congress Committee

Satara

Sirvajanik Sabha, Poona

Sholap ir D strict Congress Committee

Strat District Association

Thara District Congress Committee

Sub Divisional Congress Committee.